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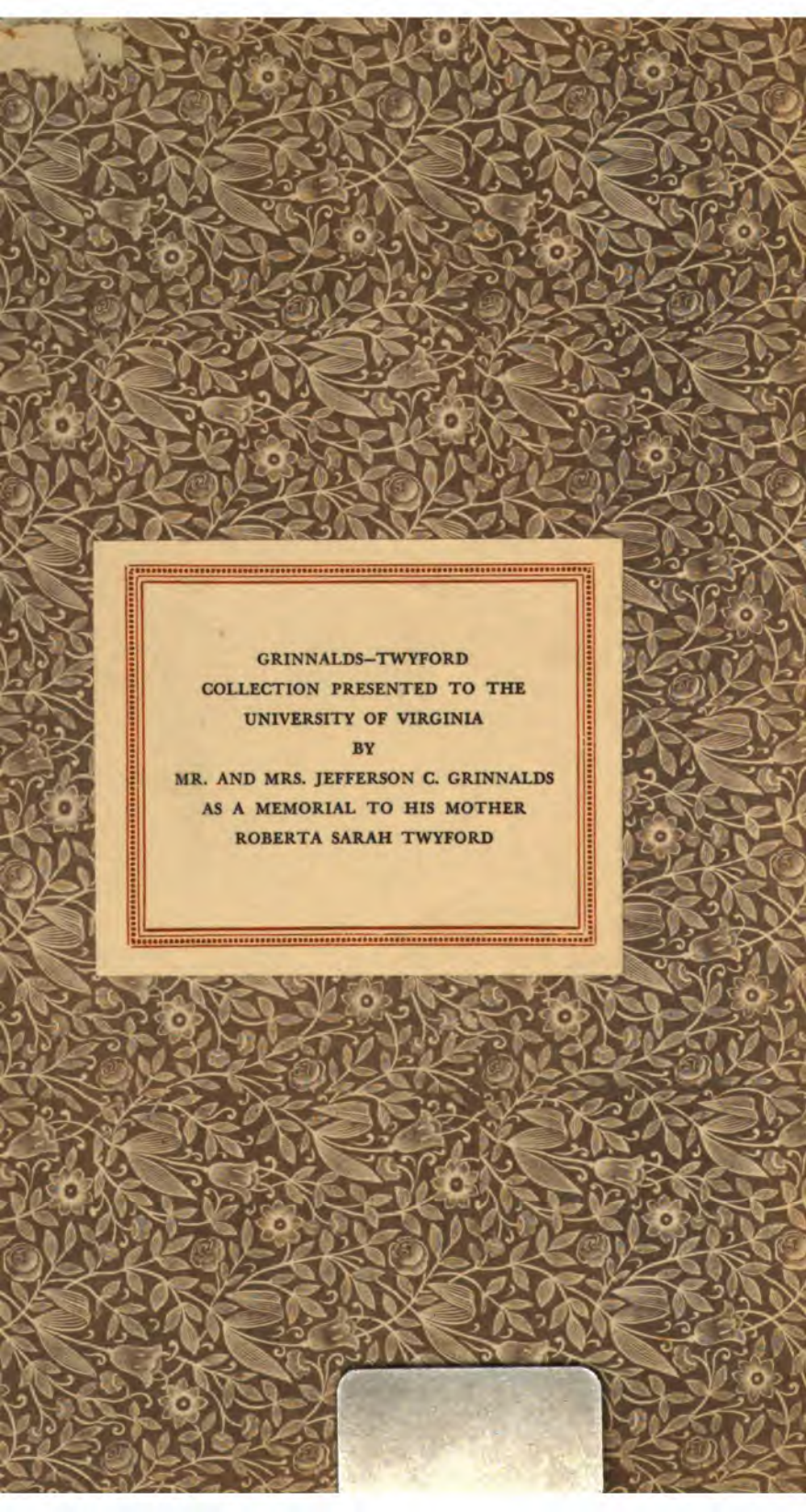
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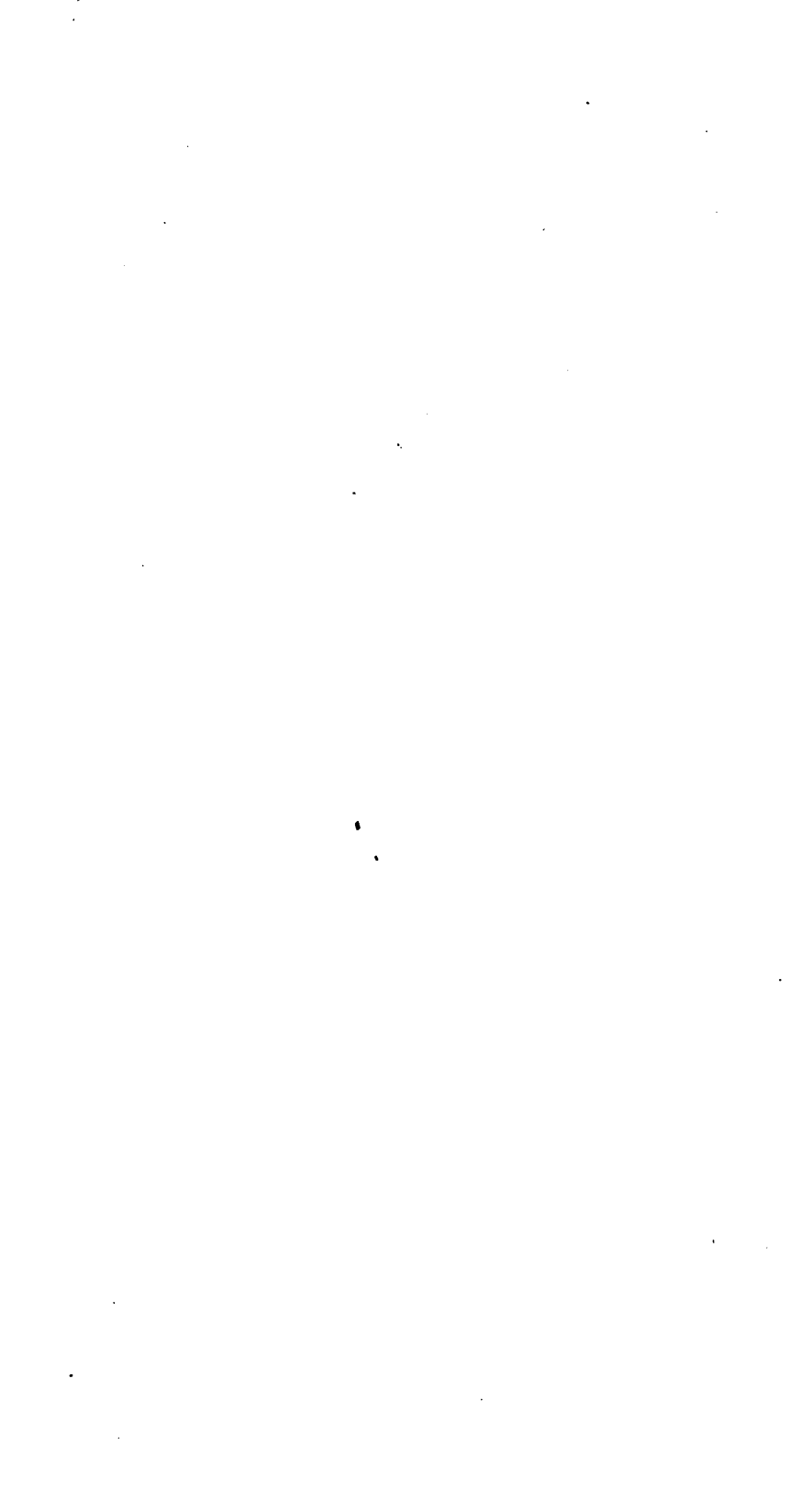


GRINNALDS-TWYFORD  
COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
BY  
MR. AND MRS. JEFFERSON C. GRINNALDS  
AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS MOTHER  
ROBERTA SARAH TWYFORD



















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GRAND MASTER

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

\*=Ancient=\*
 1887

Free & Accepted Masons

• • of • Maryland. • •

Semi-Annual Communication,

May 10th, 11th and 12th,

•=• 1887. •=•



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1887



BALTIMORE:  
GRIFFIN, CURLEY & Co., PRINTERS,  
1887.



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# PROCEEDINGS

of the


## Grand • Lodge • of • Maryland,

At the Semi-Annual Communication, held on the  
10th, 11th and 12th of May, 1887.

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### ◆ Academy of Music. ◆

BALTIMORE, *May 10th, 1887.*

HE M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Maryland commenced its Two Hundredth and First Stated Communication on this second Tuesday of May, 1887, at 8 o'clock, P. M., having met Semi-annually for One Hundred and One half years.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the following Grand Officers, and other members occupying their respective places :

Bro. GEORGE L. McCAHAN,..... R. W. Deputy Grand Master.  
" WILLIAM A. FISHER,..... as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.  
" WILLIAM A. MARTIN, ..... R. W. Junior Grand Warden.  
" JACOB H. MEDAIRY, ..... R. W. Grand Secretary.  
" WILLIAM H. SHRYOCK,..... R. W. Grand Treasurer.  
" JOSEPH B. STITT,..... R. W. Grand Chaplain.  
" RICHARD H. CONWAY,..... R. W. Grand Marshal.  
" JOHN E. H. BOSTON, ..... W. G. Standard Bearer.  
" JAMES M. ANDERSON,..... W. G. Sword Bearer.  
" WILLIAM H. CLARK,..... W. S. Grand Deacon.  
" HENRY O. REESE,..... W. J. Grand Deacon.

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- Bro. CHARLES G. SNOW,.....W. S. Grand Steward.  
 " GERHARD F. KOOKE,.....W. J. Grand Steward.  
 " JAMES C. GORMAN,.....Grand Pursuivant.  
 " SYLVESTER L. STOCKBRIDGE,... ..Grand D. of Ceremonies.  
 " CHARLES E. KEMP,.....Grand Tyler.  
 " GRAHAM DUKEHART,.....Grand Lecturer.

And a due representation of Lodges.

*M. W. Past Grand Masters.*

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,	CHARLES WEBB,
JOHN S. BERRY,	JOHN M. CARTER,
JOHN S. TYSON.	

Representatives of other Grand Lodges :

Bro. John M. Carter,	Grand Lodge of Mississippi.
" Wm. M. Isaac,	" Alabama.
" Woodward Abrahams,	" Canada.
" Jos. T. Gott,	" Iowa.
" George L. McCahan,	" Kentucky.
" Gilmor Meredith,	" Louisiana.
" L. A. C. Gerry,	" Maine.
" Hugh B. Jones,	" Minnesota.
" William J. Wroth,	" Oregon.
" Edward P. Keech,	" Pennsylvania.
" Albert Ritchie,	" West Virginia.
" John S. Tyson,	" Cuba and Quebec.
" F. J. S. Gorgas,	" Portugal.
" J. H. Medairy,	" Spain.
" Wm. M. Busey,	" Rhode Island.
" Thos. J. Shryock,	" England & S. C.
" M. W. Donavin,	" Prince E. Island.
" James D. Mason,	" Michigan.
" Fred. Fickey, Jr.,	" Florida.
" James M. Anderson,	" Georgia.
" Chas. G. Hayward,	" Tennessee.
" Richard H. Conway,	" Virginia.
" R. Vinton Lansdale,	" New Hampshire.



Bro. Alvin Coriell.	Grand Lodge of New South Wales.
" Samuel Eccles, Jr.,	" North Carolina.
" Chas. G. Snow,	" Arizona.
" Edward T. Schultz,	" Colorado.
" Henry C. Larrabee,	" Dist. of Columbia.
" Wm. H. Shryock,	" Dakota.
" Sylvester L. Stockbridge,	" Del. & Conn.
" Jacob E. Krebs,	" Indiana.
" John A. Lynch,	" Kansas.
" Wm. H. Ruby,	" Manitoba.
" Wm. H. Clark,	" New Brunswick.
" John S. Black,	" Idaho.
" W. W. Virdin, M. D.,	" Utah.
" Wm. A. Cunningham,	" Wisconsin.
" Geo. R. Coffroth,	" Wash. Territory.
" F. S. Everist,	" Ohio.
" Wm. H. Martin,	" Nevada.
" Wm. E. Arnold,	" Wyoming.
" G. F. Kooke,	" New Mexico.
" C. C. Isaacs,	" Texas.

The reading of the proceedings of last meeting was dispensed with, the members having been furnished with printed copies.

The following appointments were made of

## STANDING COMMITTEES:

### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

SAMUEL ECCLES, JR., of No. 158; M. S. GRINSFELDER, of No. 51; JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH, of No. 46.

### COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCE.

WILLIAM A. FISHER, of No. 136; CHARLES G. SNOW, of No. 136; T. SOLLERS WATERS, of No. 3; GERHARD F. KOOKE, of No. 13; JOHN A. BECKER, of No. 68.

**COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.**

EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, of No. 13; SYLVESTER L. STOCKBRIDGE, of No. 93; JACOB E. KREBS, of No. 34.

**COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.**

THOMAS L. MATTHEWS, of No. 97; J. EDWIN BALL, of No. 148; WILLIAM A. WALKER, of No. 166.

**COMMITTEE OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.**

HENRY O. REESE, of No. 124; J. A. CHARLES KAHLER, of No. 96; ALFRED SHRIVER, of No. 116.

The Committee of Conference made the following report, which was accepted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

The Committee of Conference having examined the returns of Lodges received from the Grand Secretary, respectfully report the following named Brethren entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge as Representatives :

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 3.....Joseph M. Watkins,  
C. H. McKibbin,  
S. S. Grauer.

CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 13.....H. Herman Petze,  
A. Frank Gilbert,  
Wm. M. Burgan.

AMICABLE LODGE, No. 25.....John Graham,  
Hiram Winternitz,  
James Aaron.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 34.....J. W. Pugsley,  
Philip Keil,  
Walter H. Ralston.

- MT. ARARAT LODGE, No. 44 ... Geo. L. Vanbibber,  
W. T. L. Taliafero,  
George F. Walker.
- CASSIA LODGE, No. 45. .... Wm. L. Owings,  
James Hughes,  
George T. Leech.
- DOOR TO VIRTUE LODGE, No. 46... Charles H. Baughman,  
Charles E. Goodwin,  
George E. Sharrer.
- UNION LODGE, No. 48..... Samuel I. Keys,  
Dr. J. H. Jamar,  
Daniel Bratton.
- WARREN LODGE, No. 51..... M. S. Grinsfelder,  
M. A. G. Clift,  
Louis B. Bernei.
- HARMONY LODGE, No. 53..... John J. Buck,  
Theo. J. Vanneman,  
D. George Wilson.
- COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 58..... C. V. S. Levy,  
W. N. Young,  
F. B. Sappington.
- UNION LODGE, No. 60 ..... W. T. Price,  
J. H. Miller,  
G. A. Eitel.
- CAMBRIDGE LODGE, No. 66..... Henry Mayer,  
Mathew Graham,  
Rev. Dr. Jas. L. Bryan.
- KING DAVID'S LODGE, No. 68..... David H. Knipple,  
George W. Golden,  
John A. Zinkhan.

- PATMOS LODGE, NO. 70..... J. H. Iglehart,  
Chas. L. Hartley,  
Edwin W. Horn.
- FRIENDSHIP LODGE, NO. 84..... J. Frank Miller,  
Wm. C. Edwards,  
J. A. Mason.
- ADHERENCE LODGE, NO. 88..... Melvin Startzman,  
Thomas H. Tolson,  
George Ebaugh.
- ANNAPOLIS LODGE, NO. 89..... George W. Wilcox,  
William H. Gibbs,  
Charles Lindenborn.
- CORINTHIAN LODGE, NO. 93. .... Theodore Stunz,  
Gustav Herbst,  
P. H. Brown.
- MONUMENTAL LODGE, NO. 96..... Joseph H. Jackson,  
Wm. Rapp, Jr.  
George Fullbauer.
- BEN FRANKLIN LODGE, NO. 97..... Wm. D. Wiegand,  
James McDonnell,  
Wm. H. Snow.
- MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 99..... Bernard Stern,  
Frederick Johnson.
- POTOMAC LODGE, NO. 100..... A. McClure Rouzer,  
S. Tanzer,  
John Wilson.
- HOWARD LODGE, NO. 101..... Z. Householder,  
Geo. T. Warfield,  
John H. Walsh.

- COATS LODGE, No. 102..... S. E. Whitman,  
J. A. Johnson, Jr.  
J. H. White.
- HIRAM LODGE, No. 103..... J. W. Brown,  
Joseph Kuhule,  
William Wilson.
- EUREKA LODGE, No. 105. .... Chas. W. Adams,  
Frisby Doub,  
John P. Smith.
- MANOKIN LODGE, No. 106..... L. D. Handy,  
Victor Webster,  
Dr. R. W. Dashiell.
- HIRAM LODGE, No. 107..... Hugh C. Hill,  
Howard M. Somers,  
Thomas L. Morris.
- CENTRE LODGE, No. 108..... John G. Preisz,  
Edward J. Kelly,  
Daniel E. Shipley.
- MYSTIC CIRCLE LODGE, No. 109.... H. M. Chenowith,  
Thomas W. Cromer,  
F. G. Burger.
- ARCANA LODGE, No. 110.. .... John W. McLean,  
A. T. King,  
L. W. Moody.
- LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 111..... George B. Skinner,  
John W. Staum,  
Henry Schaefer.
- FREEDOM LODGE, No. 112..... John Deckabaugh,  
Albert A. Dorsey,  
Johnza Selby.

- CHESTER LODGE, No. 115.....Harrison W. Vickers,  
Wm. A. Wheatley,  
John H. Simpers.
- MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 116.....George Reis,  
H. Louis Naylor,  
J. Maurice Watkins.
- MARYLAND LODGE, No. 120..... D. G. Butterfield,  
W. F. Smith,  
John H. Griffin.
- SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 121 .....James P. Haslup,  
Robert Murray,  
Ralph G. Lee.
- PYTHAGORAS LODGE, No. 123.....Frederick Whyrock,  
William Shipley,  
W. B. Ennis.
- DORIC LODGE, No. 124..... Carey S. Wright,  
Geo. K. Thompson,  
J. Albert Thatcher.
- CECIL LODGE, No. 125 .....James P. Steele,  
Wm. J. Barrick,  
Waitman Smithers.
- LANDMARK LODGE, No. 127 .....F. A. Naylor,  
T. B. Yeakle,  
Wm. Rehbein.
- TEMPLE LODGE, No. 128 ..... R. T. Carter,  
Henry Irwin,  
Harry A. Roe.
- SUSQUEHANNA LODGE, No. 130.....E. C. Kelly,  
L. W. Murphy,  
George Walker.

OHR LODGE, No. 131 .....	Edward E. Shuck, James Pitzer, John Whalley, Jr.
JOPPA LODGE, No. 132.....	William H. Orth, Theo. Eickhoff, Henry Bensen.
CHARITY LODGE, No. 134.....	A. W. Hughes, F. W. Kroh, E. A. Young.
STEPHENSON LODGE, No. 135.....	William C. Wilson, James F. Kenly, Charles P. Dern.
FIDELITY LODGE, No. 136.....	Otto Fuchs, Francis P. Stevens, Alexander B. Walsh.
LINGANORE LODGE, No. 137.....	John R. Mills, Geo. D. Norris, P. Sluckbier.
CHOPTANK LODGE, No. 138.....	Thomas Leckie, George P. Jones, Isaac H. Wright.
MEDAIRY LODGE, No. 140.....	J. H. Medairy.
PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 143.....	John T. Wright, Ephraim B. Repp.
IONIC LODGE, No. 145.....	Wm. H. W. Reed, Wm. T. Haughey, John E. Crout.
PICKERING LODGE, No. 146.....	Thomas Richardson, David N. McCauley, Rev. Wm. Kelly.

- CHESAPEAKE LODGE, No. 147.....R. H. Milligan,  
O. C. Somers,  
J. H. Tawes.
- KEDRON LODGE, No. 148.....J. E. BALL,  
George E. Lowry,  
Thomas Bright.
- LAUREL WREATH LODGE, No. 149..Charles H. Stanley,  
Mareen D. Hurmes,  
David M. Fisher.
- MT. VERNON LODGE, No. 151 .. John A. Brown,  
Wm. A. Potts,  
Jacob F. Cook.
- WAVERLY LODGE, No. 152.....Wm. Leonhardt,  
Nicholas M. Rittenhouse,  
Abraham Brown, Jr.
- KEMP LODGE, No. 154.....A. B. Turner,  
Perry F. Haus,  
James Clifford.
- ALLEGANY LODGE, No. 157.....James Andrews,  
Robert Russell, Jr.  
John Mowbray,
- ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 158.....H. C. Bevan,  
A. E. Booth,  
Wm. Penrose.
- TANGIER LODGE, No. 159.....James G. Webster,  
Thomas P. Bradshaw,  
Luther C. Webster.
- GERMANIA LODGE, No. 160.....F. Conrad Kummel,  
P. L. Keyser,  
Henry Rippel.



- GEORGE'S CREEK VALLEY LODGE, No. 161—  
Alexander Dick.
- LYNCH LODGE, No. 163..... Jacob B. Tyson,  
Thomas S. Eader,  
Allen G. Quyun.
- JNO. H. B. LATROBE LODGE, No. 165—  
Arthur R. MacLellan  
Walter S. Garrison,  
William Platt.
- MILLINGTON LODGE, No. 166 ..... William A. Walker,  
George Stapf,  
R. Frank Waters.
- PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, No. 168... M. P. Wood,  
H. G. Bimebrink,  
C. S. McComas.
- NANTICOKE LODGE, No. 172..... Dr. J. C. Clark,  
C. B. Conway,  
J. H. Douglass.
- LEBANON LODGE, No. 175..... George A. Shower,  
Charles Falkenstein,  
Jacob Wink.
- ESDRAELON LODGE, No. 176 ..... E. J. Blain,  
Edward W. Evans,  
R. L. Jones.
- GRANITE LODGE, No. 177..... Thomas E. Burns,  
Clifton Hope,  
Wm. T. Harrison.
- CRESCENT LODGE, No. 178..... Jeff. D. Stubbins.

MT. HERMON LODGE, No. 179.....	R. V. Pumphrey, Edward Magruder,
SINCERITY LODGE, No. 181.....	A. C. Feuss, Henry Tolle, Charles F. Meislahn.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master directed the Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Director of Ceremonies to inform the M. W. Grand Master that the Grand Lodge was opened in due form, and awaited his pleasure.

The M. W. Grand Master's entrance was proclaimed by the Grand Marshal; the Grand Honors were given, after which the Grand Master took the gavel tendered him by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and declared the Grand Lodge opened in Ample Form.

The following named visiting Grand Officers of Sister Grand Lodges were introduced and received with the Grand Honors and ceremonies due to their station :

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

BRO. JOSEPH EICHBAUM.....	M. W. Grand Master.
" RICHARD VAUX,.....	M. W. Past Grand Master.
" R. A. LAMBERTON.....	M. W. Past Grand Master.
" CLIFFORD P. MCCALLA, .....	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
" MICHAEL NISBET, .....	R. W. Grand Secretary.
" THOMAS R. PATTON,.....	R. W. Grand Treasurer.
" J. SIMPSON AFRICA,.....	R. W. S. Grand Warden.
" AUGUSTUS R. HALL,.....	Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, near the Grand Lodge of Penn- sylvania.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

BRO. WILLIAM P. PARKMAN,.....	M. W. Past Grand Master.
" CHARLES C. DAME, .....	M. W. Past Grand Master.
" SERENO D. NICKERSON,.....	R. W. Grand Secretary.
" FIELDER ISRAEL, D. D.,.....	R. W. Grand Chaplain.
" HENRY J. PARKER,.....	Grand Tyler.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Bro. R. B. DONALDSON..... M. W. Past Grand Master.  
 " NOBLE D. LARNER..... M. W. Past Grand Master.

**VIRGINIA.**

Bro. JOHN PURDIE..... M. W. Past Grand Master.  
 " PEYTON S. COLES ..... M. W. Past Grand Master.

**DELAWARE.**

Bro. GEORGE W. MARSHALL..... M. W. Grand Master.  
 " J. W. H. WATSON..... M. W. Past Grand Master.

**CANADA.**

Bro. HENRY MACPHERSON..... P. S. G. W. and Representa-  
 tive of the Grand Lodge  
 of Maryland near the  
 Grand Lodge of Canada.

**QUEBEC.**

Bro. J. FRED. WALKER..... M. W. Grand Master.

**OHIO.**

Bro. CHARLES A. WOODWARD..... M. W. Past Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following

## ADDRESS :

Brethren, Welcome ! Thrice welcome to our Centennial Communication. It is an historic event. It is one of the great stations on the highway of Time, at which we may well pause, and from which we can look back over a century's existence, and forward to the new century, at the threshold of which we are now standing. All the way down the vista of the past are the years that, like mile posts, punctuate the way. Our existence began April 17, 1787. It is our privilege to celebrate this crowning anniversary of 1887.

One hundred years ! What a contrast since a few earnest men come together to organize this Grand Lodge. What a contrast between the two assemblages—the small and homely meeting of that day, and the great assemblage here to-night ! What a difference between the quaint little Lodge room in a country town, one hundred years ago, to the splendid Temple of to-day, erected to God, and dedicated to universal beneficence ! What a difference in the surroundings : a sparsely settled State, which had not recovered from the exhaustion of war then, to a Commonwealth teeming with commerce, industry and wealth now. Then the sturdy members came by long, wearying and uncomfortable journeys ; now, we meet and call about us Masons from all parts of the world ; for steam has annihilated distance, and a journey is a pleasant pastime, rather than a solemn duty. Then men heard of each other at long intervals and after tedious delays. Now the enterprise of the Press keeps the world informed of all passing events ; the mails are frequent ; the telegraph gives instant communication, and men can even talk to each

other hundreds of miles away, and recognize each other's voices. Steam and Electricity have brought us out into the noonday splendor of the Nineteenth Century Civilization, and from this eminence, and in the blaze of this great light, we look back to the humble beginnings of one hundred years ago. Measuring the progress of the Century before us by that of the one behind, to what may we look forward one hundred years hence? If from the humble, but solid, foundations of the distant past, such development has come—like the construction of a world out of nothing—what may we anticipate for the next Century, with such a splendid start and foundation as this provides? And yet the men who assemble in Grand Lodge to celebrate the next Centennial Communication, will look back to our day with as much pride of contrast as we feel when looking back to the natal day of this Grand Lodge. To them, in the glorious civilization to which their epoch will have attained, we will be regarded as humble, hardy and earnest men, who worked for Masonry through discomforts, and under disadvantages, as compared with their condition; just as we regard the founders of this Grand Lodge as compared with our own. The men of one hundred years ago never looked up to the wonderful development of to-day. Nothing of the past had ever inspired a dream so marvelous, and yet, under the favor of God, great principles and good men have produced results almost miraculous.

In the bosom of that one hundred years are buried the men who figured at its opening; and all through the ages generation after generation have come and gone, bearing Free Masonry and Civilization to the place they now occupy. The next

Century will swallow us up, and the work we commemorate to-day will be faithfully transmitted from the hands of the fallen to the dutiful hands that are to convey it on from time to eternity. The ceremonies that we follow at this Communication, bridging the vast chasm of one hundred years to honor the men who started this Grand Lodge, will be repeated one hundred years hence, by good men and true, in commemoration of our display. Like a benediction over our graves will they search down through the Century to us, as we search through the Century gone to the memories behind us.

Whilst there is much to awaken our joy in these meditations, a sense of sadness and grave responsibility comes with it—sadness over the graves of the Century gone, and responsibility for the work we are to transmit to the Century just beginning. We are reminded that all things are mortal save God and the Principles of Free Masonry. Generation has succeeded to generation ; Systems and Dynasties have grown to maturity and toppled to ruin ; decay has been visible everywhere, while new life has been born to succeed it. All has been changed save the eternal landmarks that point to the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. These are eternal, and will go on through the new Centuries before us, as they have come through the Century back. It is for us to do our present duty in transmitting them from the one to the other, with gratitude to Almighty God for the inestimable privilege of being present at this glorious epoch, and being the honored participants in this notable Anniversary.

Again Time calls upon me to render an account of my stewardship, and I shall lay before you as

briefly as possible, such matters as have presented themselves during the past six months. I have paid a large number of official visitations in all parts of the State. These visitations have been of very great service to me, as well as the Lodges visited, as I have thus been enabled to obtain a personal knowledge of the general condition of Masonry, and the feeling of the Fraternity upon many important matters, which otherwise would not have come to my knowledge in the light that I now see them; besides which, it has acquainted me with the personnel of the Fraternity, and has brought me in direct contact with them. I have, on all occasions, encouraged them to express freely any ideas that they had as to the needs and requirements of Masonry in Maryland, so far as legislation is concerned. I should have visited every Lodge in the State, outside the City of Baltimore, but for the fact that the business of the Grand Lodge, together with the duties connected with our Celebration to-day, has rendered it impossible. I trust, however, that during the coming six months I may be able to visit all those that I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting.

I have granted a large number of Dispensations of more or less importance, which I do not think it necessary to enumerate here.

Dispensa-  
tions.

I granted a Dispensation to the requisite number of Brethren to form a Lodge at Arlington, Baltimore County, a thickly settled section. The wisdom of this will present itself to you when you learn that during the time that has elapsed they have received between thirty and thirty-five applications for initiation, and have furnished in a splendid manner their Lodge room, are already talking

of erecting a building for the purposes of Free Masonry in the town, the amount necessary to do so having been subscribed for by their membership. I visited this Lodge during the past month, and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason's Degree, which was done in a masterly manner, reflecting credit not only upon the Lodge, but the Fraternity at large.

1st.—Laurel Wreath Lodge, No. 149, to attend Divine Services on St. John's Day.

2nd.—Centennial Lodge, No. 176, to lay the corner stone of a M. E. Church, in Prince George's County, November 23rd.

3rd.—Ohr Lodge, No. 131, to confer the Master Mason's Degree on two candidates, at Special Meeting, on Friday, December 17th.

4th.—Esdraelon Lodge, No. 176, to meet in any Hall in the town of Delta, which they may see fit to select, instead of previous place of meeting.

5th.—Brother Isaac Amos, to hold an Emergency Communication of Esdraclon Lodge, No. 176, at which there is to be an election of officers. This Dispensation to be null and void provided the Charter of the Lodge is not in his possession.

6th.—Lafayette Lodge, No. 111, to hold an election for Senior Warden, the Brother elected refusing to serve.

7th.—Doric Lodge, No. 124, to act upon the application of Wm. E. Copenhagen, at their regular Communication, January 11th, all members being notified that such action will be taken.

8th.—King David's Lodge, No. 68, to hold a Special Meeting on Wednesday evening, the 23rd, to examine candidates for the Second Degree, and,



if elected, to confer the Degree, provided all members have due and timely notice.

9th.—Waverly Lodge, No. 152, to hold a Special Communication on March 31st, for the purpose of acting upon the petitions presented at the regular Communication, March 17th, of Christian Speck, Jr., and George A. Davis, and if found worthy, to give them the Entered Apprentice Degree.

Also, to examine R. Fuller Frames, as to his proficiency in the Fellow Craft Degree, and to elect and confer the Master Mason Degree upon him.

10th.—Hiram Lodge, No. 107, to act upon application for initiation, provided due inquiry has been made into the character of applicants, and all Brethren of the Lodge duly notified that such action will be taken.

11th.—Oriental Lodge, No. 132, to receive and act upon the application of Mr. F. C. Bolton, without waiting the required constitutional time, provided all the members of the Lodge are notified that such action will be taken.

12th.—Hiram Lodge, No. 107, to examine and ballot upon the application of Mr. Ruppert for the Degrees, provided suitable inquiry has been made into his character, and all members notified that such action will be taken.

13th.—Sincerity Lodge, No. 181, to hold a Special Meeting April 29th, to confer the Master Mason's Degree on such candidates as present themselves, provided all Brethren are notified that such action will take place.

14th.—King David's Lodge, No. 68, to hold a Special Communication on April 27th, to examine

candidates for the First Degree, and, if elected, to confer the Second Degree, provided all members are notified that such action will be taken.

15th.—Monumental Lodge, No. 96, to hold a Special Communication on April 25th, to receive and act upon the application of Mr. H. E. Seemuller, an applicant for the Degrees, provided due inquiry is made into his character, and the Brethren of the Lodge duly notified that such action will be taken.

16th.—Oriental Lodge, No. 132, to hold a Special Meeting on Thursday, April 28th, to transact any business that they would ordinarily transact at a regular meeting, provided all members are notified that such action will be taken.

Also, to shorten the time for inquiry into the character of applicants for membership or the Degrees, provided Committees have been appointed, and due inquiry made into the character of such applicant.

17th.—St. John's Lodge, No. 34, to hold a Special Meeting and to confer the Second Degree, on April 29th.

18th.—Pythagoras Lodge, No. 123, to confer the Second Degree upon Entered Apprentice Max, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 107.

19th.—Sharon Lodge, U. D., to elect at their Communication, held May 5th, two candidates who have laid over two weeks, provided due inquiry has been made into their characters, and the Brethren notified that such action will be taken.

Also, to elect at their Communication, to be held May 9th, six candidates, who will be proposed at that time, provided all Brethren have been notified that such applications will be made, and action taken.

20th.—Union Lodge, No. 60, to ballot for application for membership of Brother Joseph Lynch, late of Excelsior, No. 169, provided due inquiry has been made as to character, and the Brethren notified that such action will be taken.

1st.—An Entered Apprentice, after having passed a satisfactory examination, can apply for the Fellow Craft Degree at the same Communication of the Lodge. Decisions

And, if rejected for the Second or Third Degrees, his application can be received at the next Communication, and he be re-examined, when he can be acted on immediately.

2nd.—The Masters elect of Lodges cannot be installed unless they receive a certificate from the Grand Inspector of their District that they know the work, and are able to confer the Three Degrees. Qualifying after election and installation will not be permitted.

3rd.—It is necessary to notify Sister Lodges of the rejection of an application for affiliation.

4th.—A Lodge expelling a member for gross un-masonic conduct, has a right to receive his application for reinstatement.

5th.—A person having lost one hand cannot be made a Mason.

6th.—An application for membership can be received from a person stationed in another State, provided he votes in this State.

7th.—The suspension of a Brother for non-payment of dues cannot be reconsidered.

Condition of  
Masonry  
in Maryland

The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon the renewed interest manifested by the Brethren throughout the State, as will be clearly seen from the reports of the Grand Inspectors, which I add as an appendix to this address. The information furnished by them only bears out the observations of the Grand Master, and I think it safe to say that the Fraternity in Maryland has never been on a more sure, firm and enthusiastic footing than at present. There has not been presented to me any case of dispute during the year; harmony and good will prevailing throughout the borders of our State. The Lodges generally are in a better financial condition. You will see that the Grand Inspectors have again done their duty, and I am enabled to lay before you, for the second time, a report from every Grand Inspector in the State.

Finances.

In regard to the Grand Lodge finances, the report of the Board of Managers, herewith appended, will make a most gratifying exhibit. In it you will find an account of the new contract entered into for the lease of the auditorium of the Temple, by which, you will observe, the Grand Lodge Treasury will be enriched at the rate of \$6,000 per year, for five years, in excess of previous receipts. During the last six months our debt has been decreased \$8,149.75, notwithstanding the extra expense incurred at the last Communication of the Grand Lodge. Our interest account has been decreased about \$450.00 per annum. Thus, you will observe, that slowly, but surely, we are emerging from the cloud of debt which has enveloped us for the last twenty years, and it does appear to me that the time is fast approaching when we will be entirely free from the incubus of debt.

By the report of the Grand Lecturer you will observe that the Lodge of Instruction continues to be the attraction of the Temple in the City of Baltimore. It is doing good work in disseminating Masonic knowledge throughout the State, and it is gradually making the work uniform in all the Lodges.

Lodge of  
Instruction.

I will submit, as an appendix to this report, a letter from Brother John Langford, President of the Library Association, which will be printed with the Proceedings, and which will speak for itself. Our Library has been living entirely upon charity since its organization, and it appears to me that, with slight encouragement from the Grand Lodge, it could be made a decided success, and of great interest to the Brethren.

The Grand  
Lodge  
Library

The Library Association has worked hard against many difficulties and harassments, and only their zeal and fidelity have prevented the Library from being closed upon several occasions. Under the new Librarian the number of books circulated is gradually increasing, and from the report of the President you will find that it has increased nearly fifty per cent. during the last year. I think it now time for the Grand Lodge to do something, no matter how small it may be, to encourage the Brethren who have labored so arduously. I therefore recommend that an annual appropriation of \$200 be made to the Library Association, to be paid in semi-annual installments of \$100. I think this is as little as the Grand Lodge can do to show that it has any interest whatever in the Library. All our Sister Grand Lodges have encouraged Libraries by large donations of money, and have succeeded in getting together a large collection of

books, which will be of inestimable value in future. I can well understand why our Grand Lodge has not done so in the past, but see no reason why they should not begin now.

Grand  
Representa-  
tives.

The following appointments of Grand Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Maryland have been made by Grand Masters of Sister Jurisdictions :

August 20th.—By M. W., Henry M. Green, Grand Master of Masons of Connecticut, Brother Sylvester L. Stockbridge.

December 15th.—By M. W., Silas E. Sheldon, Grand Master of Masons of Kansas, Brother John A. Lynch.

January 18th.—By His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons of England, M. W. Thomas J. Shryock.

January 29th.—By M. W. Brother William Page Allen, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, Brother Jos. T. Gott.

I have made the following appointments of Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near other Grand Lodges :

August 10th.—Brother John P. Wood, Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

January 5th.—Brother R. C. Bullock, Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

April 19th.—Brother Brackstone Baker, Grand Lodge of England.

I herewith annex a concise statement of our debt :

Mortgage, Ground Rent, &c. ....	\$121,000	
Bills Payable.....	2,000	
		<hr/>
		\$123,000
Amount due Grand Lodge....	\$1,442.09	
Cash on hand....	1,707.62	3,149.71
		<hr/>
Total Indebtedness.....		\$119,850.29

The Masonic Relief Association continues to do good work in the relief of worthy and distressed Brethren and the suppression of professional vagrants. A large amount of money has been saved, to be distributed amongst worthy applicants, by the splendid system of the General Relief Association of the United States. I feel that our Grand Lodge has done the proper thing in endorsing this Association, and I trust that you may see the wisdom of continuing to assist it by your counsel and good will.

The Ma-  
sonic Relief  
Association.

By my direction the Chairman of Committee on Correspondence has had his report printed in pamphlet form, ready for distribution this evening. I trust the Brethren may take sufficient time to examine it, and object to anything being printed that is contrary to the sentiment or dignity of this Grand Lodge, or that may tend to bring us in dispute with Sister Grand Jurisdictions. I scarcely think, however, that you will notice any thing objectionable, as the present chairman of the Committee on Correspondence is so thoroughly in sympathy and harmony with the sentiments entertained by you, and frequently endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

Report  
on Corres-  
pondence.

Since the Annual Communication in November, we have been called to mourn the sudden death of a distinguished member of this Grand Body,

Obituary.

whose genial presence and efficient work in Freemasonry ought never to be forgotten.

Brother George W. Sheive, Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge, and a member of Washington Lodge, No. 3, died at his residence in this city, after a brief illness, on Tuesday, the 27th of December last, and was buried with all the solemn, but simple and impressive rites of the Masonic burial service, by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, assisted by a large number of his Brethren of the Subordinate Lodges. By my direction, a page "In Memoriam" was set apart in the published Proceedings of the November Communication.

Brother Sheive commenced his Masonic career shortly after attaining his majority, in Charity Lodge, No. 190, A. F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania. Demitting from this Lodge, he was elected a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 152, on the 8th day of June, 1873, and filled therein, in succession, the several positions of Senior Deacon, Senior Warden, and Worshipful Master, being elected to the latter station on the 16th day of December, 1875. Removing from Baltimore County to Baltimore City, he demitted from Waverly Lodge on the 15th of January, 1880, and was elected a member of Washington Lodge, No. 3. He was thrice elected W. Master of Washington Lodge, and for several successive terms filled the position of Secretary. His zealous attention to duty, and thorough knowledge of the work, ancient landmarks and usages of Freemasonry, warranted his appointment to the exalted and responsible position of Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which was made at the November Communication of 1885, a position which he filled with great acceptance to this



Grand Lodge and the entire membership of the Jurisdiction.

Of stalwart frame and great powers of endurance, I can but feel, that in the firm determination to discharge his whole duty, he became unmindful of the fact that "the bent bow, however strong, may be drawn once too far, and break in the strong hour of trial."

I do not propose, in this connection, to refer to the various positions of eminence attained by Brother Sheive in the advanced Degrees of Free Masonry. There, as ever, he displayed the beauties and perfections of the Masonic system of instruction. It was pre-eminently as a Blue Lodge Mason (true and faithful in all the relations of life) that he made his mark, and established the claim to be loved and emulated by all his Brethren

Young in years, he had found his place among the wise and experienced men of the Order, and dying, he has left to his family, his Brethren, and all who in the years to come shall cherish his memory, the priceless legacy of a noble life.

Thus, my Brethren, we close the records of the Century, pointing with pride to the past, and looking with hope and expectancy to the future; trusting that when we shall have joined that great Army that has gone before, our Brethren may look back upon our work and say, "Well done!"

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

*From Nov. 1st, 1886, to May 1st, 1887.*

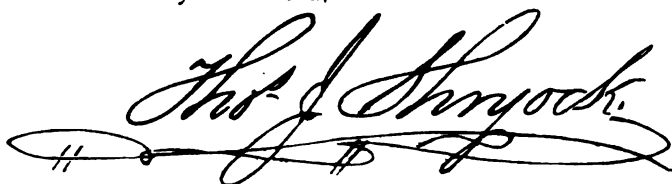
Balance on hand Nov. 1st,	\$314.98
From Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies, &c...	9,535.70
From Rent of Halls... ..	\$7,500.00
" " " Stores.....	1,162.50—
	8,662.50—\$18,513.18

Report of  
Board of  
Managers.

## EXPENDITURES.

Ground Rent Eutaw Savings Bank.....	\$1,875.00	
Ground Rent Mrs. H. W. Davis.....	150.00	
Interest Eutaw Savings Bank.....	1,035.00	
Interest T J. and W. H. Shryock.....	167.50—	3,227.50
Grand Secretary's Salary.....	500.00	
“ Tyler's Salary.....	250.00	
Janitor's Salary.....	600.00—	1,350.00
Gas Bills.....	239.77	
Printing, Stat'y, Stp's, &c.....	1,462.68	
Advertising.....	37.29	
Grand Lecturer's Exp'n's.....	125.00	
Bills Payable.....	7,000.00	
Banquet, Rent, &c., Nov. Communication.....	736.76	
Funeral Expenses Brother G. W. Sheive.....	224.10	
Regalia .....	248.21	
Safe Deposit Company...	20.00	
Repairs of Lots Baltimore Cemetery.....	30.00	
Mrs. Harrison loss of Interest.....	60.00	
Taxes for 1886.....	813.25	
Water Rent.....	67.50	
Repairs. Sundry Exp'ses, Firemen, Labor, Repairs, &c...	643.50	
Lodge of Relief.....	270.00	
G. I.. Appropriation E. T. Schultz's History.....	250.00—	\$12,228.06— \$16,805.56
Balance on hand May 1st, 1887,		\$1,707.62

Fraternally submitted,



Grand Master.

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## REPORT OF GRAND LECTURER.

BALTIMORE, MAY 2d, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*Most Worshipful Sir:*

I respectfully submit the following report for the term ending May 1st.

Jan. 15th, visited Coats Lodge No. 102, at Easton, spending three days with the Brethren in instruction and conferring the degrees.

March 22nd, visited Susquehanna Lodge No. 130, at Havre de Grace—instructed the Brethren and exemplified the degrees.

The attendance on both occasions was gratifying in the extreme,—quite a number of visiting Brethren being present, and all seeming to manifest the liveliest interest in the work.

The Lodge of Instruction continues to meet regularly *every Tuesday night*, and the interest is unabated. The attendance is very encouraging, and the effects of the instruction imparted is seen in the greater uniformity of the work in the Lodges. A few of our city Lodges, however, seem entirely to ignore the Standing Resolution of 1863. In connection with this matter I desire to call attention to the observation of my predecessor, Bro. Geo. W. Sheive, in his report to the Grand Lodge in November last, concerning the sources from which some of the Brethren seek Masonic information, as being prejudicial to the best interest of the Fraternity and calculated to mislead. A very large number of Brethren, however, are very zealous in support of the school to whom the Committee on Work are under obligation, and desire to express our appreciation of their efforts and support.

Fraternally submitted,

GRAHAM DUKEHART,

*Grand Lecturer.*

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TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER,

GREETING :

THE GRAND INSPECTORS FOR BALTIMORE CITY BEG TO REPORT :

That the enthusiasm permeating the fraternity has not abated during the past six months, but has increased with the approach of the Anniversary which we are about to celebrate.

Masons who have not been seen in their Lodges for years have within the period under review been among the constant attendants at their respective Communications. Others who from lukewarmness have not

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of late affiliated are coming again to take active relationship with their Brethren, and the veterans of the Order are becoming proud of the stride now being made under the capable leadership of our most excellent Grand Master, whose devotion to the Craft is worthy the emulation of every individual Brother.

They find the Lodges well attended and the decorum and business of the same in proper shape.

They observe that the work of the Lodge of Instruction is bearing rich fruitage in the proficiency exhibited by many of those whose duties require the execution of the rites of the order.

They see knocking at the door of Free Masonry, men from all walks of life, from the most distinguished professional men to the humblest artisan, and as our principles inculcate, they are all received upon the level, thus practically illustrating the beauties of our Institution.

They are impressed with the fact that as men of cultivated mind appreciate the subtle charm of our Mystic Circle, they are drawn to investigate its merits, and then seek its benefits.

They beg further to observe that they have a well founded belief that the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland will find as devoted a band of Brothers as ever sat under its jurisdiction.

Faternally,

CALVIN J. KING, President.

JOHN R. DORSEY, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, 4th MAY, 1887.

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WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 2nd, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK,

M. W. GRAND MASTER OF GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND,

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

Yours under date of April 27th has been forwarded to my address at Watertown, in which you call for my report as Grand Inspector for the 1st Masonic District of Maryland.

If you will please bear in mind, that in the last communication of the Grand Lodge, when I made my report, I respectfully resigned the position that it pleased your Honorable Body to give me, and in my letter of that date you will find that the cause was, that I had removed from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. I fear that my last communication has been overlooked and would say that my residence is in Watertown, State of New York.

Your very truly,

N. H. HOWSON.

CUMBERLAND, MD., April 30th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND,

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

Owing to the pressure of business, I have been prevented from making my report as Grand Inspector of the Second Masonic District of this State, until now.

I beg leave to report that I have visited each of the Lodges within this District, I have examined the Masters elected, as to their proficiency in the work of the degrees, I found them well qualified, and installed them in due form.

The Lodges have conferred the degrees in my presence, and in every case it was creditably done. They have had work throughout the term, and the material taken into them is good.

Their financial condition is steadily improving, and may be denominated excellent. Peace and harmony prevails through the whole District.

I am aware that brevity is the first and last quality of a Grand Inspector's report, yet I trust you will pardon me for adverting to a special feature of our Masonic work during this term.

On Dec. 14th, 1886, Potomac Lodge, No. 100, and Ohr Lodge, No. 131, of this City, held a joint Convention, and received a fraternal visit from the Brethren of Bedford and Altoona Lodges of Ancient York Masons. The then Grand Lecturer, our late lamented Brother Geo. W. Sheive, was present and presided, conferring the Master's degree upon two Candidates. I believe this was his last official action, for even then the dread disease which soon afterward swept him from the shores of time into eternity, had begun its work. After the close of the meeting the Brethren assembled at a banquet given at the Windsor Hotel, an occasion long to be remembered among us, your Grand Inspector delivered an address of welcome to our Brethren from Pennsylvania, which was responded to by several of their number. They departed well pleased with their visit, when the farewells had been said to them. I took leave of Brother Sheive, who was feeling very unwell, and was only able to remain to the end by exerting himself to the utmost, and by the intense love which he had for the work in which he was engaged, and his devotion to the cause of Masonry. A few days later I heard of his death. His visit was a source of great benefit to our Lodges, and we heard of his demise with universal regret.

In conclusion permit me to say that the general state of the Craft in this District is good, and we have every reason to be thankful for the many blessings that have been vouchsafed us.

I remain, yours fraternally,

G. L. WELLINGTON,

*Grand Inspector Second Masonic District.*

HAGERSTOWN, April 28th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

As the Grand Inspector of the Third Masonic District, I beg leave to report.

In consequence of business engagements, I have been unable to visit Medairy and Eureka Lodges, but seeing some Brother of the two nearly every day, I have been able to keep pretty thoroughly posted as to their doings, &c.

There has been very little perceptible change in the two above Lodges since my report in November.

Eureka has had but one initiation ; Medairy none ; but Friendship, of which I am a member, and a regular attendant, has been unusually prosperous the last six months, they having no less than eight initiations, three affiliations, one re-instatement, and four applications pending. The attendance is generally good, Brotherly love prevails, the laws and regulations are generally observed.

Hoping to be with you on the 10th of May, I am,

Very truly and fraternally,

W. E. GUMBERT,

*Grand Inspector Third Masonic District.*

FREDERICK, May 2nd, 1887.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, GRAND MASTER.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

I am gratified to be able to state that the prosperous condition of Masonry in this district at the time of my last report has not diminished. Although we have not received as many accessions to our ranks within the last six months as we did during the same length of time preceding, yet the membership in general show such an intelligent appreciation of the dignity and honor that Masonry confers upon them by zealously conforming to and zealously guarding the ancient landmarks, usages and customs of the Order, as to make it a proper subject for congratulation. The Masters and Officers of the various Lodges in this Masonic district, are all intelligent and well informed Masons of good business training, and the financial condition of their several Lodges is excellent. The attendance of the members has been satisfactory, and peace and harmony prevails throughout the district. Since my last report to you, death has been no idler in our midst, and has taken from us one of our brightest, most active and worthy Brothers.

I refer to the death of Brother Philip Stern, who, at the time of his death, was the Master of Lynch Lodge, No. 163. It can be truly said of Brother Stern that he was a good Mason, one who at all times was ready and willing to assist in the labors of the Craft, thereby setting an example that encouraged others in the performance of duty. His kind words and good advice will be long remembered by his Masonic Brethren, for they have lost a faithful friend and devoted Brother. We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Maryland in the Centennial year, and hope it may live to celebrate many Centennials in years yet to come.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES C. SMITH.

*Grand Inspector Fourth District.*

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WESTMINSTER, MD., April 25th, 1887.

GEN. THOS. J. SHRYOCK,

M. W. GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, BALTIMORE, MD.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

I have the honor to report that I have officially visited and inspected all of the Lodges in the Fifth Masonic District, except Freedom, No. 112, in Carroll County, and Ionic, No. 145, at Reisterstown, in Baltimore County, and that I should also have visited these if important business had not kept me out of the State during many weeks of the time since my appointment.

I am gratified to say that Plymouth Lodge, No. 143, at Union Bridge, which seemed feeble and was apparently under a cloud for a few years, has come out with greater strength into clearer day, and is adding good members to her roll. Her officers are anxious inquirers for correctness in the work, and commendably zealous in applying the instruction they receive. The record of her proceedings is beautifully kept, and her Treasury has a substantial balance to her credit.

Lebanon, No. 175, at Manchester, is in a flourishing condition. Seekers for light keep knocking at her door where all the worthy are well received. Her financial health is good, and her members have just pride and pleasure in her prosperity. This would be intensified if they could have the traditions and associations of their early history fully restored by the restoration of their old place and number among the Lodges of the State. As such restoration would work no hardship any where, and would be a real benefit to an old and faithful organization, which yielded only to unconquerable obstacles, in a time of great general depression, I heartily recommend it.

Door to Virtue, No. 46, at Westminster, meets every Thursday night, usually with a good attendance of earnest members. Her officers and

many of those who are not officers, are well schooled in the ritual, so that no one Brother or set of Brethren is necessary to its successful rendition. If the Master and Wardens were to ask it, I believe the Deacons and Stewards could fill their places acceptably at any time. In this Lodge, I am received as your representative, with grand honors; and the Brethren are always willing to accompany me to sister Lodges and assist them or me in whatever there may be to do. The best feeling prevails throughout the district, and nothing disturbs the harmony of the craft therein that I know of.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH,

*Grand Inspector.*

PARKTON, MD., May 2d, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

As Grand Inspector of the Sixth District, I have the honor to report as follows :

Charity Lodge, No. 134, at Parkton, in good working and financial condition.

We have three new members since last report, and excellent prospects.

The attendance is good, considering the number of miles some of our Brethren have to travel.

The most remarkable change in our Lodge is the energy with which our members work, apparently instilled into them by the example of our Grand Master.

The officers are well posted in their work, as they have constant practice.

Peace and harmony prevail, the members working shoulder to shoulder.

I have been unable to visit Lebanon Lodge as yet, their meeting night being the same as ours, and we having constant work, but will visit them at my earliest opportunity.

Fraternally yours,

J. SCOTT PRICE,

*Grand Inspector Sixth Masonic District.*

BALTIMORE COUNTY, April 30, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

M. W. GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

The Grand Inspectors of the Seventh Masonic District beg leave to make their semi-annual report as follows :

The zeal and enthusiasm reported in our last report has continued with unabated vigor, and the several Lodges in our District have been



actively engaged in work during the past six months. As a rule the material selected has been mostly young, active and energetic, and is of that aspiring character that gives every promise of making active workers in their different Lodges.

We find the financial condition of the Lodges to be excellent, and the utmost peace and harmony prevailing among the Brethren.

Without particularizing any of the older Lodges of our District, all of whom deserve great credit for their zeal in attendance on regular and special communications, and for the manner in which the work is carried out, much improvement being manifest in them all.

We cannot close without mentioning the great interest manifested, and earnestness displayed by the officers and members of Sharon Lodge, U. D., located at Arlington, and trust they will at the proper time receive their Charter, feeling assured of their entire capability and earnestness to guard it well, and to the honor of the Fraternity.

The Brethren are all enthusiastic over the coming Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge, and we are assured of a large representation from this District.

Fraternally submitted,

W. M. WILLSON,

WM. H. RUBY,

*Grand Inspectors Seventh Masonic District.*

30th April, 1887.

Bro. T. J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER MASONS OF MARYLAND.

The Lodges in this District have been at work with some encouraging signs. Solomon's Lodge, No. 121 was very successful in a fair held during the winter, which enabled them to brighten up their hall, and put a better face on their work, and ease some of the burden of their debt. They have added none to their number, but their spirits are cheered and their hopes are brighter.

Howard Lodge, No. 101, enjoys the distinction of holding a stated communication every week in the year. There are only two other Lodges in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge that meet as often. Their proximity to Baltimore permits them to enjoy the Lodge of Instruction, and as they are disposed to improve their opportunity we may look for them to sustain the reputation they have made for good and true work. Patmos, No. 70, has enjoyed a season of unusual prosperity, and looks with pride upon the recognition of her work, as some of her members have been called to higher places by their Brethren. The Centennial fever is stirring the hearts of this District, and we are preparing to enter upon the celebration with enthusiasm.

If it may be permitted in this report, I should like to call the attention of the Grand Master and members of the Grand Lodge, to the new crusade which has been fairly organized, and is now engaged in vigorous campaign against our Order. Conventions, regularly appointed missionaries and a periodical literature, are challenging us to the conflict. It occurs to me that in order to enlighten the public conscience as well as to find a higher tone to our own members, it would be well to return to an ancient custom, which permitted our Lodges to assemble once a year for the public worship of Almighty God. If contiguous Lodges could join in some such service of public worship, in connection with or soon after the annual installation of Officers, the occasion could be improved to meet that challenge. A recommendation from the Grand Master may be sufficient, or a formal resolution may be adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted, yours in the bonds,

H. BRANCH,  
Ellicott City, Md.

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TO THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

Since my Report as Grand Inspector of this Ninth District, made to you at the November Communication of the Grand Lodge, new officers of the Lodge have been elected, and it therefore became my pleasure, after proper examination, to certify to the qualification of the new Master, Brother Geo. W. Wilcox, to fill the East.

I am pleased also to report that the prosperity of the Lodge continues. Within the past six months there have been four initiations and three admissions to membership; while the average attendance is rather on the increase, and may say so as to give Sister Lodges the benefit of our experience, that this increase is partly due, I think, to the fact of our weekly meetings, instead of bi-weekly, as once prevailed with us. Then it was difficult to remember the meeting night, now we all know it.

Within the period covered by this report, we witnessed in the Lodge room, the Christening of a "Masonic" baby, the son of Brother Robert Goodman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Brother Huntley and Rev. Brother Shannon, of the M. E. Church, and became quite an event at the time, in the circle of our craft here.

Fraternally, etc.,  
JOHN IRELAND.

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BALTIMORE, MD., May 2nd, 1887.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have the honor to submit herewith my Report, as Inspector of the Tenth Masonic District.

Owing to pressing business engagements and sickness in my family, I have been unable to make an official visit to the Lodges under my charge.

Laurel Wreath and Mt. Hermon, however, have been fairly prosperous during the last six months—both have added to their membership without loss.

There have been no communications from Centennial Lodge since my last report, and I infer from that it has had no work, and is in much the same condition as last year—a small Lodge, and at an out-of-the-way station.

If the non-affiliated near them would awake and join in the good work, the Lodge would doubtless flourish. There are quite a number of the Brethren at Nottingham and Marlboro where Lodges were formerly held. The Lodge at Marlboro has surrendered its charter. Furniture, &c., having been turned in to the Grand Secretary.

The charter and property of Nottingham, so far as I can learn, have not been turned in. I am sir,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

CHAS. L. PATTEN,

*Grand Inspector 10th Masonic District, Md.*

BEL AIR, April 28th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

As Grand Inspector for the 11th Masonic District, I beg leave respectfully, to report that there is little of special interest to note beyond the very satisfactory and substantial progress of Masonic interest in my District.

I have made inquiry into the affairs of Esdraelon Lodge, No. 176, and am happy to report from information kindly furnished me by Brother E. J. Blain, W. M. and Brother Z. Macomber, Secretary of the Lodge, that their affairs are assuming a more healthy and satisfactory shape. Financially they appear to be in good condition, attendance regular, as also its meetings and harmony prevails.

Mt. Ararat Lodge, No. 44, holds its meetings regularly in the temporary rooms secured for the purpose during the building of the new Temple. Attendance large and harmony prevails. Financial condition good.

The work is performed by our W. M., Brother Geo. L. VanBibber and the other officers in a very excellent and satisfactory manner.

Much interest prevails among Masons particularly in regard to the new Temple now being erected, it is progressing satisfactorily and we

look forward to its completion at an early date, when completed it will prove an ornament to our town and afford us permanent and handsome accomodations.

Fraternally yours, &c.,

ISAAC AMOS,

*Grand Inspector 11th Masonic District.*

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PORT DEPOSIT, April 28th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND,

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

I have the honor to report that Masonry in the Twelfth Masonic District is in a prosperous condition.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 130, is working harmoniously and exerting a good influence in the community, it has a number of active and zealous members devoted to the cause of Masonry.

The Grand Inspector has noticed with pleasure the efficiency of the officers governing Harmony Lodge, No. 53, and the members manifesting that interest in the work which should be found among all good Masons. They do their work faithfully, and comply with all the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

I have been unable to visit Stephenson Lodge, No. 135.

The Masons within this jurisdiction are looking forward with much pleasure to the approaching Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland on the 10th, 11th and 12th of May. I have every reason to believe that the country Lodges will be well represented. We have a history of which every Mason in Maryland may justly feel proud, we have no fears of the the success of the celebration, as we are so fortunate at this time in having a Grand Master who will be sustained in the efforts he is putting forth for the good of Masonry.

Fraternally yours,

F. S. EVERIST,

*Grand Inspector 12th Masonic District.*

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ELKTON, MD., April 26th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

Since my last Report as Grand Inspector of this Masonic District, I have visited both of the Lodges comprised therein; and have the honor to report that Union Lodge, No. 48, and Cecil Lodge, No. 125, A. F. and A. M., are fairly prosperous, and the members of both seem to be taking more interest in the work.

The records of the Secretary and Treasurer of each Lodge are in good condition and well kept.

I remain fraternally yours,  
WM. S. EVANS,  
*Grand Inspector of the Thirteenth Masonic District.*

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CHESTERTOWN, MD., April 29th, 1887.  
THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,  
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

As Grand Inspector of the Fourteenth Masonic District, I most respectfully beg leave to make the following report :

On March the 7th, I visited Adamant Lodge, No. 180, and installed W. E. Temple, W. M., would have visited the Lodge before, had it not been for the illness of Brother O'Neil. The best of good feeling prevails, and it appears to be the aim of each member as to who can best work and agree. The Secretary's books have been properly recorded, Past Master R. F. Shryock installed M. T. Goslee, W. M., Chester Lodge, and we have had a meeting every regular communication with a good attendance. The Lodge of Instruction meets every second, fourth and fifth Wednesday, has met regularly and has been a great benefit in the Lodge.

The Lodges are in a healthy condition and conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. H. CANNAN,  
*G. I. of the Fourteenth Masonic District.*

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SALISBURY, MD., April 30th, 1887.  
THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,  
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

As Grand Inspector for the Fifteenth Masonic District, in which is included only Wicomico Lodge, No. 91, I have nothing to report beyond an anxious desire on the part of the membership of said Lodge to resume "work" as soon as circumstances will admit. Having been without a meeting place since the fire on October 17th last, of course no "work" has been attempted. The Lodge has been offered two or three large and suitable halls already, and as soon as they are completed, a selection will be made, and the Lodge reorganized on a firmer

and better basis than ever. The general inquiry that comes from the Fraternity on all sides, as to what our plans, &c., are, indicates unusual zeal, and induces me to hope for most salutary results as soon as we are once more anchored in a comfortable Temple.

I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. E. WILLIAMS,

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PRINCESS ANN, April 30th, 1887.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, ESQ., M. W. GRAND MASTER.

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

Yours of the 1st received this day. In consequence of press of business, have failed to make out my report sooner.

In my jurisdiction there are only two Lodges, Manokin, No. 106, and Tangier, No. 159. The latter I have not visited for some time, but think they are in good condition. During last year their W. M. spent some weeks in Baltimore, under the instruction of our late Grand Lecturer, and perfected himself in the work. Unfortunately for the Lodge he has since removed from among them, but believe they are doing good square work.

Manokin, of which I have the honor of being present W. M. is in good working order, a fair attendance, and peace and harmony prevailing among its members.

Respectfully and fraternally,

WM. H. SMITH,

*Grand Inspector Sixteenth Masonic District.*

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EASTON, April 29th, 1887.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, ESQ., GRAND MASTER,

*Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

It is my pleasure to report all serene in this Masonic District. The Lodges are working in entire harmony and good feeling, and Brotherly Love prevails. The visit of Brother Dukehart, in January last, was very timely, and he created a most excellent impression. Coats Lodge has had two initiations since my last, and the prospect is good for several more at an early day. Much interest prevails concerning the "Centennial" Celebration next month, and quite a large number have signified their intention of being present thereat. I hope it will be a grand success.

The order generally is healthy and bids fair to continue so.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS C. NICHOLS,

*Grand Inspector 18th Masonic District.*

CAMBRIDGE, MD., April 30th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, Esq.,  
*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

As Grand Inspector of the nineteenth Masonic District, I report as follows :

In consequence of the additional duty imposed upon me, being double of former years, I regret that I have been unable to discharge the duties of the office as satisfactorily as I desire, but I am entirely satisfied that the condition of the Order in my District has undergone no material change since last report, unless for the better, nothing having occurred to disturb the peace, harmony and good fellowship, which prevails among the workmen and between the Lodges of my District.

In Cambridge Lodge, No. 66, matters are at a stand merely for the want of work. I have been present at all of its meetings, which have been held regularly. Taken into consideration the fact of not having any work the attendance has been good. The Lodge has lost one member by withdrawal, and gained two by affiliation, a gain of one, its members are composed of the best men in the county, and its officers are intelligent, zealous and efficient Masons, and all that is now needed to arouse the members to greater diligence, and give it new life and impetus is work.

I have made several arrangements to visit Choptank Lodge, No. 138, but owing to the severity of the winter, and for reasons given above, up to this date I have not done so. I had intended to visit the said Lodge on Tuesday next, but as you have requested me to have my report in your hands by May 1st, I will have to forego the pleasant duty until sometime between now and the November Communication of the Grand Lodge. So far as I am able to learn, the officers and members are in perfect harmony, and are doing what they can with a scattered membership to keep the Lodge alive, and are endeavoring to disseminate true Masonic light and knowledge. I earnestly hope that the Grand Lodge at the coming Communication will remit all back dues of the Lodge up to May 1st, 1886, as recommended in my last report.

Hurriedly and fraternally submitted,

J. JAMES FOBLE,  
*Grand Inspector Nineteenth District.*

DENTON, MD., April 30th, 1887.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Esq.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. Sir and Brother :*

The Grand Inspector of the Twentieth Masonic District begs leave to report that there is manifested, throughout the District, a growing in-

terest in Masonry. The careful, judicious and energetic administration of the Grand Lodge affairs, not only contributes directly and largely to this effect, but also incites and directs more earnest efforts among the officers and members of Subordinate Lodges. Good fruits and happy results must follow.

The approaching Centennial Celebration, to be held in Baltimore, attracts much attention, has the hearty support of all, and their best wishes for great success. Many members, in this District, will be present if in their power.

Since the last Report, Temple Lodge, No. 128, Denton, has lost one member by dimit, and no increase by initiation or affiliation. Its communications are regularly held, the business properly conducted, and instructions given in the work. The officers are suitable, attentive and efficient. The W. M. takes great interest in all matters pertaining to the Lodge and Masonry. The records and books are well kept by the Secretary—a careful, competent and experienced officer. A majority of members are prompt in paying dues, but many are in arrear. The finances are not, therefore, in healthy condition.

The Grand Inspector arranged to visit Nanticoke Lodge, No. 172, Federalsburg, but a severe rain storm prevented. He has had no opportunity since. But he is well assured that the Lodge is in a flourishing condition. The hall has been improved, refitted and newly furnished. The Officers are zealous, well informed and posted in the work. There has been three initiations. They expected the M. W. Grand Master of Maryland to be present on the last occasion, and deeply regret that the heavy wind and rain storm interfered and postponed his visit. Notwithstanding the storm there was a large attendance at the time—many from adjoining Lodges. M. W. Brother, George W. Marshall, Grand Master of Masons in Delaware, was present and assisted in the third section. He expressed a very favorable opinion of the Maryland work in the third degree, and complimented the Brethren upon the impressive manner in which they had conferred it. At a pleasant social uniting of the Brethren during the same evening, an excellent supper and refreshments were served.

In conclusion, the Grand Inspector is authorized, by each of the Lodges in this District, to say that they will be highly gratified and greatly encouraged by a visit from M. W. Grand Master ; and that they sincerely trust he may be able to visit them at some early day.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. J. JUMP,

*Grand Inspector Twentieth District.*



## REPORT OF PRESIDENT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, April 30th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

M. W. GRAND MASTER A. F. &amp; A. M., BALTIMORE, MD.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

At a meeting of "The Masonic Library Association," held on the 27th inst., the affairs of the Library were fully discussed, and it being patent that the Library could not continue to exist without some definite income, it was resolved that a Committee, consisting of John Langford, President ; E. P. Keech, Vice-President ; and W. E. Harrison, Treasurer of "The Masonic Library Association," lay before you the requirements of the Library, and request you to recommend to the Grand Lodge, at its May Communication, that two hundred dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, be donated toward the support of the Library. In urging you to grant this request, I would state that for several years we have not had any regular income, and have merely existed through the strenuous exertions of a few members of the Board, who have "begged" enough to keep the Library open. About two years ago we discussed the advisability of closing the Library and turning it over to the Grand Lodge, we being in debt and unable to pay a Librarian. At that time Bro. Thos. J. Shryock, Representative from Waverly Lodge, offered to pay the then debt and contribute one-half the Librarian's salary. This handsome offer was accepted, and through his liberality we have been enabled to keep the Library open. We do not think the liberality of one Brother should be taken advantage of any longer, and find even with this we are unable to add new books as often and numerous as should be done. We can, with the \$200 now asked from the Grand Lodge, and the donations from Subordinate Lodges, add books regularly every month, and make the Library still more valuable. We now have about 1,200 volumes in good condition, but should have double that number. To show the increased usefulness of and interest in "The Masonic Library," I submit the following summary of books taken out by Masons, their wives and daughters, during the years named :

1884.—January, 72 ; February, 139 ; March, 162 ; April, 144 ; May, 141 ; June, 100 ; July, 17 ; August, closed ; September, 15 ; October, 48 ; November, 94 ; December, 95. Total, 1,027.

1885.—January, 120 ; February, 132 ; March, 137 ; April, 132 ; May, 137 ; June, 64 ; July, 29 ; August, closed ; September, 40 ; October, 90 ; November, 120 ; December, 139. Total, 1,146.

1886.—January, 157; February, 205; March, 184; April, 210; May, 153; June, 118; July, 104; August, closed; September, 149; October, 111; November, 98; December, 103. Total, 1,592.

Trusting that you will grant the Committee's request, viz.: recommend a donation of \$200 per annum, and that the "Grand Lodge" may decide to act favorably on your recommendation, I am, dear sir,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN LANGFORD, *President*.

The Grand Master's Address was referred to Past Grand Masters Latrobe, Tyson and Berry.

The following reports of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer were accepted and referred to the Committee of Accounts:

BALTIMORE, *May 10th*, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland:*

The Grand Secretary respectfully reports having received since the last Communication, the following sums, which he has paid to the Grand Treasurer:

1886.

Nov. 16,	From Lodges, for Dues, Rent, &c., at the Nov., 1886, Communication,		\$6,899 65
" "	J. H. Tydings, Dues to No. 156,		4 50
13,	" Phoenix R. A. Chapter,		60 00
" "	Maryland Command'y, No. 1,		77 50
19,	" Patrick Harris,	\$125 00	
20,	" do do	125 00	
27,	" do do	125 00	
Dec. 6,	" A. S. Shafer,	116 66	
" "	" C. W. Blake,	45 84	
13,	" Patrick Harris,	375 00	
14,	" Arlington Lodge, U.D.,		10 00

Dec.	18,	From Patrick Harris,	\$125 00	
	27,	do do	125 00	
	"	C. W. Blake,	45 83	
1887.				
Jan.	8,	A. S. Shafer,	116 68	
	"	Loudon Park Cemetery		
		Co.,	175 00	
	10,	Patrick Harris,	125 00	
	17,	Masonic Aid Associa-		
		tion,		6 00
	21,	St. John's R. A. Chap-		
		ter, No. 19,		82 50
	22,	Masonic Aid Associa-		
		tion,		6 00
	26,	Baltimore Command'y,		
		No. 2,		92 50
	31,	Third National Bank,		
		Proceeds of Note dis-		
		counted,		1,965 55
Feb.	1,	Patrick Harris,	375 00	
	"	C. W. Blake,	45 83	
	5,	Concordia R. A. Chap-		
		ter, No. 1,		67 50
	"	A. S. Shafer,	116 66	
	11,	Baltimore Command'y,		
		No. 2,		77 50
	25,	Landmark Lodge, No.		
		127, Rent,		15 00
March	5,	C. W. Blake,	45 83	
	"	A. S. Shafer,	116 68	
	7,	Patrick Harris,	500 00	
	31,	Beauseant Command'y,		
		No. 8,		77 50
April	7,	Mt. Hermon Lodge,		
		No. 179,		64 00
	9,	A. S. Shafer,	116 66	

April 9, From Loudon Park Cemetery

	Co.,	175 00	
"	Patrick Harris,	500 00	
"	G. W. Blake,	45 83	
27,	H. E. Loane, dues, to		
	No. 169,		6 00
29,	Seals and Diplomas,		24 00
			3,662 50

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\$13,198 20

1886.

Nov. 18,	Paid Wm. H. Shryock, G. T.,	\$2,500 00	
27,	" do. do.	4,793 65	
30,	" do. do.	125 00	
Dec. 11,	" do. do.	164 50	
13,	" do. do.	375 00	
21,	" do. do.	137 00	
29,	" do. do.	170 83	

1887.

Jan. 8,	" do. do.	291 68	
10,	" do. do.	125 00	
21,	" do. do.	97 50	
29,	" do. do.	94 50	
31,	" do. do.	1,965 55	
Feb. 2,	" do. do.	420 83	
5,	" do. do.	187 16	
16,	" do. do.	79 50	
March 4,	" do. do.	15 00	
5,	" do. do.	162 51	
7,	" do. do.	500 00	
April 9,	" do. do.	933 16	
9,	" do. do.	45 83	
29,	" do. do.	14 00	\$13,198 20

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The following sums are due the Grand Lodge, *May 1st*, 1887 :

Eureka Lodge,	No. 105,		\$36 25
Concordia Chapter,	" 1,	-	82 50
Phoenix "	" 7,	-	90 00
Jerusalem "	" 9,	-	97 50
St. John's "	" 19,	-	82 50
Adoniram "	" 21,	-	90 00
Maryland Commandery, No.	1,	-	87 50
Baltimore "	" 2,	-	87 50
Monumental "	" 3,	-	165 00
Crusade "	" 5,	-	165 00
Beauseant "	" 8,	-	87 50
A. S. Shafer, - - -	- - -	-	233 30
C. W. Blake, - - -	- - -	-	137 54
			<hr/> \$1,442 09

By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, I have issued the following commissions to Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges :

1886. June 5th.—To Bro. R. C. Bulloch, near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. To fill vacancy.
- " Aug. 20th.—To Bro. John P. Wood, near the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
1887. April 19th.—To Bro. Brackstone Baker, near the Grand Lodge of England.

I have received Commissions for the following named Brethren, appointed Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Maryland :

1886. Aug. 20th.—For Bro. Sylvester L. Stockbridge, from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
- " Dec. 15th.—For Bro. John A. Lynch, from the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Re-appointed with the rank of Junior Grand Warden.

1887. Jan. 18th.—For M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, from the Grand Lodge of England. Also, on February 18th, I received from Bro. Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary, by command of His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, a most beautiful Gold Jewel, with the request that Grand Master Shryock be properly invested with the same, as the badge of his office.

“ Jan. 17th.—I received from Sylvester Mathias notice of his appeal to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, from the action of Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, in expelling him from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

“ Feb. 16th.—I received from Bro. Wm. Moore, Secretary of Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, a certified copy of the proceedings, and all the papers in the trial and expulsion of Sylvester Mathias.

As provided in the Constitution, the notice of Appeal and copy of Proceedings in the trial, were sent to Past Grand Master Bro. John S. Tyson, Chairman of the Committee of Grievance.

I am just in receipt of the following letter of acceptance from Brother Brackstone Baker, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of England, which will be read with interest not only by our own members but by the travelling Craftsmen generally.

8 BELMONT PARK,

LEE, KENT, S. E. ENGLAND.

MAY 2ND, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

Our Grand Secretary has just forwarded to me the patent of my appointment, (with the approbation of the M. W. our Grand Master) of Grand Representative in England of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The document itself is a magnificent example of excellent penmanship, and will be highly prized by me. I may say that it vastly excels the several diplomas for similiar appointments from other United States Grand Lodges of which I am the recipient.

But its intrinsic merit is exceeded by the sentiment of Brotherhood, and of interchange of fraternal good feeling of which this document is the evidence.

Pray assure your M. W. Grand Master Shryock of the value I attach to the appointment, and of my earnest desire to promote Masonic relations with your State.

On my petition, I have recently been authorized to inaugurate and have consecrated a new Lodge in London, No. 2191 on the English Register, by the name of the Anglo-American Lodge, which as its name implies, is intended to supply a want I have many times experienced, viz ; a London Lodge under our jurisdiction where our own Brethren and American Masons resident here, may meet on a level and in fraternal intercourse, Brethren from your side, whose Masonic title shall be the only introduction required, which of course must be established.

As a Past Grand Officer both of this and of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and a member for the last 21 years of our Colonial Masonic Board, I frequently meet our Masonic travelling Brethren. Henceforth they will have a Masonic home in London.

I regret that physical difficulties will prevent my being present at Baltimore at your Centennial Celebration, on the 10th, 12th inst., but should be glad to receive *addressed as above*, copies of your Annual Communication Reports. Believe me yours very

Fraternally,

BRACKSTONE BAKER.

I append also a letter of regret from our Senior Past Grand Master, Dr. Ohr, whose absence from our rejoicing is a subject of sincere regret to us all.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 5th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Your kind invitation with the accompanying mementoes have been received, and I regret that professional duties will prevent my attendance on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration ; but I may not forget my duties to the sisterhood in the desire to enjoy the companionship of the brotherhood. Nearly half a century has passed since my entrance into the Grand Lodge, then a remnant of scarcely half a score of weak but faithful Lodges, who had passed through the fiery ordeal of political anti-masonry, with the marks still odorous upon their garments, now grown into a family of four score vigorous temples, with their lights burning brightly ; I had indulged the hope to meet some of the ancient ashlers forming the foundation of the magnificent temple it now presents to the weary seeker after light. That the stern duties of life may not be neglected for the gratification of our lighter pleasures is a lesson which I have too often inculcated to now neglect. May the Grand Artificer of the Universe spread over you the bright azure canopy of his benignant favor, and lead you through green pastures to still waters.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

C. H. OHR.

Grand Treasurer's report :

*M. W. G. Master and Brethren :*

The Grand Treasurer in presenting his first report to this Grand body, desires to congratulate the Grand Lodge upon its improved financial standing. Every obligation has been met promptly at maturity and the Grand Treasurer has not been called upon to advance a dollar. The time has been when the credit of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, was not A. No. 1, with the Financial Institutions of our City, and when it was compelled to borrow money to meet its liabilities, it was necessary to have its paper endorsed with names known to be in high standing in the mercantile community. But now, let me say to you, the promise to pay of the Grand Lodge is looked upon as gilt edged paper and will bring money at any time at the lowest market rates. Our debt is being gradually reduced, and the time is coming when we can have another jubilee to celebrate that event.



DR.

WM. HENRY SHRYOCK, *Grand Treasurer,**in account with M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MD., A. F. & A. M.*

CR.

1886.		1886.		1866.					
Nov.	9	To amt. rec'd from J. D. Mason G. Treas. \$	314 98	Nov.	9	By pd. Consolidated Gas Company	\$	29 90	
"	18	" " " from J. H. Medairy G. Secy.	1,000	"	"	" F. Lewis Schaeffer		10	
"	19	" " " " "	1,500	"	19	" Doctor D. F. Penington		25	
"	27	" " " " "	4,399 65	"	20	" G. Lodge note due this day	1,500		
"	"	" " " " "	394	"	30	" " " " "	1,000		
"	30	" " " " "	335 50	Dec.	1	" J. H. Medairy G. Sec'y amt pd. T. in error.	335 50		
Dec.	11	" " " " "	125	"	"	" J. H. Medairy G. Secretary salary	250		
"	13	" " " " "	164 50	"	"	" Jas. Harris Grand Lodge banquets	592		
"	21	" " " " "	375	"	"	" Sanders and Stayman hauling organ	2		
"	29	" " " " "	137	"	"	" Eutaw S. Bk. int. on Mortgage	517 50		
1887.	8	" " " " "	170 83	"	"	" A. S. Abell & Company advertising	6 20		
Jan'y	10	" " " " "	291 68	"	"	" G. W. Sheive, Grand Lecturer	50	53	
"	24	" " " " "	125	"	"	" H. L. Conway services at Academy	15 26		
"	31	" " " " "	97 50	"	"	" Rents Academy of Music	100		
"	"	" " " " "	94 50	"	2	" Jacob Likes salary	100		
Feb'y	2	To proceeds of \$2,000 note dist. at 5 per cent.	1,965 55	"	3	" J. H. Medairy advertising bills	6 60		
"	7	" amt. recd. from J. H. Medairy G. Secretary.	420 83	"	"	" C. C. Fulton & Company adv. bills	10 15		
"	10	" " " " "	187 16	"	"	" W. H. Nicholson labor at Academy	34 00		
"	18	To amt. recd. from Forepaugh and Connelly (guarantee.)	1,000	"	13	" Daily News advertising	6 38		
March	4	" " " " "	79 50	"	"	" C. E. Kemp salary	50		
"	5	" " " " "	15	"	"	" C. C. Isaacs	27 50		
"	"	" " " " "	162 51	"	"	" Gas bill	29 85		
"	"	" " " " "		"	"	" Jacob Likes salary	100		
"	"	" " " " "		"	16	" Jacob Likes bills paid	51		
"	"	" " " " "		"	"	" Mrs. W. H. Harrison interest	60		
"	"	" " " " "		"	"	" J. H. Medairy & Co. stationary &c.	840 12		
"	"	" " " " "		"	"	" W. H. Nicholson extra labor	25		
"	"	" " " " "		"	"	" Sisco Bros rep. collars, &c.	8 21		
"	"	" " " " "		"	"	" Sisco Bros for collars and jewels	240 00		

March	5	Amt. rec. Forepaugh and Connelly 6 mo. rent		Dec. 21	By pd. B. Cemetery Co. grading & sodding lots	\$ 30
"	"	" " Temple Theater in advance.	5,000	" 1887.	" T. J. & W. H. Shryock on act. of loan	2,000
"	7	" " J. H. Medairy G. S.	500	Jan'y 4	" " " interest on loan	135
April	9	" " " "	933 16	" 10	" C. E. Kemp salary	50
"	11	" " " "	45 83	" 13	" Mrs. N. M. Davis ground rent	150
"	29	" " " "	14 00	" 15	" C. T. Wamaling, washing aprons, &c.	13 27
				" 15	" Gas bills	32 45
				" 15	" Jacob Likes salary	100
				" 15	" " bills paid	36 17
				" 15	" Wm. Eckhardt, framing pictures	11 96
				" 15	" James Pentland, flowers Bro. Sheive	10
				" 15	" H. C. Larabee, grate bars	24 52
				" 15	" Sisco Brothers, crape and ribbon	3 10
				" 15	" W. H. Nicholson, Ex. labor	25
				" 15	" J. H. Medairy, advertising bills	2 75
				" 15	" Wm. Leonard, L. of Relief	270
				" 29	" Taxes on R. Estate for 1886	813 25
				" 29	" Grand Lodge check books	16
				" 29	" Water rent for 1887	67 50
				" 29	" Safe Deposit Company box rent	20
				" 29	" John L. Young, satin aprons	16 50
				" 29	" Eutaw S. Bk. ground rents	937 50
				" 29	" C. E. Kemp salary	50
				" 29	" Sisco Brothers, rep. cuffs	1 50
				" 29	" Wm. Eckhardt, framing resolution	5 00
				" 29	" Graham Dukehart, Grand Lecturer	50
				" 29	" W. W. Rowles, Jr., plumbing	180
				" 29	" E. T. Schultz, appropriation for History	250
				" 29	" J. H. Medairy, Grand Secretary salary	250
				" 29	" Gas bills	36 70
				" 29	" Jacob Likes, salary	100
				" 29	" Eutaw S. Bk. 3 months interest	517 50
				" 29	" T. J. & W. H. Shryock, balance of loan	2,532 50
				" 29	" C. E. Kemp, salary	50



The Grand Secretary presented the Dispensation, Book of Proceedings and By-Laws of Sharon Lodge, U. D., with a petition praying for a Charter.

Referred to Brothers Wm. A. Hanway, H. W. Nicholson, Wm. H. King.

Bro. E. T. Schultz, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, submitted his report in print, copies of which were distributed to the Brethren. See Appendix.

From the President of Lodge of Relief.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M.*

BRETHREN :

On behalf of the Officers and Members of the Lodge of Relief, it affords me much pleasure to present you with our Semi-Annual Report.

The demands upon the finances have increased during the past six months, yet we are able to submit a more favorable showing. This is due to the strict application of our rules governing the disbursing of the funds entrusted to our care. There have been but two cases that were unworthy that presented themselves, and they met with a prompt disposal. In this connection we may be permitted with no small degree of pride and pleasure, to refer to the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, a child of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Born under her fostering care September 1st, 1885, with fifteen members—only nineteen months old,—to day it has upon its rolls the names of four hundred subscribers, consisting of Boards of Relief, entire Grand Jurisdictions and Individual Lodges, covering almost the entire territory of the United States and Canada, and whose work in detecting and exposing unworthy applicants for Masonic charity, has become a permanent feature of the Order.

The accompanying report of Brother Wm. Leonard, shows the receipts and disbursements for the term.



Past Grand Master Bro. John S. Tyson, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the November, 1886, Communication, on the History of Freemasonry in Maryland, submitted the following report and resolution :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

The undersigned, being a majority of the Special Committee appointed at the last stated Communication of the Grand Lodge, to ascertain and report what additional sum will be needed to complete the History of Freemasonry in Maryland to the Centennial year, respectfully report, that according to the estimate of Bro. E. T. Schultz, which we believe to be correct, there will be required ten additional Numbers, averaging 112 pages each—say 1,120 pages in all—to complete the work, so as to include the present Communication of the Grand Lodge, and an account of the “Centennial Celebration.”

The estimated cost is for printing and paper.....	\$1,850 00	
Illustrations.....	450 00	
		<u>\$2,300 00</u>
To this add Brother Schultz's loss heretofore incurred on 12 Numbers.....		250 00
		<u>\$2,500 00</u>
Making the amount.....		\$2,500 00
And deduct amount which subscription list will yield net .....		1,100 00
		<u>\$1,450 00</u>
Making amount necessary to complete the work and reimburse losses.....		\$1,450 00
Payable in equal installments of \$145.00 each, as the Numbers may be issued.		

The net loss on the first 12 Numbers has been reduced to \$250.00, by donations from the Grand Lodge and others. If the above amount of \$1,450.00, payable as above mentioned, be appropriated by the Grand Lodge, Bro. Schultz will furnish to the Grand Lodge five copies of each additional Number, and a complete set of the twenty-two Numbers to each Lodge in the jurisdiction.

Although not strictly within the province of this Committee, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge subscribe for five copies of each new Number to be issued (not to exceed ten new Numbers in all) of Bro. E. T. Schultz's History of Freemasonry in Maryland, at \$29.00 per copy (or \$145.00 for the five copies), of each new Number, payable on delivery ; this subscription being made upon the understanding that Bro. Schultz will also furnish to each Lodge in this Jurisdiction, free of charge, a complete set of all the Numbers of said Work, those heretofore issued to be furnished to said Lodges within thirty days, and the others as issued.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. TYSON,  
JOHN S. BERRY.

The report accepted and resolution adopted.

Bro. Tyson also submitted the following report on the appeal of Sylvester Mathias from the action of Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, with a resolution reversing the action of the Lodge :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

Your Committee of Grievance, appointed at the last stated Communication, respectfully report, that during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the appeal of Bro. Sylvester Mathias from the judgment of Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, has been brought to the notice of this Committee, and after hearing arguments by counsel for the respective parties, and after due consideration of all the evidence in the case, your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the charge and specification are not sustained by the evidence, and consequently recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the judgment of Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, rendered on the 23rd day of December, 1886, against Bro. Sylvester Mathias, be and the same is hereby reversed, and that the said Bro.

Sylvester Mathias be and he is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of a Master Mason and member of said Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. TYSON,  
H. W. NICHOLSON,  
JOHN B. KURTZ,  
LEWIS H. KIRK,  
R. B. NORMENT.

*Committee of Grievance.*

The report was accepted, and the resolution laid on the table until to-morrow evening.

The Committee on Sharon Lodge, U. D., submitted the following :

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Brethren of Sharon Lodge, U. D., praying for a Charter, respectfully report that they have examined the books and accounts of said Lodge, and find them properly kept in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge and the usages of Masonry. Your Committee respectfully recommend that a Charter be granted as prayed.

WILLIAM A. HANWAY,  
H. W. NICHOLSON,  
WM. H. KING.

The report accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Past Grand Master Bro. John M. Carter, on behalf of the Centennial Committee presented the Grand Master a Centennial Medal, beautifully wrought in gold, expressing some very complimentary remarks. To which the Grand Master, in accepting expressed his deep sense of the honor, and his heartfelt gratitude to the Brethren.

Past Grand Master Bro. John S. Tyson, on behalf of the Craft, presented the Grand Lodge with a bronze bust, by Keyser, of Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock.

Grand Master Shryock called on Past Grand Master Vaux, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to respond for him.



Brother Vaux responded as follows :

As one of the visiting Brethren who has received the honorable invitation to meet you to night on the eve of your great Centennial, let me express to you my Brethren of Maryland the gratification which I, as well as all the visiting Brethren, present, must have felt at the manner in which this communication has been conducted. What strikes me with singular interest is the character of the constituents of this Grand Lodge—intelligent, faithful, calm, deliberate men, and as what I have witnessed to-night, actuated by one great purpose, the only purpose that can animate the heart and mind of a true Mason, and which shall never be permitted in our day to be imperiled or endangered ; that as heretofore handed down from the beginning to this day, when we shall all be gone, this Ark of the Covenant shall be with those who come after us. They will look to us with affection and respect, because they will know that what we have handed down to them is as we have received it from those before us. This great trust is impressed on the Craft of all the jurisdictions of the world, and especially on the jurisdictions of the States of the United States of North America. We are surrounded in the world at large by all kinds of people that may not come into our Masonic organizations and break up our harmony.

We know when a stranger knocks at our doors, but the Eternal God (blessed be his name) has placed Fraternity at our doors, and no stranger can enter within our gates to disturb our harmony and destroy our peace.

I congratulate you, my Brethren, upon the Brilliant record of your Grand Lodge, upon the long line of honorable ancestry, to which your young Grand Master can refer as the men who, through the century closed, have preceded him in bearing aloft the standard of Masonry in Maryland. I congratulate you upon the joyous occasion which brings us together now, and upon the brilliant future upon which your Grand Old Body is now entering.

And I congratulate you upon this beautiful addition in enduring bronze to the elegant collection of portraits now beaming upon us from these walls, of the men who in years gone by have occupied this exalted station, and presided over the deliberations of this Grand Lodge.

Addresses were also delivered as follows, by Grand Master J. Fred. Walker, of Quebec ; Grand Master Joseph Eichbaum, of Pennsylvania ; Past Grand Master William P. Parkman, of Massachusetts ; Past Grand Master John R. Purdie, of Virginia ; Past Grand Master Noble D. Larner, of District of Columbia ; P. S. G. W. and Grand Representative, Henry Macpherson, of Canada.

Brother Walker, said

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

It is indeed a surprise to me that your Worshipful Grand Master should call upon me to make any remarks to this Grand Lodge body, after the eloquent address of so distinguished and pre-eminent a Mason as Richard Vaux. The least I could do in representing this Grand Lodge in my own jurisdiction would be to show that the members of our Grand Lodge appreciated the honorable invitation extended to us by having at least one member of our Grand Lodge present to join in your great Celebration. If there is one thing I admire more than another about the distinguished Brother who has preceded me, it is his attachment to the Craft, and that he does not believe that a mere century or century and a-half covers the life of this Craft of Masonry, whose centennial we are celebrating ; and I have the honor to be of the same school with Richard Vaux, for I believe that Masonry and Craft Masonry, very much as we know it to-day, has existed for centuries and centuries, and I hope that Craft Masonry may exist in the jurisdiction of Maryland for centuries and centuries to come. But, Most Worshipful Sir, I find I am detaining this august body, and actually making a speech, which I did not feel prepared to do. I thank you as one of the visiting Brethren for the most cordial welcome given us, and the hospitality for which Maryland Masons are so justly distinguished.

Brother Parkman, said

*My Brethren :*

If I tried to say to you what there is in my heart to-night, I should fail to find words to express myself. I feel very proud and very pleased to be here to-night, and I regret infinitely that our Grand Master is not here to answer for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It is no virtue, as you all are aware, to be old, and I stand here to-night an old man, not able to speak to you very much, or to take the place of our Grand Master. He is a so much better speaker, and could tell you vastly more than I can.

It is a great occasion, Brothers of Maryland, that you are assembled here to-night to celebrate—this One Hundredth Anniversary of your existence. The Craft is spreading more and more, and being more recognized from day to day, and while the sun rises and sets, and Masonry prospers, this will always be the case.

Brother Purdie, said

*Brethren :*

After the very interesting and eloquent remarks which were made by the Brethren who have preceded me, I really feel myself unable to

address you on this occasion, and I hope, Brethren, you will excuse me. Allow me to say, however, that I return my very cordial thanks for the invitation you have extended to me for your celebration, and the very fraternal reception I have met with.

Brother Larner, said

My Senior for the first time, I believe, is with me on a visit to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, or to his mother. I have always been taught from my childhood, that when a child was in the presence of his parents he should keep his mouth shut. So I have really nothing to say upon the present occasion. We represent the only child the Grand Lodge of Maryland has been able to conceive in all the one hundred years of her existence. It took her twenty-seven years after her own birth to bring forth a child, and the child is before you. It will only be twenty-seven years from now until our own Centennial, when we hope you will all be with us to celebrate the Centennial of the only child your Grand Lodge has ever had or can expect to have.

Brother Macpherson, said

I think after all the distinguished speakers we have heard, it is rather hard to call on one who has never held a Chair, but has always been a subordinate officer. As your representative in Canada, I thought it my duty to come down and be present at your celebration. It is not every Grand Lodge that has an opportunity of celebrating its Centennial. I hope you will have many celebrations of this character, although it is hardly possible that I should have the honor of being present at your next Centennial.

Grand Master Shryock, then presented Brother Latrobe, as follows :

*Brethren :*

When the Centennial Committee made arrangements for the speech making of the celebration they unanimously decided that Maryland Masons where not to do much talking. They wanted to hear from the visiting Brethren, but I know you will agree with me when I say that to-night it is eminently proper, that one of our Past Grand Masters be called upon for a few words. The Grand Lodge feels particularly honored, that he has made it a point to be present with us this evening, and I know you will all heartily join with me in calling upon him to say a word. I refer to our dear old Brother, Past Grand Master J. H. B. Latrobe.

## BRO. LATROBE RESPONDED.

*M. W. Grand Master:*

Some 14 or 15 years ago I was elected Grand Master of Masons of Maryland. For 8 years I held office, and when I resigned in order not to have me forgotten they had me painted, and there he is on the wall, whether he is like me or not Brethren, you can judge for yourselves, although I am informed by the worthy Grand Treasurer, that to set me off, they had me varnished.

I can only thank you from the bottom of my heart for the fine reference you have made to me. For the 8 years I acted as your Grand Master, my whole heart was in the work, and having commenced my career as a Mason as far back as 1824, I have never lost my interest in the Craft, and for the time of life which may yet be allotted to me from now on to its close, I shall keep in Freemasonry now and forever. (Loud applause.)

The Grand Lodge was called off until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *May 11th*, 1887.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7½ o'clock.

PRESENT.

- Bro. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,.....M. W. Grand Master.  
 " GEORGE L. MCCAHAN,.....R. W. D. Grand Master.  
 " GRAHAM DUKEHART,.....as R. W. S. Grand Warden.  
 " WILLIAM H. MARTIN,.....R. W. J. Grand Warden.  
 " JACOB H. MEDAIRY,.....R. W. Grand Secretary.  
 " WILLIAM H. SHRYOCK,.....R. W. Grand Treasurer.  
 " JOSEPH B. STITT,.....R. W. Grand Chaplain.  
 " RICHARD H. CONWAY,.....R. W. Grand Marshal.  
 " JOHN E. H. BOSTON,.....W. G. Standard Bearer.  
 " JAMES M. ANDERSON,.....W. G. Sword Bearer.  
 " WILLIAM H. CLARK,.....W. S. Grand Deacon.  
 " HENRY O. REESE,.....W. J. Grand Deacon.  
 " CHARLES G. SNOW,.....W. S. Grand Steward.  
 " G. F. KOOKE,.....W. J. Grand Steward.  
 " JAMES C. GORMAN,.....Grand Pursuivant.  
 " SYLVESTER L. STOCKBRIDGE,.....G. Director of Ceremonies.  
 " CHARLES E. KEMP,.....Grand Tyler.

And a due representation of Lodges.

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

JOHN S. BERRY,	JOHN S. TYSON,
CHARLES WEBB,	JOHN M. CARTER.

VISITING GRAND OFFICERS.

- Bro. WILLIAM PARKMAN,.....Past Grand Master of Massachusetts.  
 " FIELDER ISRAEL, D. D.,..Grand Chaplain, " "  
 " PEYTON S. COLES,.....Past Grand Master of Virginia.  
 " J. H. WAYT, M. D.....Junior Grand Warden "  
 " JONATHAN S. DAWSON,..Past Grand Master of Tennessee.  
 " ELLWOOD E. THORNE,....." " " " New York.  
 " ROBERT W. BEST,....." " " " North Carolina.  
 " GEO. W. MARSHALL,.....M. W. Grand Master of Delaware.  
 " J. H. W. WATSON,.....Past " " " "  
 " THOS. DAVIDSON....." " " " "  
 " CHAS. A. WOODWARD....." " " " Ohio.  
 " J. SIMPSON AFRICA,.....R. W. Senior Grand Warden of Penn.

The Proceedings of last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were received from Lebanon Lodge, No. 175, praying for the restoration of its old number, 104, and from the former members of Acacia Lodge, No. 155, petitioning for the restoration of its Charter, without subjecting them to the payment of arrearages of dues.

The Grand Master decided it was unconstitutional to grant their requests.

Past Grand Master Bro. John S. Tyson delivered the following

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren :*

To me has been accorded the distinguished honor and the pleasant duty, at this Centennial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, of greeting, in its behalf, our visiting Brethren from other jurisdictions who have favored us with their presence on this auspicious occasion, and of welcoming them within the portals of this Grand Body, now sitting in its 201st Semi-Annual Session, and embarked upon the second century of its career.

When a few years ago occurred the hundredth anniversary of our country's birth, of that memorable era when it assumed among the nations of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitled it, *that* "Centennial" was deemed an event of such high import, that our Government and our people would not undertake *alone* to celebrate it.

They rightly considered that the birth of a nation, its endurance for a hundred years, its continuous growth in power and population, in wealth and prosperity, and in all the attributes that tend to promote the happiness and the glory of a great people, could only be adequately celebrated by a Congress of the representatives of *all* nations.

Therefore it was that all nations, peoples, tongues and languages, from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, from every land and from every island of the sea, were called upon to send to us their delegates, to see what great things the Lord had done for us, and to participate in our rejoicing, and in our gratitude to the Giver of all good for the manifold blessings which He had bestowed upon us.

Our country's growth from the three million souls of 1776, to the fifty millions of 1876, was not greater in proportion than the growth of Freemasonry has been under the Grand Lodge of Maryland, from the few weak and widely separated Lodges which were represented at Talbot Court House, on the 17th day of April, 1787, to the large number of strong and healthy Lodges which are represented here to-night, on this 11th day of May, 1887, by the good and true men and Masons whom I see before me.

*Much* have we to be grateful for ; *much* to rejoice in. So much, indeed, that the Grand Lodge and Masons of Maryland, like the Government and people of the United States, have felt that we could not manage our "Centennial" without assistance from abroad.

Therefore have we called upon all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world, "from East to West, and between North and South, in every clime where Freemasons are to be found," to send to us their representatives.

Among those who are with us to-night, or who will be with us to-morrow, I recognize the representatives of a number of Grand Lodges whose welcome guest I have been, and of whose abundant hospitality I have partaken in company with other officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, on occasions of general Masonic interest.

I shall ever treasure in my memory the dedication of that most imposing and magnificent of all Masonic Temples, appropriately located in the "City of Brotherly Love." Also that other interesting occasion, when in the same city was

commemorated the "Sesqui-Centennial" of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Also the dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York, when were assembled the largest number of Masons ever gathered together since the building of King Solomon's Temple. Nor shall I ever forget that august occasion, when the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of our Nation, and of other distinguished dignitaries of our own and foreign countries, amid the waving of banners, the blare of trumpets, the roar of artillery, and the acclamation of myriad voices, laid the corner-stone of the Monument at Yorktown, which commemorates the great victory there gained by the Master Workman of his age, *our Brother*, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Nor that other occasion of national importance, when to the memory of the same HERO, and in the city which bears his name, was dedicated a monument which, as has been well said, towers above all other monuments, as he towered above all other men in the grandeur of his character.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland is indeed fortunate to have the opportunity of reciprocating, in some degree, the courtesy and hospitality which were extended to its Grand Officers on the occasions I have named.

And now, Brethren of other Jurisdictions, you come from "beyond the lines of our dominion." To each and to all of you we tender a most sincere and hearty welcome. Whether you come from our venerable mother of Pennsylvania, or from our comparatively young and sprightly daughter of the District of Columbia—to those of you who come from afar, and to our neighbors—to each and to all, we extend the right hand of fellowship and brotherly love.

If you are *almost* as happy in being with us as we are in having you, then we shall be satisfied. We shall endeavor to make your stay among us pleasant and agreeable. We trust that you may find it such; that old friendships may here be revived and strengthened, and new ones formed



which shall endure, and that you may bear away with you to your homes pleasant recollections of the "Centennial" of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland.

The following reports were read and accepted :

From the Committee of Accounts.

BALTIMORE, *May 10th*, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

The undersigned Committee, appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, respectfully report having performed the duty assigned them, and find them correct and supported by proper vouchers.

Fraternally submitted,

J. E. BALL,

THOS. L. MATTHEWS.

*Committee.*

From the Committee on Unfinished Business.

BALTIMORE, *May 10th*, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Master and Representatives  
of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Md. :*

The Committee on Unfinished Business respectfully report, for the consideration of this Grand Body—viz. :

Report of Committee appointed to ascertain what additional sum would be needed to complete the History to the Centennial year. Page 90, Printed Proceedings of November, 1886, Communication.

Amendments to Art. XXIII, Sec. 8, of Constitution. Page 92 of Printed Proceedings of November, 1886.

Amendment to Art. I, Sec. 6 ; Amendment to Art. XVIII, Sec. 2. Page 92 Printed Proceedings of November, 1886.

Amendment to Art. XIX, Sec. 2.

Amendment to Art. XXIII, Sec. 18. Page 93, Printed  
Proceedings of November, 1886.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY O. REESE,

*Doric, No. 124.*

J. A. CHAS. KAHLER,

*Monumental, No. 96.*

ALFRED SHRIVER,

*Mt. Moriah, No. 116.*

From the Committee on By-Laws.

BALTIMORE, May 10th, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

The Committee on By-Laws beg leave to report that since the last Communication of the Grand Lodge they have examined By-Laws, or amendments thereto, from the following Lodges : Sincerity, No. 181 ; Chester, No. 115 ; Mt. Hermon, No. 179, and Patmos, No. 70, all of which they have found in accordance with the regulations of this Grand Lodge, and have approved the same.

Copies are herewith submitted.

Respectfully,

JACOB E. KREBS,

CHARLES T. SISCO,

DAVID HUTZLER,

CHAS. G. FOX.

*Committee.*

Brother S. L. Stockbridge, Grand Director of Ceremonies, addressed the Grand Lodge as follows :

*M. W. Grand Master :*

To me is assigned the duty of bringing before this Grand Lodge the responses that have been received to the invitations sent forth by the Grand Master, to the various Masonic bodies, and distinguished Masons throughout the world. These responses are so numerous and voluminous that I shall be able to *read* only a few, but the *names* and official character of *all* should be announced in this presence, so that we may more clearly comprehend how, with one accord, our Brethren

in other jurisdictions, and in foreign lands, join with us, in spirit, if not in person, in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of our Grand Lodge.

[After reading part of Correspondence, for which see appendix,]

Thus my Brethren, from Berlin to the Golden Gate, the great Masonic Brotherhood sends us greeting :

What greater inspiration to a hearty and joyous celebration of our Centennial could we desire : or what more pointed proof of the *fraternity of feeling* that exists among Masons, *Ancient Free and Accepted*, the wide world over ; and what more powerful incentive could we have, amid the festivities of the passing hours, to join in a glad refrain, to that great *Masonic Trilogy*, which circles the earth, as with a zone of light, brotherly love, relief and truth.

Bro. John S. Berry, P.G.M., on behalf of the Committee on the Grand Master's Address, submitted the following report and resolutions :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland :*

The Committee to whom was referred the Address of the Grand Master to the M. W. Grand Lodge, at the present Communication, respectfully report that they have examined the same, in addition to the satisfaction of having heard it read, and find it to be a terse and business-like exposition of the present condition of the M. W. Grand Lodge, and especially suited to the occasion of the celebration of its One Hundredth Anniversary, prefaced as it is by remarks eloquent in themselves, and suggestive of a future, and of duties incumbent on the Fraternity, looking to the maintenance of those principles that have brought the Grand Lodge to its present prosperous and happy condition.

The words of eulogy pronounced by the Grand Master upon our late lamented Brother, George W. Sheive, Grand Lecturer, and also the action of the Grand Master in dedicating to his memory a page of our Printed Proceedings, will meet with the cordial approval of the Craft throughout this jurisdiction, to whom our late Brother was so well known, and by whom he was so highly esteemed.

We commend to the approbation of the Grand Lodge the appointments of Grand Representatives announced by the Grand Master, and we heartily concur in his recommendation that some assistance should be rendered by the Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge Library.

In furtherance of these recommendations, we offer the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the appointment of the following named Brothers as Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge, to wit :

Bro. Brackstone Baker, near the Grand Lodge of England,

Bro. John P. Wood, near the Grand Lodge of Connecticut,

Bro. R. C. Bullock, near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas,

be approved, and that the following named Brethren be cordially and fraternally received and accepted as Grand Representatives near this Grand Lodge, viz. :

M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Lodge of England.

Bro. Sylvester L. Stockbridge, Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Bro. John A. Lynch, Grand Lodge of Kansas.

Bro. Jos. T. Gott, Grand Lodge of Iowa.

*Resolved*, That an annual appropriation of two hundred dollars be made to the Library Association, to be paid in semi-annual instalments of one hundred dollars each, in May and November.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE, *Chairman.*

JOHN S. TYSON,

JNO. S. BERRY.

*Committee.*

Report accepted, and resolutions severally adopted.

The resolution submitted last evening in the report of the Committee of Grievance on the appeal of Sylvester Mathias, reversing the action of Door to Virtue Lodge, was then taken up.

A motion was made to adopt the resolution.

A motion to refer back to the Lodge for a new trial was rejected.

Bro. James Diffenbaugh offered as a substitute the following :

*Resolved*, That the decision of Door to Virtue Lodge, in the trial of Sylvester Mathias, be sustained.

The substitute was adopted.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, one hundred dollars was appropriated to the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

The following adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, be and are hereby authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, for any deficiency necessary to defray the expenses of the Celebration.

Addresses were delivered by Bros. George W. Marshall, Grand Master of Delaware, Ellwood E. Thorne, Past Grand Master of New York, J. Simpson Africa, R. W. Senior Grand Warden of Pennsylvania.

Address of Brother Marshall.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

As a representative of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and as Grand Master of that State, I am here to-night to assist you in whatever way I can in this, your Centennial Celebration. It is with peculiar pride that I say I come here to assist you—We have not yet completed the first century of our existence. The Grand Lodge of Delaware organized in 1806. Three of the Lodges which formed it held their charters from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,—the fourth, Hope Lodge, was a child of this Grand Body. We come here to-night as your Sister or rather as your daughter—I come to you alone to-night, but to-morrow we will bring a larger delegation.—I received a letter this A. M., from the Grand Secretary in Wilmington, saying that they were coming down 300 strong to-morrow. To-night another message came that it is still booming, and we propose to help you out in the best way we can—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I congratulate you—I congratulate the Grand Lodge of Maryland, upon her prosperous condition, and I cannot but wish her Godspeed for the centuries which are to come in spreading her tenets of virtue and fraternal love.

Address of Brother Thorne,

*Most Worshipful Grand Master ;*

One thing that will always be pleasing to my memory will be the letters from England, that have been read here this evening by your Grand Director of Ceremonies, and it has been but a day or two ago since I received just such letters from the other side. I trust you all may see many years to come, and I am authorized by the Grand Lodge of New York, to extend to you our most hearty felicitations as your elder

Brother, as we passed our Centennial, and are now going on with our second ; but Most Worshipful Grand Master, I trust we are not entirely dependent upon the past, but while we glory in what we have done, we shall go on in the same good way, and that our children and children's children may follow in the centuries to come.

Address of Brother Africa,

*Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

Pennsylvania has often been heard from in your Grand Assemblage, and will be heard from again before we separate from you. I think it is not wise at this late hour to inflict any speech upon this Grand Lodge—The Brethren have listened attentively to all of the speeches that have been made, and I will not detain them further. I may say on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, however, that we esteem it a very great privilege to be with you on this occasion and to assist as far as we may in making your Centennial a triumphant success. Old Pennsylvania has passed her Centennial. We have not forgotten Maryland, our neighbor, and I may say our Brother assisted Pennsylvania at the laying of the corner stone of our Temple, at the Celebration of our Centennial, the Centennial of our Independence, and you will see to-morrow that Pennsylvania has not forgotten your fraternal respects paid to us in the past.

The Grand Lodge was closed and the several committees repaired to their rooms to finish arrangements for the Grand Parade, Banquet and Hops to take place to-morrow, a full report of which will be found in the appendix.

J. H. MEDAIRY,

*Grand Secretary.*

**GRAND AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS**  
OF THE  
**GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.**

M. W. G. M.	THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,	Nov. 1885
M. W. P. G. M.	CHARLES H. OHR,	1840
	CHARLES WEBB,	1853
	JOHN S. BERRY,	1860
	JOHN H. B. LATROBE,	1870
	JOHN M. CARTER,	1878
	JOHN S. TYSON,	1880
R. W. D. G. M.	GEORGE L. MCCAHAN,	1885
R. W. P. D. G. M.	W. L. W. SEABROOK,	1863
	JOHN A. LYNCH,	1864
	WOODWARD ABRAHAMS,	1880
R. W. S. G. W.	HENRY LLOYD,	1885
R. W. P. S. G. W.	S. M. HALLER,	1860
	DR. W. J. WROTH,	1863
	L. A. C. GERRY,	1869
	CHAS. E. HAYWARD,	1875
	FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS,	1879
	ALBERT RITCHIE,	1881
	WILLIAM M. ISAAC,	1883
	EDWARD T. SCHULTZ,	1884
R. W. J. G. W.	WM. H. MARTIN,	1885
R. W. P. J. G. W.	DR. JAMES S. CHAPLAIN,	1860
	WALTER H. THOMPSON,	1864
	LEVIN WOOLFORD,	1865
	WM. A. CUNNINGHAM,	1871
	E. H. RICHARDSON,	1873
	ISAAC AMOS,	1878
	WM. F. COCHRAN,	1881
	J. AUGUSTUS PARSONS,	1882
	GRAHAM DUKEHART,	1883
	JOHN W. HORN,	1884
R. W. G. Sec'y.	JACOB H. MEDAIRY,	1863
R. W. G. Treas.	WM. H. SHRYOCK,	1886
R. W. P. G. Treas.	F. FICKEY, JR.,	1859
R. W. P. G. Treas.	JAMES D. MASON,	1880

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES

*In Correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, with the names and residences of the Grand Secretaries.*

STATES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Alabama,.....	Daniel Sayre,.....	Montgomery.
Arizona,.....	George K. Roskruege,.....	Tucson.
Arkansas,.....	Fay Hempstead,.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia, .....	Edw. C. Neufelder,.....	Victoria.
California, .....	Alex G. Abell,.....	San Francisco.
Canada,.....	J. J. Mason,.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado,.....	Edw. C. Parmelee,.....	Georgetown.
Colon and Island of Cuba,	Jose F. Pellon,.....	Havana.
Connecticut,.....	Jos. K. Wheeler,.....	Hartford.
Dakota, .....	Chas. T. McCoy,.....	Aberdeen.
Delaware,.....	Wm. S. Hayes,.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia,....	Wm. R. Singleton,.....	Washington.
England,.....	Col. Shadwell H. Clerke,.	London.
Florida,.....	D. C. Dawkins,.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia,.....	A. M. Wolihin,.....	Macon.
Illinois,.....	Loyal L. Munn,.....	Freeport.
Indiana,.....	Wm. H. Smythe,.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa,.....	T. S. Parvin,.....	Iowa City.
Idaho,.....	J. H. Wickersham, .....	Silver City.
Indian Territory,.....	J. S. Murrow, .....	[Atoka, Choctaw Nation.
Kentucky, .....	Hiram Bassett,.....	Louisville.
Kansas, .....	John H. Brown,.....	Wyandotte.
Louisiana, .....	James C. Batchelor, M. D.	New Orleans.
Maine, .....	Ira Berry,.....	Portland.
Massachusetts,.....	S. D. Nickerson,.....	Boston.
Michigan, .....	Wm. P. Innes,.....	Grand Rapids.
Missouri, .....	John D. Vincil,.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi,.....	J. L. Power,.....	Jackson.
Minnesota, .....	A. T. C. Pierson,.....	St. Paul.
Montana, .....	Cornelius Hedges,.....	Helena.
Manitoba, ....	Wm. G. Scott,.....	Winnipeg.
New Hampshire,.....	Geo. P. Cleaves,.....	Concord.
New Jersey,....	Jos. H. Hough,.....	Trenton.
New York,.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers,....	New York.
North Carolina,.....	D. W. Bain,.....	Raleigh.
Nebraska,.....	Wm. R. Bowen,.....	Omaha.
Nevada, ...	Jno. D. Hammond,.....	Carson.
New Mexico,.....	Alpheus A. Keen,.....	Las Vegas.
Nova Scotia. ....	Benjamin Curren,.....	Halifax.
New Brunswick,.....	Edwin J. Wetmore,.....	St. John.
New South Wales,.....	Nicholas Weeks,..	Sydney.



LIST OF GRAND LODGES.—*Continued.*

STATES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Ohio,.....	John D. Caldwell,.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon,.....	F. J. Babcock,.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania, .....	Michael Nisbett,.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward's Island, ..	B. Wilson Higgs,.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec, .....	John H. Isaacson,.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island,.....	Edwin Baker,.....	Providence.
South Carolina,.....	Chas. Ingelsby,.....	Charleston.
Tennessee,.....	John Frizzel,.....	Nashville,
Texas, .....	T. W. Hudson,.....	Houston.
Utah, .....	Christopher Diehl,.....	Salt Lake.
Virginia, .....	Wm. B. Isaacs,.....	Richmond.
Vermont, .....	Lavant M. Reed,.....	Bellows Falls.
Wisconsin, .....	Jno. W. Laflin,.....	Milwaukee.
Washington,.....	Thomas M. Reed,.....	Olympia.
West Virginia,.....	Geo. W. Atkinson,.....	Wheeling.
Wyoming,.....	W. L. Kuykendall,.....	Cheyenne.
Ireland,.....	S. B. Oldham, D. G. Sec.,	Dublin.
Scotland, .....	D. Murray Lyon,.....	Edinburgh.
United Gr. Orient of Port.	Ferr Gomez,.....	Lisbon.
Grand Orient of Spain,...	Pedro P. Castenera,.....	Madrid.
Grand Orient of Brazil,...	Alex. Friere do Amaral,...	Rio de Janeiro.

## LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

FROM AND TO

## OTHER GRAND BODIES.

GRAND BODIES.	REPRESENTATIVES FROM	REPRESENTATIVES TO
Alabama .....	Wm. M. Isaac.....	Joel White.
Arkansas .....	James W. Reese.....	R. C. Hullock.
Arizona .....	Charles G. Snow.....	James A. Zabriskie.
Canada .....	Woodward Abrahams.....	Henry Macpherson.
Colorado .....	Edward T. Schultz.....	John W. Widderfield.
Connecticut .....	S. L. Stockbridge.....	John P. Wood.
Colon & the I. of Cuba.....	John S. Tyson.....	Juan de la Cruz Perez.
District of Columbia.....	Henry C. Larrabee.....	Warren H. Orcutt.
Dakota .....	William H. Shryock.....	Oscar E. Rea.
Delaware .....	S. L. Stockbridge.....	J. A. Bond.
England .....	Thomas J. Shryock.....	Brackstone Baker.
Florida .....	Fred'k Fickey, Jr.....	Calvin Gillis.
Georgia .....	James M. Anderson.....	S. P. Weisiger.
Illinois .....	John S. Berry.....	D. A. Cashman.
Iowa .....	Joseph T. Gott.....	J. M. Griffiths.
Idaho .....	John S. Black.....	William H. Nye.
Indian Territory.....	John H. B. Latrobe.....	Israel G. Vore.
Indiana .....	Jacob E. Krebs.....	Albert P. Charles.
Ireland .....	John M. Carter.....	Robert Herron, J. P.
Kentucky .....	George L. McCahan.....	G. H. Walling.
Kansas .....	John A. Lynch.....	J. Jay Buck.
Louisiana .....	Gilmor Meredith.....	John Q. A. Fellows.
Maine .....	L. A. C. Gerry.....	Ira Berry.
Michigan .....	James D. Mason.....	Oliver L. Spaulding.
Missouri .....	John S. Berry.....	
Mississippi.....	John M. Carter.....	Gus. J. Bahin.
Minnesota.....	Hugh B. Jones.....	Henry L. Carver.
Manitoba.....	William H. Ruby.....	Alexander Nicol.
New Jersey.....		Henry R. Cannon.
New York .....	J. Morrison Harris.....	Joseph J. Couch.
New Mexico.....	G. F. Kooke.....	Thos. F. Conway.
Nebraska .....		George Armstrong.
Nevada.....	William H. Martin.....	De Witt Clinton McKenney.
Nova Scotia.....	John A. Robb.....	David C. Moore.
New Brunswick.....	William H. Clark.....	J. T. Whitlock.
New Hampshire.....	R. Vinton Lansdale.....	Mitchell H. Bowker.
North Carolina.....	Samuel Eccles, Jr.....	Henry M. Cowan.
New South Wales.....	Alvin Coriell.....	James Hurley.
Ohio.....	Francis S. Everist.....	
Oregon.....	William J. Wroth.....	Hyman Abraham.
Pennsylvania.....	Edward P. Keech.....	Augustus R. Hall.
Portugal.....	Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas.....	Joao Anastacio Gomez.
Prince Edward's Island..	Matthew W. Donavin.....	James Williams Richards.
Quebec .....	John S. Tyson.....	J. Frederick Walker.
Rhode Island.....	William M. Busey.....	Emmerson Goddard.
Scotland.....		Sir Jas. Buchanan, Baronet.
South Carolina.....	Thomas J. Shryock.....	Joseph B. Kershaw.
Spain .....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Mariano Foncillas.
Tennessee.....	Charles E. Hayward.....	John S. Dashiell.
Texas .....	C. C. Isaacs.....	Edwin N. Taylor.
Utah .....	Dr. W. W. Virdin.....	J. D. Carnahan.
Virginia .....	Richard H. Conway.....	Rev. J. W. McCown.
West Virginia.....	Albert Ritchie.....	E. Ralston.
Wisconsin.....	William A. Cunningham.....	J. F. Tuttle.
Washington Territory.....	George R. Coffroth.....	Fred'k Stine.
Wyoming.....	William E. Arnold.....	Louis G. Jenk.

## LODGE OF RELIEF.

BALTIMORE—*The first Wednesday of each month.*

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LODGES MEETING EACH EVENING  
FORM SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

### OFFICERS.

D. F. Penington, M. D., 1087 W. Fayette St.,	<i>President.</i>
John H. Kirwan, 152 Wilson St.,	<i>Vice-President.</i>
Wm. Leonard, 309 N. Charles St.,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Ernest Mann, 1315 E. Biddle St.,	<i>Secretary.</i>

### REPRESENTATIVES.

		Lodge, No.	
King, W. H. . . . .	Washington	3.	
Mann, Ernest. . . . .	Concordia	13.	
McCormick, M. F. . . . .	Amicable	25.	
Sloane, Francis J. . . . .	St. John's	34.	
Weaver, Levi. . . . .	Cassia	45.	
Harvey, John H. . . . .	Warren	51.	
McDowell, James T. . . . .	Union	60.	
Wild, Fred. W. . . . .	King David's	68.	
Tolson, Thomas H. . . . .	Adherence	88.	
Wagner, Max. . . . .	Corinthian	93.	
Jordan, Edw. . . . .	Monumental	96.	
Mehlgarten, Chas. . . . .	Ben Franklin	97.	
Bishop, Geo. W. . . . .	Hiram	107.	
Blinsinger, Geo. F. . . . .	Centre	108.	
Flaharty, Wm. E. . . . .	Mystic Circle	109.	
Penington, D. F. . . . .	Arcana	110.	
Bauer, Wm. H. . . . .	Lafayette	111.	
Coffroth, Geo. R. . . . .	Maryland	120.	
Leonard, Wm. . . . .	Pythagoras	123.	
Christian, John D. . . . .	Doric	124.	
Likes, Jacob. . . . .	Landmark	127.	
High, John W. . . . .	Joppa	132.	
Warren, L. J. . . . .	Fidelity	136.	
Hilberg, John A. . . . .	Kedron	148.	
Kirwan, John H. . . . .	Mt. Vernon	151.	
King, Calvin J. . . . .	Oriental	158.	
Letzer, Joseph. . . . .	Germania	160.	
Jones, Geo. W. . . . .	John H. B. Latrobe	165.	
Ganter, F. X. . . . .	Sincerity	181.	

*The following Lodges were represented at this (May, 1887,) Communication of the Grand Lodge, and paid the several sums as stated for Dues, Rent, &c.*

NAME OF LODGES.			DUES.	RENT, &C.	TOTAL.
Washington Lodge, No.	3,.....		\$101 00	\$57 75	\$158 75
Concordia	" " 13,.....		114 80	37 50	152 30
Amicable	" " 25,.....		77 80	63 00	140 80
St. John's	" " 34,.....		86 60	63 00	149 60
Mt. Ararat	" " 44,.....		87 50		87 50
Cassia	" " 45,.....		51 70	31 50	83 20
Door to Virtue	" " 46,.....		60 50		60 50
Union	" " 48,.....		38 25		38 25
Warren	" " 51,.....		275 10	90 00	365 10
Harmony	" " 53,.....		38 00		38 00
Columbia	" " 58,.....		64 25		64 25
Union	" " 60,.....		238 50	105 50	344 00
Cambridge	" " 66,.....		38 25		38 25
King David's	" " 68,.....		309 50	89 25	398 75
Patmos	" " 70,.....		47 50		47 50
Friendship	" " 84,.....		88 75		88 75
Adherence	" " 88,.....		113 40	67 50	180 90
Annapolis	" " 89,.....		88 25		88 25
Corinthian	" " 93,.....		83 00	31 50	114 50
Monumental	" " 96,.....		131 30	90 00	221 30
Ben Franklin	" " 97,.....		85 80	63 00	148 80
Mountain	" " 99,.....		29 25		29 25
Potomac	" " 100,.....		71 00		71 00
Howard	" " 101,.....		35 25		35 25
Coats	" " 102,.....		36 25		36 25
Hiram	" " 103,.....		34 25		34 25
Eureka	" " 105,.....		31 75		31 75
Manokin	" " 106,.....		38 50		38 50
Hiram	" " 107,.....		194 10	90 00	284 10
Centre	" " 108,.....		85 80	82 50	168 30
Mystic Circle	" " 109,.....		135 40	90 00	225 40
Arcana	" " 110,.....		228 90	90 00	318 90
Lafayette	" " 111,.....		99 10	36 75	135 85
Freedom	" " 112,.....		33 00		33 00
Chester	" " 115,.....		19 50		19 50
Mt. Moriah	" " 116,.....		71 00		71 00
Maryland	" " 120,.....		96 50	68 25	164 75
Solomon's	" " 121,.....		26 25		26 25
Pythagoras	" " 123,.....		48 40	31 50	79 90
Doric	" " 124,.....		79 60	63 00	142 60
Amounts carried forward.....			\$3,613 55	\$1,341 50	\$4,955 05

## DUES, RENT, &amp;C.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGES.	DUES.	RENT, &C.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.	\$3,613 55	\$1,341 50	\$4,955 05
Cecil Lodge, No. 125,.....	17 00		17 00
Landmark " " 127,.....	138 80	63 00	201 80
Temple " " 128,.....	25 50		25 50
Susquehanna " " 130,.....	45 25		45 25
Ohr " " 131,.....	61 25		61 25
Joppa " " 132,.....	107 20	63 00	170 20
Charity " " 134,.....	31 75		31 75
Stephenson " " 135,.....	23 75		23 75
Fidelity " " 136,.....	62 00	31 50	93 50
Linganore " " 137,.....	12 75		12 75
Choptank " " 138,.....	15 00		15 00
Medairy " " 140,.....	16 50		16 50
Plymouth " " 143,.....	25 50		25 50
Ionic " " 145,.....	13 50		13 50
Pickering " " 146,.....	111 25		111 25
Chesapeake " " 147,.....	43 25		43 25
Kedron " " 148,.....	58 00	36 75	94 75
Laurel Wreath " " 149,.....	51 75		51 75
Mt. Vernon " " 151,.....	125 80	63 00	188 80
Waverly " " 152,.....	103 00		103 00
Kemp " " 154,.....	23 25		23 25
Allegany " " 157,.....	30 00		30 00
Oriental " " 158,.....	95 40	68 25	163 65
Tangier " " 159,.....	27 50		27 50
Germania " " 160,.....	139 80	82 50	222 30
George's Cr'k Val " " 161,.....	79 00		79 00
Lynch " " 163,.....	31 50		31 50
Jno. H. B. Latrobe " " 165,.....	115 30		115 30
Millington " " 166,.....	58 25		58 25
Philanthropic " " 168,.....	24 75		24 75
Nanticoke " " 172,.....	14 75		14 75
Lebanon " " 175,.....	33 75		33 75
Esdraelon " " 176,.....	83 75		83 75
Granite " " 177,.....	19 50		19 50
Crescent " " 178,.....	26 75		26 75
Mt. Hermon " " 179,.....	33 25		33 25
Sincerity " " 181,.....	74 30	52 50	126 80
Sharon, U. D., " " 182,.....	120 00		120 00
	\$5,733 15	\$1,802 00	\$7,535 15

**ABSTRACT**  
 FROM THE  
 Returns of Lodges for Six Months  
 TO  
 MAY 1st, 1887.

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Master Masons .....	5080
Fellow Crafts.....	55
Entered Apprentices.....	68
Initiations .....	183
Suspended for N. P. D.....	34
Expelled.....	3
Reinstated.....	18
Affiliated .....	50
Withdrawn.....	58
Dropped, E. A. and F. C.....	5
Deceased....	35

# STANDING ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS

## OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

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*November, 1832.*

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary give the usual notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, of the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

*May, 1840.*

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary furnish every Brother elected or appointed to fill any office or station in the Grand Lodge, with a certificate of his election or appointment, under seal of the Grand Lodge.

*May, 1845.*

*Resolved*, That no Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall initiate, pass or raise any candidate from another jurisdiction, until he has been a resident here for more than twelve months.

*Resolved*, That the subordinate Lodges are hereby informed, that this Grand Lodge deems it to be the proper Masonic policy, when an individual from another jurisdiction applies for the benefits of Masonry (although he may have resided among them more than twelve months,) unless they are well acquainted with his previous history, that they should make inquiries of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he may have resided.

*November, 1845.*

*Resolved*, That the suspension of the Charter of a Lodge does not suspend the individual members of said Lodge from their standing as Masons.

*Resolved*, That the question on suspension, expulsion, rejection or reinstatement, shall be decided through the ballot box, and in no other way.

*May, 1846.*

*Resolved*, That each Lodge and Chapter in the City of Baltimore shall be charged with gas for each night they shall meet, and rent for each extra meeting they may hold. And the Grand Tyler is hereby directed to furnish the Grand Secretary with a correct list of all the meetings of the Lodges.

*Resolved*, That when a ballot is taken for any degree, or for membership, the result alone may be made known.

*May, 1848.*

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, it is competent for any Lodge under this jurisdiction to drop the name of any Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, from its return, whenever, in the opinion of said Lodge, the individual has either removed out of its jurisdiction, or is not disposed to advance further in Masonry; *Provided*, that this resolution shall not be construed to apply to any one under censure for unmasonic conduct.

*Resolved*, That on balloting on a petition for either of the degrees or membership, the balloting shall be definitely closed at the same meeting of the Lodge, without calling off, or closing the Lodge after the ballot shall have been commenced,—and that the ballot, for the purpose of correcting an error, may be repeated not to exceed a third time.

*May, 1854.*

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lecturer be required to visit each of the country Lodges that may request his visit, once a year, for the purpose of schooling them, and that he be allowed \$25 for each visit.

*November, 1854.*

*Resolved*, That no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall hereafter initiate, pass or raise any candidate whose physical defects are such as to prevent him from conforming literally to all the requirements of the several degrees in Ancient Craft Masonry.

*November, 1858.*

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary have the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge printed within sixty days after the close of the session.

*May, 1860.*

*Resolved*, That in accordance with the suggestion contained in the report of the Grand Inspectors at this session, that hereafter all Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be required to exact from all candidates for advancement from one degree to another, an examination in open Lodge, and that no Lodge shall advance a Brother until he has shown sufficient proficiency in the degree he has received.

*November, 1861.*

*Ordered*, That the W. Masters of the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, cause the returns of their Lodges to be made to the Grand Secretary by the 1st of May and November of each Communication.



*August, 1863.*

*Resolved,* That the work reported by the committee, and exemplified by the Grand Lecturer, is hereby adopted by this Grand Lodge, and ordered to be used in all the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction.

*May, 1865.*

*Resolved,* That from and after this Communication of the Grand Lodge, a Lodge shall be established by the M. W. Grand Master, to be styled, "The Lodge of Instruction."

*Resolved,* That the object and purpose of this Lodge shall be solely for the dissemination of the work and lectures of Ancient Craft Masonry, as adopted by this Grand Lodge at its Special Session in August, 1863, and instruction in Masonic knowledge generally.

*Resolved,* That said Lodge of Instruction shall hold regular meetings semi-monthly, except in the months of July, August and September, when it may assemble or not at its pleasure.

*Resolved,* That the Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge shall at all times be the regular W. Master of said lodge.

*November, 1886.*

*Resolved,* That no Lodge in the City of Baltimore shall act on any petition for initiation, unless the whole amount to be paid for the three degrees accompany the petition.

*Resolved,* That in all cases of a petition for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge, the Lodge recommending the same shall certify to the fact that the W. Master named in the petition is competent to confer the degrees according to the ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, at the Special Communication, August, 1863.

*May, 1867.*

*Resolved,* That all Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge, are hereby forbidden to apply to the General Assembly for Charters.

*Resolved,* That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby directed to print with the Proceedings of each Communication, the Standing Resolutions of this Grand Lodge in force at the time.

*November, 1867.*

*Resolved,* That any man within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, who resides nearer a subordinate Lodge of this State than a subordinate Lodge of another jurisdiction, and who has received or may receive the degrees of Masonry in a sister jurisdiction during such residence, shall be debarred all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction, until the disability shall be removed by this Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee of Correspondence be made only at each Annual Communication.

*November, 1870.*

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lecturer and the several Grand Inspectors shall hereafter submit to the M. W. Grand Master, each his report, (in writing,) at least two weeks before the Annual and Semi-Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge

*Resolved*, That until the Grand Orient of France shall withdraw its recognition of the *so-called* "Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana," all fraternal relations and correspondence between that Grand Orient and this Grand Lodge, be, and the same are hereby suspended.

*November, 1871.*

*Resolved*, That until the Grand Orient of Italy shall withdraw its recognition of the *so-called* "Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana," all fraternal relations and correspondence between that Grand Orient and this Grand Lodge, be, and the same are hereby suspended.

*November, 1873.*

*Resolved*, That at each Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge there shall be appointed by the presiding officer a committee of five Past Masters, who shall be styled the "Committee on By-Laws;" to whom shall be referred all By-Laws adopted by subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, after this date, as well as all amendments to the By-Laws of such subordinates; the committee shall approve or reject, according to the laws and usages of Masonry, and notify the Lodges interested at once, of their action; and further, that the committee shall report its proceedings to the Grand Lodge at each Communication.

*Resolved*, That all By-Laws and amendments to By-Laws shall, when presented to the committee for approval, be in duplicate, one copy to be returned to the Lodge and the other retained by the committee.

*Resolved*, That when any Lodge in the City of Baltimore shall receive a petition for initiation, before action is had thereon, notice shall be given to all the other Lodges in the city, giving the name and occupation of the petitioner, together with the names of the committee to whom it is referred, unless in case of emergency, and then upon the dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master.

*May, 1875.*

*Resolved*, That the Lodges of Baltimore city or county are especially instructed to avoid invading each others jurisdiction.

*May, 1876.*

*Resolved,* That all petitions for initiation received by subordinate Lodges in the City of Baltimore, shall lie over four weeks before a ballot shall be had thereon.

*May, 1877.*

*Resolved,* That the subordinate Lodges of the City of Baltimore and elsewhere in this jurisdiction be empowered to organize a Masonic Library Association, under such rules and regulations as in their judgment may best subserve the interests of the Fraternity, and not inconsistent with the Laws and Regulations of this Grand Lodge.

*Resolved,* That each subordinate Lodge connected with the Association shall be entitled to one Representative, to be elected annually at the regular election in June.

*Resolved,* That the property and funds of the Library Association shall virtually belong to the Grand Lodge, and shall revert to this Grand Body at any time said Association might cease to exist.

*November, 1877.*

*Resolved,* That no Lodge in this jurisdiction shall be permitted to receive the petition of a candidate who has been rejected by another Lodge, without the consent of the rejecting Lodge, provided it be in existence.

*Resolved,* That every applicant for initiation shall state in his petition whether he has or has not been rejected by any Lodge.

*Resolved,* That the consent of the rejecting Lodge shall be determined by a majority of ballots cast in open Lodge, and be properly authenticated in writing over the signature of the W. Master and Secretary and seal of the rejecting Lodge.

*May, 1879.*

*Resolved,* That all Lodges applying to the Grand Lodge for remission of dues, be required to accompany each application with their books and accounts, for the inspection of the Committee of Grievance.

*November, 1879.*

*Resolved,* That the Grand Secretary be requested to prepare a suitable memorial page, to be printed with the proceedings of each Communication of the Grand Lodge, commemorative of such of our members as may have died during the six months preceding.

*May, 1880.*

*Resolved.* That the subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland are hereby earnestly recommended to use,

in framing their By-Laws, the form which appears in the printed proceedings, November, 1876, pages 33, 34 and 35.

*Resolved*, That the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction are prohibited from soliciting aid from foreign jurisdictions for any purpose whatever, unless the permission of the Grand Master be previously obtained.

*November, 1880.*

*Resolved*, That no Lodge in the City of Baltimore which has heretofore held its meetings in the Masonic Temple, shall meet elsewhere without the consent of the Grand Lodge or of the Grand Master.

*November, 1881.*

*Resolved*, That any subordinate Lodge in any adjoining jurisdiction may confer the first three degrees of Masonry on citizens of this State who reside nearer to such Lodge than to any Lodge in this State; *provided* the same privilege be extended to the Lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction.

*May, 1882.*

*Resolved*, That when a Lodge in any county of this jurisdiction shall receive a petition for initiation from a resident of Baltimore city or a Lodge of said city a petition for initiation from a resident of any county, four weeks shall elapse before action shall be taken thereon; and notices, as now required between Lodges of said city, shall be sent to all Lodges of the city or county in which said applicant resides.

*May, 1883.*

*Resolved*, That the furnishing of Masonic information to the press for publication, except such as the Grand Master may authorize, is hereby prohibited.

[The Grand Master decides that said resolution was not intended to prohibit the furnishing of information in reference to matters which occur outside the Lodge, and are wholly unconnected with the work or business of the Lodge, such as public processions, banquets, excursions, funerals, laying corner-stones, &c,].

*November, 1883.*

*Resolved*, That the W. Master of every Lodge in this jurisdiction where no Grand Inspector has been appointed, be requested to report to the M. W. Grand Master on or before May 1st and November 1st of each year, on blanks to be prepared and furnished by the M. W. Grand Master, in reference to the condition of his Lodge.

*May, 1886.*

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to endeavor to devise some plan of replacing to the best advantage the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge as early as practicable, and with special reference to the better protection of the interests of the stockholders.

*Resolved*, That the decisions reported by the Grand Master be approved, and that we renew the oft repeated approval of the Grand Lodge of Maryland of the doctrine of the inherent paramount power of the Grand Master.

*Resolved*, That a committee for examination of Masters elect be appointed at the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge; and that hereafter no Brother shall be installed Master of a Lodge in Baltimore city, unless he present a certificate from at least two of said committee that he is qualified to confer the three degrees of Masonry and no Brother outside the city unless he present such a certificate from said committee or from the Grand Inspector of his Lodge.

*Be it Resolved*, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, that the General Masonic Relief Association be and is herewith directed to furnish the Lodges of this jurisdiction, except those located in Baltimore city, with the warning circular issued by said Association, the Grand Lodge paying for same, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.—The circulars of said Association to be furnished from date of first issue, i. e. Circular No. 1.

*Resolved*, That the Rent for the following Lodge Rooms, for the meetings of the various Masonic Lodges occupying either of said rooms, shall be for each meeting as follows :

South	Room, \$7.50 per night.
Chapter	do. 7.50 "
South-East	do. 5.25 "
North-East	do. 5.25 "

( This includes Rent, Fuel and Gas.)



1787.

1887.

## Centennial Celebration.

THE proposition to celebrate the Centennial of the Grand Lodge originated at the Annual Communication on the 17th November, 1885, when Brother Wm. H. Ruby, P. M., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That the Grand Master appoint a Committee of five, of which the Grand Master shall be Chairman, to take into consideration, and report at the session of the Grand Lodge in May next, the most appropriate mode of celebrating in 1887, the Centennial of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maryland."

In pursuance of the resolution the following Committee was appointed: Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master, Chairman; John M. Carter, P. G. M.; John S. Tyson, P. G. M.; J. H. Medairy, Grand Secretary; George L. McCahan, D. G. M., and William H. Ruby, P. M.

At the November Communication, on the 17th November, 1886, the Committee reported that it had been determined to make the occasion a demonstration of Blue Lodge Masons entirely. To invite the installed Grand Officers of all Grand Lodges throughout the world, with whom we are in fraternal intercourse, to participate with us, as also all the Lodges of the District of Columbia and Delaware, and those of Pennsylvania and Virginia, which were in existence at the time of the organization of our Grand Lodge.

That Thursday, 12th May, the third day of the next Semi-Annual Communication, had been fixed for the Celebration, the programme of which, as thus far determined, being as follows :

A grand procession through the principal parts of the city, concluding at the Academy of Music, where an Historical Address would be delivered, to be followed by banqueting and social festivities in the evening.

That further details, though discussed at length, had not yet been determined upon, but would be duly announced in season for all needed preparations.

Subsequently the Committee was enlarged to fifteen, and designated as the

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, GRAND MASTER.

JOHN M. CARTER,  
JOHN S. TYSON,  
J. H. MEDAIRY,  
GEO. L. McCAHAN,  
WM. H. RUBY,  
WM. M. ISAAC,  
WM. H. SHRYOCK,

J. D. MALLORY,  
A. E. BOOTH,  
E. T. SCHULTZ,  
C. C. ISAACS,  
W. A. HANWAY,  
F. C. LATROBE,  
F. P. STEVENS,

JOHN L. THOMAS.

The following Committees were also appointed to aid in the preparation and conduct of the Celebration.

#### **FINANCE.**

WM. F. BURNS, CHAIRMAN.

A. E. BOOTH,  
GILMOR MEREDITH,  
DAVID HUTZLER,  
ISAAC ALBERTSON,  
J. D. MALLORY,  
THOS. J. HAYWARD,  
CHAS. W. BOOZ,  
SAM'L R. WAITE,  
CHAS. W. DORSEY,  
SOL. STRAUS,  
J. FRANK SUPPLEE,

DAVID WIESENFELD.  
J. E. H. BOSTON,  
C. C. ISAACS,  
F. C. LATROBE,  
E. L. BARTLETT,  
JACOB E. KREBS,  
F. P. STEVENS,  
JESSE HILLES,  
CHAS. W. HATTER,  
JOHN L. THOMAS,  
LLOYD L. JACKSON,



An Auxiliary Finance Committee was also appointed, consisting of the Wor. Master and two members of each Lodge in Baltimore city, to make collections from the Lodges.

#### **COLLECTION FROM BUSINESS MEN.**

F. C. LATROBE,  
JOHN L. THOMAS,

J. FRANK SUPPLEE,  
LLOYD L. JACKSON.

J. D. MALLORY.

#### **HOSPITALITY.**

A. E. BOOTH,  
F. P. STEVENS,

C. C. ISAACS,  
E. G. HIGHT,

J. FRANK SUPPLEE.

#### **ENTERTAINMENT.**

J. D. MALLORY,  
SAML. W. REGESTER,  
GEO. R. MEDAIRY,

WM. ECKHARDT,  
J. A. C. KAHLER,  
WM. H. KING,

#### **REGALIA.**

WM. M. ISAAC,

JOHN S. TYSON,

J. C. LE-GRAND COLE,

#### **PROCESSION.**

WM. A. HANWAY,  
C. B. KLEIBACKER,

W. W. JOHNSON,  
LENNOX BIRCKHEAD,

SAM'L ECCLES, JR.,

#### **TRANSPORTATION,**

C. C. ISAACS,

JACOB E. KREBS,

EDWARD S. YOUNG.

#### **HALLS.**

JOHN M. CARTER,

G. F. KOOKE,

DAVID WIESENFELD.

#### **MEDAL.**

WM. H. SHRYOCK,

A. H. FETTING,

R. H. CONWAY.

#### **PRINTING,**

GRAND MASTER,

GRAND SECRETARY,

WM. A. HANWAY.

#### **INVITATION.**

E. T. SCHULTZ,

GEO. R. MEDAIRY,

G. F. KOOKE.

**MUSIC.**

GEORGE L. McCAHAN,  
JNO. M. CARTER.

WM. M. ISAAC,

**BANQUET.**

JOHN L. THOMAS,  
F. C. LATROBE,  
WM. A. FISHER,  
JOHN M. CARTER,

JOHN S. TYSON,  
GEO. W. LINDSAY,  
M. A. NEWELL,  
THOMAS J. HAYWARD.

**POLICE.**

ALFRED J. CARR,

ALVIN ROBERTSON,

WM. B. LYONS.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

WM. H. CLARK,  
WM. M. BURGAN,  
D. W. BOOZ,

CRICHTON MALCOLM,  
FRANK GILBERT,  
FRANK BROWN.

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE.**

FRANCIS P. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

CHARLES WEBB.  
JNO. J. RODGERS.  
JOHN S. GITTINGS.  
DR. ALAN P. SMITH.  
FINDLEY H. BURNS.  
RALEIGH C. THOMAS.  
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.  
ISIDOR RAYNER.  
JACOB E. KREBS.  
CHARLES L. CARSON.  
A. D. EMMART.  
R. FULLER SHRYOCK.  
MATT. W. DONAVIN.  
JNO. H. GRIFFIN.  
DAVID HUTZLER.  
ELIJAH J. BOND.  
GEO. W. LINDSAY.  
H. C. BEVAN.  
WM. A. FISHER.  
W. W. ABRAHAMS.  
HOWARD MUNNICKHUYSEN.  
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS.  
WILLIAM I. MONTAGUE.  
J. MURRAY WHARTON.  
J. H. C. WATTS.

G. F. KOOKE.  
JOHN S. DEAL.  
HARRY SANDERS.  
GEO. R. MEDAIRY.  
SAM'L W. REGESTER.  
A. H. FETTING.  
JOSEPH F. HINDES.  
S. L. STOCKBRIDGE.  
JAMES R. BREWER.  
J. HENRY DUKER.  
J. MORRISON HARRIS.  
J. FRANK BUZBY.  
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.  
JAMES SHUTER.  
E. MEHLINGER.  
CALVIN J. KING.  
ENOCH P. CALLOW.  
WM. PLATT.  
GEORGE SAVAGE.  
W. J. C. DULANY.  
GEO. B. JEAN.  
DR. JAMES H. BUTLER.  
J. A. CHAS. KAHLER.  
HARRY C. SHRYOCK.  
MARTIN EMERICK.

The following Brethren were added to the Hospitality Committee :

• WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 3.

Wm. C. Nickum, Wm. H. King, Thomas W. Fisher, John W. Beck, and Henry J. Irwin.

CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 13.

Lenox Birkhead, Frank Blacklock, Samuel M. Hinks, Edgar L. Hinks, and Earnest Mann.

AMICABLE LODGE, No. 25.

Charles Stockdale, Samuel Kahn, Moses Hutzler, David Winternitz, and John S. Black.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 34.

Philip Keil, James T. Layfield, John G. Holland, Andrew Brown, and David H. McCauley.

CASSIA LODGE, No. 45.

Thomas C. Lace, Wm. Bumgarten, James Hughes, Isaac Albertson, and Andrew Greentree.

WARREN LODGE, No. 51.

M. S. Grinsfelder, John H. Harvey, Jacob Shenkle, Isadore Ash, and Peter Charles.

UNION LODGE, No. 60.

A. E. Warner, John E. McCahan, Charles F. Reihl, Denis S. Hollingshead, and Dr. Walter W. White.

KING DAVID'S LODGE, No. 68.

George W. Golden, Theodore B. Fox, Philip R. Vogel, James W. Booze, and Jacob Kistler.

ADHERENCE LODGE, No. 88.

Thomas A. Tolson, Richard D. Murphy, Edward P. Keech, Harry H. Bantz, and N. B. Medairy.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 94.

H. Albert Hosmer, Samuel F. Pray, James Blaney, Lawrence A. Dorr, and Harry C. Jones.

MONUMENTAL LODGE, No. 96.

George Fullbauer, Charles L. Strebeck, Edward Jordan, Wm. N. Peterson, and Charles W. Booz.

**BEN. FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 97.**

Wm. Rodgers, Thomas C. Burton, Charles F. Achey, Charles Mehlgarten, and Edward Stonebraker.

**HIRAM LODGE, No. 107.**

Charles W. Webb, Greenbury W. Shaw, James P. Clark, James E. Amos, and James F. Clark.

**CENTRE LODGE, No. 108.**

Edward T. Kelley, John S. Mills, William S. Quigley, Carlos Fox, George F. Blinsinger, and Robert Klinefelter.

**MYSTIC CIRCLE LODGE, No. 109.**

Wm. H. Angerman, Thomas W. Cromer, John Van Tromp, Thomas H. Milliman, and F. G. Burger.

**ARCANA LODGE, No. 110.**

D. F. Penington, John W. McLean, H. L. Emmons, Jr., Wm. E. Arnold, and A. W. Bond.

**LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 111.**

Henry Schaefer, Charles McDonald, Jr., M. Affelder, John W. Staum, and Allen F. Davis.

**MARYLAND LODGE, No. 120.**

E. H. Reed, J. H. Griffin, George R. Coffroth, Thomas S. Bennett, and Gustavus Brown.

**PYTHAGORAS LODGE, No. 123.**

Wm. B. Ennis, Julius Flishman, Wm. Leonard, John Allen, and Adam Miller.

**DORIC LODGE, No. 124.**

George K. Thompson, H. H. Garrigues, J. Frank Wilhelm, I. Albert Thatcher, and Frank L. Tuttle.

**LANDMARK LODGE, No. 127.**

J. B. Yeakle, Robert Griffin, Wm. Rehbein, Jacob Likes, and S. R. Mason.

**JOPPA LODGE, No. 132.**

John F. Burns, Henry Hellwig, John H. Holthaus, Frank J. Krems, and Edward Betz.

**FIDELITY LODGE, No. 136.**

L. J. Warren, James C. Christopher, Charles G. Snow, James H. Bond, and Alex. B. Walsh.

## KEDRON LODGE, No. 148.

Thomas Bright, James M. Thomas, David C. Ball, Marcus L. Dudley, and John A. Hilberg.

## MOUNT VERNON LODGE, No. 151.

J. F. Cook, Dr. R. C. Lee, John H. Kirwin, George R. Woods, and W. S. Byrd.

## ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 158.

F. O. Barrett, John E. Reese, Lewis H. Uhrig, A. H. Nelker, and Harry B. Gwyn, M. D.

## GERMANIA LODGE, No. 160.

P. L. Keyser, George T. W. Otto, John C. Distler, George Schad, and George W. Becker.

## JOHN H. B. LATROBE LODGE, No. 165.

Samuel D. Smith, John T. Kirby, George Ewalt, Joseph F. Burke, and John A. Houston.

## OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

MASONIC TEMPLE, March 21, 1887.

*To the Masonic Fraternity of the State of Maryland :*

BRETHREN :

In response to the numerous enquiries regarding the Centennial Celebration, the Grand Master states, that the Executive Committee, to whom the whole matter has been referred, have agreed upon the following :

*First.*—To extend invitations to the first six installed Grand Officers and all Past Grand Masters of every regular Grand Lodge in the world, to be present during the Semi-Annual Communication, 10th, 11th and 12th of May, and to extend to them during their stay in our city the hospitalities of the Grand Lodge.

*Second.*—To invite the Lodges of the District of Columbia ; also, all the Lodges under the jurisdictions of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware, that were in existence at the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to partici-

pate in the procession to be held Thursday, May 12th, and to be the guests of the Lodges of Baltimore City upon that day and evening.

*Third.*—The Lodges of this jurisdiction will be arranged in *five grand divisions*, to assemble on the morning of the parade in the large halls secured for the purpose.

When it is definitely known what Lodges of other jurisdictions will be present, a general order will be issued assigning them and the Maryland Lodges to the respective divisions.

*Fourth.*—“ *To insure absolute uniformity, Masonic dress will be strictly enforced—black dress, with silk hat, white gloves and lamb skin apron.* A regulation apron has been adopted and no other will be allowed. These can be procured at fifty cents each upon application by Lodges to Bro. Wm. M. Isaac, Committee on Regalia, U. S. Court House, North and Fayette Streets.

*Fifth.*—A Medal has been struck commemorative of the occasion, and can be procured at a cost of one dollar upon application in the same manner to Bro. Wm. H. Shryock, Committee, head of Union Dock. No jewels will be allowed to be worn except those of Officers and Past Masters, and the Centennial Medal. The Medals are of bronze metal, very attractive in appearance, and it is hoped every Brother in the jurisdiction will procure one as an enduring memento of the occasion. There will be no more struck than to supply the demand, when the die will be destroyed; hence, as souvenirs they will soon become valuable. It is necessary that orders be filed for them not later than April 15th.

*Sixth.*—The procession, the details for which will be published in due time, will, after marching through the principal streets of the city proceed to the Academy of Music, where an oration will be delivered by Bro. Past Grand Master, JOHN M. CARTER, and other exercises held, appropriate to the occasion, At the conclusion of which the visiting Lodges and

the Lodges from the various Counties will be escorted to their respective headquarters to partake of luncheon prepared by the Lodges of the City of Baltimore.

The various headquarters, as well as the Masonic Temple will be open also during the evening for music, dancing and other entertainments, to which all Master Masons and their lady friends will be admitted. The Centennial Medal worn on the left lappel of the coat will be a passport to all headquarters.

It is proposed to make the occasion a memorable one, not only in the Masonic history of our State but of the Country. The Grand Master therefore trusts that every Brother in the jurisdiction that can possibly do so, will participate in the Celebration, and he particularly requests that the Brethren of the Country Lodges will make special efforts to be present.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK,  
*Grand Master.*

The following General Order for the government of Lodges Subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Maryland and visiting Lodges from Sister Jurisdictions, who will participate in the Centennial Celebration, to be held in the City of Baltimore, May 12th, 1887, is hereby promulgated, and a strict compliance with all its details, will be enforced.

The Grand Tyler will furnish *collars* for officers and Past Masters jewels. Lodge Marshals will not wear sashes, but will carry batons, (which will be supplied by the Grand Lodge.)

Brethren participating in the parade will be clothed in "Black Suit, Silk Hat, White Gloves and Lambskin Apron. No flowers or badges of any character, other than the Centennial Medal, Officers Jewels or such jewels as have been presented by Blue Lodges for meritorious services—will be allowed."

Dress to be worn by Marshals and Aids, Black Prince Albert Coat, Black Pantaloons, Silk Hat, White Gloves; Sashes to be worn by Marshal-in-Chief, Division Marshals and Aids, as follows: Marshal-in-Chief, Purple and Gold Aids to Marshal-in-Chief, Purple with White Rosette, Division Marshals, Blue and Silver, Aids to Division Marshal, Blue with white Rosette.

Division Marshals and Aids will report mounted to Marshal-in-Chief, at Masonic Temple, at 9 A. M.

### ORDER OF PARADE.

Detachment of Police.

Marshal-in-Chief, Col. W. A. HANWAY.

CHIEF OF STAFF, C. B. KLEIBACKER.

Aids to Marshal-in-Chief.

J. W. SNYDER,	COL. H. PENNINGTON,
MYRON M. PARKER,	W. I. SHERWOOD,
JAS. H. PARRISH,	S. ECCLES, JR.,
S. W. REGESTER,	W. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN G. ROUSE,	J. M. STREET,
LENNOX BIRCKHEAD,	J. FRANK SUPPLEE.

Lodges will report to their Division Commander at 10:30 o'clock.

Divisions will form as follows under command of their respective Marshals.

### I DIVISION.

Fifth Regiment Drum Corps. Fifth Regiment Band.

Gen'l E. B. TYLER, Marshal.

### AIDS.

Graham Dukehart, J. A. C. Kahler, W. F. Kunkel.

### FORMATION.

*East side of Cathedral Street, Right resting on Franklin Street.*



## LODGES.

Washington, No. 3	Concordia, No. 13.	Amicable, No. 25.
St. John's, No. 34.	Cassia, No. 45.	Warren, No. 51.
Union, No. 48.	Harmony, No. 53.	Columbia, No. 58.
Union, No. 60.	Mt. Ararat, No. 44.	Door to Virtue, No. 46.
	Cambridge, No. 66.	

Visiting Lodges from the State of Pennsylvania.

## II DIVISION.

RELIANCE DRUM CORPS,

WRIGHT'S BAND.

WM. H. RUBY, Marshal.

## AIDS.

THOS. L. MATHEWS. G. F. M. HAUCK. LEWIS R. KEIZER.

## FORMATION.

*Mulberry Street, East of and Right resting on Cathedral Street.*

## LODGES.

King Davids, No. 68.	Adherence, No. 88.	Corinthian, No. 93.
Monumental, No. 96.	Ben Franklin, No. 97.	Hiram, No. 107.
Centre, No. 108.	Patmos, No. 70.	Friendship, No. 84.
Annapolis, No. 89.	Mountain, No. 99.	Potomac, No. 100.
Howard, No. 101.	Coates, No. 102.	Hiram, No. 103.
	Eureka, No. 105.	

## III DIVISION

Friendship Drum Corps.

Frederick City Cornet Band.

ROBERT BALL, Marshal.

## AIDS.

F. G. Alexander.

W. C. Bickford.

L. C. Williamson.

## FORMATION.

*Mulberry Street, West of and Right resting on Cathedral Street.*

## LODGES FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Nos. 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 12, 11, 10,  
9, 7, 5, 4, 3, 1:

## IV DIVISION.

Baltimore Light Infantry Drum Corps.

Excelsior Band.

JOSHUA HORNER, Marshal.

## AIDS.

GEO. F. WHEELER,

W. H. CASSELL,

J. D. MALLORY.

## FORMATION.

*Franklin Street, East of, and Right resting on Cathedral Street.*

## LODGES.

Mystic Circle, No. 109.

Arcana, No. 110.

Lafayette, No. 111.

Maryland, No. 120.

Pythagoras, No. 123.

Doric, No. 124.

Landmark, No. 127.

Joppa, No. 132.

Freedom, No. 112.

Chester, No. 115.

Mt. Moriah, No. 116.

Solomon, No. 121.

Cecil, No. 125.

Temple, No. 128.

Susquehanna No 130

Ohr, No. 131.

Charity No. 134.

Stephenson No 135

## V DIVISION.

WILSON POST DRUM CORPS.

WILSON POST BAND.

GEN'L F. C. LATROBE, Marshal.

## AIDS.

COL. H. A. BARRY.

H. H. GARRIGUES.

S. R. MASON.

## FORMATION.

*Franklin Street, West of, and Right resting on Cathedral Street.*

## LODGES.

Mt. Vernon, No. 151.

Oriental, No. 158.

Germania, No. 160.

J. H. B. Latrobe. No. 165.

Sincerity, No. 181.

Pickering No. 146.

Chesapeake, No. 147.

Laurel Wreath No. 149.

Waverly, No. 152.

Alleghany, No. 157.

Tangier, No. 159.

George's Creek, No. 161.

Lynch, No. 163.

Millington, No. 166.

Philanthropic, No. 168.

J. W. Bowers, No. 173.

Centennial, No. 174.

Lebanon, No. 175.

Granite, No. 177,

Crescent, No. 178.

Mt. Hermon, No. 179.

Sharon, U. D.

## WILMINGTON BAND.

VISITING LODGES FROM DELAWARE AND VIRGINIA.

## VI DIVISION.

## GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

R. H. CONWAY, GRAND MARSHAL.

## AIDS.

George Savage, Crichton Malcolm, Chas. Clark, Frank C. Bolton.

GRAND TYLER, CHAS. E. KEMP.

## GRAND INSPECTORS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master.

GENERAL THOMAS J. SHRYOCK.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

## VISITING GRAND OFFICERS.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS OF MARYLAND.

## ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

From Cathedral and Franklin Streets, by Cathedral to Madison Street, Charles, passing Washington Monument, where the column will be reviewed by the Grand Master, Officers of the Grand Lodge and distinguished visitors. Lexington, Holliday, Baltimore, Eutaw to Eutaw Place (East Side) to Presstman Street, to west Side Eutaw Place, Wilson Street, Madison Avenue, Madison Street, Howard to Academy of Music.

The Bugle will call ATTENTION at 10.55 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock sharp, will sound the *advance*, when the column will immediately take up line of March by *Platoons of Six*.

When the Right of column reaches Monument and Howard Streets, an oblique from centre of Platoons will be ordered, and upon arriving at the Academy of Music will halt Platoons at close intervals, Inward Face by Sections, when the most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and distinguished visitors will pass through the lines.

As the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge passes the Right of each Subordinate Lodge, The Master, Wardens, and Past Masters, will fall in the Rear and accompany the Grand Master into the Academy of Music.

Platoons will then be closed by a forward march, and faced to the right and left, when each Division will take up the line of march under its respective Marshal to headquarters, as follows :

First and second Divisions and one-third of third Division to Fifth Regiment Armory. Remainder of third, and the fourth Division to Biddle Street Rink. Fifth Division to Lehmann's Hall.

Arriving at headquarters, *City Lodges* will open order and allow visiting Lodges to pass into the Lunch Room, and give such attention to their guests, as will maintain Maryland's well earned reputation for hospitality.

WM. A. HANWAY, .

Official :

Marshal-in-Chief.

C. B. KLEIBACKER,

Chief of Staff.

Following was the order of march :

### FIRST DIVISION.

Washington, No. 3—Joseph M. Watkins, W. M. ; C. H. Makibbin, Senior Warden and S. S. Grauer, Junior Warden. The great and lesser lights were carried by this Lodge.

Concordia, No. 13—W. M. H. Hermann Petze, Senior Warden, A. Frank Gilbert.

Amicable, No. 25—John Graham, W. M. ; Hiram Winternitz, S. W. ; James Aaron, J. W.

St. John's, No. 34—J. W. Pugsley, W. M. ; Philip Keil, S. W. ; W. H. Ralston, J. W.

Mount Ararat, No. 44—George L. Van Bibber, W. M. ; W. T. L. Taliaferro, S. W. ; Geo. T. Walker, J. W.

Cassia, No. 45—Wm. L. Owings, W. M. ; James Hughes, S. W. ; George T. Leach, J. W.

Warren, No. 51—M. S. Grinsfelder, W. M. ; M. A. G. Clift, S. W. ; Louis B. Bernei, J. W.

Union, No. 48—Samuel J. Keys, W. M. ; Dr. J. H. Jamar, S. W. ; Daniel Brattan, J. W.

Door to Virtue, No. 46—Charles A. Baughman, W. M. ; Charles E. Goodwin, S. W. ; George E. Sharrer, J. W.

Harmony, No. 53—John J. Buck, W. M. ; Theodore J. Vaneman, S. W. ; D. George Wilson, J. W.

Columbia, No. 58—C. V. S. Levy, W. M. ; W. Nash Young, S. W. ; F. B. Sappington, J. W.

Union, No. 60—Wm. T. Price, W. M. ; John H. Miller, S. W. ; Gus A. Eitel, J. W.

Cambridge, No. 66—Henry Mayer, W. M. ; Mathew Graham, S. W. ; Dr. Charles B. Constable, J. W.

Next came the visitors from Pennsylvania, to whom the Maryland Lodges preceding them formed an escort, in the following order :

Delegation from Lodge No. 9, Philadelphia—Enoch Enochs, Marshal ; W. B. Threapleton, W. M. ; Adolph Reinsle, S. W. ; Oliver Wilson, J. W. 40 men.

Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, Philadelphia—Charles Mortimore, Marshal ; Forman P. Hollingshead, W. M. ; George McLawrence, S. W. ; John D. Carlyle, J. W. 68 men.

Bristol Lodge, No. 25—C. S. Vandegrift, Marshal ; George A. Shoemaker, W. M. ; F. B. Vandegrift, S. W. ; Byron C. Foster, J. W. 40 men.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg—Wm. H. Lawson, Marshal ; James M. Lamberton, W. M. ; John I. Beggs, S. W. ; Henry Teckmyer, J. W. 75 men.

Delegation Lodge, No. 45, Pittsburg—Harry D. W. English, W. M.

Delegation Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia—Philip Shaeffer, Marshal ; Dr. John L. Yard, W. M. ; John Dickinson, S. W. ; Harry I. McIntyre, J. W.

Delegation Lodge, No. 3, Philadelphia—George C. Wagner, Marshal ; W. Dorrell Shuster, W. M. ; J. F. Wallis, S. W. ; Robert Boone, J. W.

## SECOND DIVISION.

King David, No. 68—David H. Knipple, W. M. ; George W. Golden, S. W. ; John A. Zinkhan, J. W.

Adherence, No. 88—Melvin Startzman, W. M. ; Thomas H. Tolson, S. W. ; George Ebaugh, J. W.

Corinthian, No. 94—Theodore Stunz, W. M.; Gustav Herbert, S. W.; P. H. Brown, J. W.

Monumental, No. 96—Joseph H. Jackson, W. M.; Wm. Rapp, Jr., S. W.; George Fullbauer, J. W.

Ben Franklin, No. 97—Wm. D. Wiegand, W. M.; James McDonell, S. W.; Wm. H. Swan, J. W.

Hiram, No. 107—Hugh C. Hill, W. M.; Howard M. Somers, S. W.; Thomas L. Morris, J. W.

Centre, No. 108—John G. Preisz, W. M.; Edward J. Kelly, S. W.; Daniel E. Shipley, J. W.

Patmos, No. 70—J. H. Iglehart, W. M.; Charles L. Hartley, S. W.; Edwin W. Harn, J. W.

Friendship, No. 84—J. Frank Miller, W. M.; W. C. Edwards, S. W.; J. A. Mason, J. W.

Annapolis, No. 89.—George W. Wilcox, W. M.; William H. Gibbs, S. W.; Charles Lindenborn, J. W.

Mountain, No. 99—William G. Boughton, W. M.; Bernard Stien, S. W.; Samuel Bowen, J. W.

Potomac, No. 100—A. McClure Rouzer, W. M.; S. Tanzer, S. W. John Wilson, J. W.

Howard, No. 101—Z. Householder, W. M.; George T. Warfield, S. W.; J. H. Walsh, J. W.

Coats, No. 102—Samuel E. Whitman, W. M.; Julius A. Johnson, Jr., S. W.; Edward R. Trippe, J. W.

Hiram, No. 103 —J. W. Brown, W. M.; Joseph Kuhule, S. W.; Wm. Wilson, J. W.

Eureka, No. 105.—James Snyder, W. M.; Frisby Doub, S. W.; E. W. MacCost, J. W.

### THIRD DIVISION.

This division consisted entirely of the Lodges from the District of Columbia and a Lodge from Alexandria, Va.

Arminius Lodge, No. 25.—F. W. Speiss, Marshal; Henry Brundis, W. M., 40 men.

Stansbury Lodge, No. 24.—Henry Lishaua, Marshal; John Miller, acting W. M., 50 men.

Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23.—John R. Brown, Marshal; J. B. Burke, W. M., 66 men.

George C. Whitney Lodge, No. 22.—J. R. Appleby, Marshal; Henry Craig, W. M., 40 men.

Anacostia Lodge, No. 21—J. N. Minnich, Marshal ; S. M. Golden, W. M. 40 men.

Hope Lodge, No. 20—W. A. Graig, Marshal ; John S. Mills, W. M. 40 men.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 19—C. C. Helmick, Marshal ; W. S. Parks, W. M. 71 men.

Acacia Lodge, No. 18—J. J. Shirles, Marshal ; H. C. Stier, W. M. 40 men.

Harmony Lodge, No. 17—Samuel Baxter, Marshal ; John F. Blackmar, W. M. 63 men.

Dawson Lodge, No. 16—S. S. Bond, Marshal ; Dr. Zadok T. Daniel, W. M. 82 men.

Benjamin B. French Lodge, No. 15—Charles R. Smith, Marshal ; Wm. B. Barnum, W. M. 93 men.

Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14—A. P. Bogue, Marshal ; B. T. Trueworthy, W. M. 50 men.

National Lodge, No. 12—Theo. Friebus, Marshal, Joseph M. Eggleston, W. M. 40 men.

St. John's Lodge, No. 11—Benjamin Haines, Jr., Marshal ; L. Y. Mitchell, W. M. 75 men.

Alexandria. Washington Lodge, No. 22—L. Brill, Marshal ; L. W., Armstrong, W. M. 15 men.

Hiram Lodge, No. 10—M. R. Thorpe, Marshal ; Warren Bickford, W. M. 80 men.

New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9—A. W. Kelly, Marshal ; W. I. Sherwood, W. M. 80 men.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 7—J. H. Westfall, Marshal ; H. K. Simpson, W. M. 60 men.

Potomac Lodge, No. 5—James P. Hays, Marshal ; Frank Thomas, W. M. 40 men.

Naval Lodge, No. 4—C. F. Smith, Marshal ; C. A. Stockett, W. M. 40 men.

Columbia Lodge, No. 3—W. S. Macgill, Marshal ; W. W. Wetzel, W. M. 40 men.

Federal Lodge, No. 1—John P. Chancey, Marshal ; Thomas Tomlinson, W. M. 100 men.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Mystic Circle, No. 109—Thomas A. Milliman, W. M. ; Thomas S. Keene, S. W. ; H. M. Chenoweth, J. W.

Arcana, No. 110—John W. McLean, W. M.; Albert T. King, S. W.; L. W. Moody, J. W.

Lafayette, No. 111—George B. Skinner, W. M.; John W. Staum, S. W.; Henry Schaefer, J. W.

Cecil, No. 125—James P. Steele, W. M.; Wm. J. Barwick, S. W.; W. Smithers, J. W.

Temple, No. 128—Richard T. Carter, W. M.; Henry Irwin, S. W.; Henry A. Roe, J. W.

Susquehanna, No. 130—E. C. Kelly, W. M.; L. W. Murphy, S. W.; George Walker, J. W.

Chester, No. 115—Thomas Goslee, M. W.; Wm. A. Wheatley, S. W.; John A. Simpers, J. W.

Mt. Moriah, No. 116—George Reis, W. M.; H. L. Naylor, S. W.; J. M. Watkins, J. W.

Solomon, No. 121—James P. Haslup, W. M.; Robert Morang, S. W.; Ralph G. Lee, J. W.

Pythagoras, No. 123—Frederick Whyrock, W. M.; Wm. Shipley, S. W.; Wm. B. Ennis, J. W.

Landmark, No. 127—T. A. Naylor, W. M.; J. B. Yeakle, S. W.; Wm. Rehbein, J. W.

Doric, No. 124—Carey S. Wright, W. M.; George K. Thomson, S. W.; George J. Danaker, J. W.

Freedom, No. 112—John Deckebaugh, W. M.; Albert A. Dorsey, S. W.; Johnza Selby, J. W.

Stephenson, No. 135—Wm. H. Paul, W. M.; Charles P. Kincaid, S. W.; Wm. B. Hopkins, J. W.

Joppa, No. 132—Wm. H. Orth, W. M.; Theodore Bickhoff, S. W.; Henry Benson, J. W.

Ohr, No. 131—Edward F. Shuck, W. M.; James Pitzer, S. W.; John Whalley, Jr., J. W.

Charity, No. 134—A. W. Hughes, W. M.; F. W. Kroh, S. W.; E. A. Young, J. W.

Maryland, No. 120—D. G. Butterfield, W. M.; W. F. Smith, S. W.; J. H. Griffin, J. W.

Choptank, No. 138—Fred Wright, W. M.; Thomas J. Helsby, S. W.; Benjamin F. Harvey, J. W.

## FIFTH DIVISION.

Germania, No. 160—Conrad F. Kumel, W. M.; P. L. Keyser, S. W.; Henry Rippel, J. W.



Mt. Hermon, No. 179—F. I. Hunter, W. M.; Thomas M. Moran, S. W.; Wm. H. Fuller, J. W.

J. H. B. Latrobe, No. 165—Arthur McLellan, W. M.; Walter S. Garrison, S. W.; William Platt, J. W.

Mt. Vernon, No. 151—John A. Brown, W. M.; William A. Potts, S. W.; Jac. F. Cook, J. W.

Oriental, No. 158—H. C. Bevan, W. M.; A. E. Booth, S. W.; William Penrose, J. W.

Sincerity, No. 181—A. C. Feuss, W. M.; Henry Tolle, S. W.; Charles F. Meislahn, J. W.

Laurel Wreath, No. 149—Charles H. Stanley, W. M.; M. D. Humes, S. W.; D. M. Fisher, J. W.

Tangier, No. 159—James G. Webster, W. M.; Thomas P. Bradshaw, S. W.; Luther C. Webster, J. W.

Pickering, No. 146—Thomas L. Richardson, W. M.; David N. McCauley, S. W.; Rev. Wm. Kelly, J. W.

Millington, No. 166—Wm. A. Walker, W. M.; George Stapf, S. W.; R. Frank Walters, J. W.

Centennial, No. 174—G. D. Wilkinson, W. M.; Wm. M. Wilson, S. W.; Samuel G. Townsend, J. W.

Sharon, No. 182—Charles W. Dorsey, W. M.; James E. Ingram, S. W.; Robert Magruder, J. W.

Crescent, No. 178—Rev. F. W. Hillard, W. M.; Dr. Jesse Crockett, S. W.; J. D. Stubbins, J. W.

Chesapeake, No. 147—R. H. Milligan, W. M.; O. E. Somers, S. W.; J. H. Tawes, J. W.

Allegany, No. 157—James Andrews, W. M.; Robert Russell, S. W.; John Mobray, J. W.

Philanthropic, No. 168—Dr. J. W. Downey, W. M.; Dr. H. H. Hopkins, S. W.; James Reynolds, J. W.

Granite, No. 177—Jno. T. Harrison, W. M.; Clifton Hope, S. W.; Edwin P. Sparks, J. W.

Lynch, No. 163—Jacob B. Tyson, W. M.; Thos. S. Eader, S. W.; Allen G. Quynn, J. W.

George's Creek, No. 161—Alex. Dick, W. M.; James Martin, S. W.; Wm. Pollock, J. W.

Waverly, No. 152—Wm. Leonhardt, W. M.; Nicholas M. Rittenhouse, S. W.; A. Brown, J. W.

Lebanon, No. 175—George A. Shower, W. M.; Chas. Falkenstein, S. W.; Chas. Brilhart, J. W.

J. W. Bowers, No. 173—Peter E. Dawson, W. M.; Dr. Wm. H. Perkins, S. W.; Benjamin Mitchell, Jr., J. W.

The visiting Lodges from Delaware and Virginia closed the fifth Division. The Brethren from Wilmington, Del., came as one Lodge, Washington No. 1, and marched as follows :

Washington Lodge, No. 1—William B. Jefferies, Marshal; Mordecai Barees, W. M.; John P. Edward, S. W.; William C. Walters, J. W. The delegation numbered 213, not including the band of twenty-four pieces.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) Lodge, No. 4—S. V. Quinn, P. M.; and District Deputy G. M.; as Marshal; Thomas R. Wood, W. M.; Robert B. Berry, S. W.; Thomas N. Brent, J. W.; and E. W. Jenkins and A. P. Rowe, Jr., Stewards. The Lodge turned out about fifty in number, and carried the old Bible on which Washington took his initiation oath, and other interesting relics.

## VI DIVISION.

### GRAND INSPECTORS.

### GRAND OFFICERS IN CARRIAGES.

The carriages moving by twos, brought up the rear. Those who occupied them were :

First carriage—Thos. J. Shryock, Grand Master; W. H. Clark, and H. O. Reese, Grand Deacons.

Second—Geo. L. McCahan, D. G. M. of Maryland; Hon. James Hodges, mayor of Baltimore; C. G. Snow and G. F. Kooke, Grand Stewards of Maryland.

Third—Wm. A. Fisher, acting S. G. W. of Maryland; Wm. H. Martin, J. G. W. of Maryland; Jacob H. Medairy, G. S. of Maryland; Wm. H. Shryock, G. T. of Maryland.

Fourth—Rev. Joseph B. Stitt, G. C. of Maryland; J. E. H. Boston, G. Standard-bearer of Maryland; T. S. Waters, G. Sword-bearer of Maryland; S. L. Stockbridge, G. Director of Ceremonies.

Fifth—J. S. Berry, P. G. M. of Maryland; Richard Vaux, P. G. M. of Pennsylvania; Wm. Parkman, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; Jose M. Yznaga, G. M. of District of Columbia.

Sixth—J. H. B. Latrobe, P. G. M. of Maryland; S. D. Nickerson, P. G. M. of Massachusetts, Joseph Eichbaum, G. M. of Pennsylvania; R. B. Donaldson, P. G. M. of District of Columbia.

Seventh—Charles Webb, P. G. M. of Maryland; G. W. Marshall, G. M. of Delaware; Conrad B. Day, P. G. M. of Pennsylvania; Noble D. Larner, P. G. M. of District of Columbia.

Eighth—John M. Carter, P. G. M. of Maryland; J. Fred. Walker, G. M. of Quebec; Thomas P. Chiffelle, P. G. M. and E. G. Davis, P. G. M. of District of Columbia.

Ninth—John S. Tyson, P. G. M. of Maryland; R. A. Lamberton, P. G. M. and Michael Nisbet, P. G. M. of Pennsylvania, and Jos. S. McCoy, P. G. M. Dist. Columbia.

Tenth—John A. Lynch, P. D. G. M. of Maryland; P. S. Coles, P. G. M. of Virginia; C. P. McCalla, D. G. M. and J. Simpson Africa, S. G. W. of Pennsylvania.

Eleventh—Woodward Abrahams, P. D. G. M. of Maryland; Elwood E. Thorne, P. G. M. of New York; C. A. Woodward, P. G. M. of Ohio, and Robert W. Best, P. G. M. of North Carolina.

Twelfth—E. T. Schultz, P. S. G. W. of Maryland; J. H. W. Watson, P. G. M. of Delaware; Wm. M. Isaac, P. S. G. W. of Maryland; Thos. Davidson, P. G. M. of Delaware.

Thirteenth—Wm. J. Wroth, P. S. G. W., F. J. S. Gorgas, P. S. G. W. of Maryland; R. M. Moore, G. M. and Chas. H. Mann, D. G. M. New Jersey.

Fourteenth—Wm. A. Cunningham, P. J. G. W. and Isaac Amoss, P. J. G. W. of Maryland, Chas. C. Dame, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; Jonathan S. Dawson,, P. G. M. of Tennessee.

Fifteenth—C. C. Isaacs, Board of Managers of Maryland; J. B. Purdie, P. G. M. of Virginia; Jesse W. Lee, D. G. M., W. R. Singleton, Grand Secretary of District of Columbia.

Sixteenth—Jacob E. Krebs, Board of Managers of Maryland; Rev. Fielder Israel, Grand Chaplain, H. J. Parker, G. Tyler and Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachuettts.

Seventeenth—W. E. Arnold, Board of Managers of Maryland; Frank O. Biberstein, D. G. M. and J. B. Jervis, Grand Treasurer of Delaware; T. R. Patton, Grand Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Eighteenth—John W. Horn, P. J. G. W. of Maryland; Augustus R. Hall, Grand Representative of Pennsylvania; Henry McPherson, P. S. G. W. of Canada; W. H. Orcutt, Grand Representative of the District of Columbia.

Nineteenth—F. Fickey, Jr., P. G. Treasurer of Maryland; James D. Mason, P. G. Treasurer of Maryland; J. H. Bond, Grand Representative of Delaware; Harrison Dingman, S. G. W. Dist. Columbia.

Twentieth—Hon. Jno. L. Thomas of Maryland; J. Howard Wayt, J. G. W. and Hon. James B. Sener, of Virginia; Jas. A. Sample, J. G. W. Dist. Columbia.

Twenty-first—C. W. Hatter, H. C. Larrabee, H. B. Jones, Charles T. Sisco, of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Twenty-second—David Hutzler, John H. Kirwan, Jacob Goodman; Archibald Wilson, Jr., of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

There were also a number of carriages containing old Brethren who were unable to walk.

4,700 Brethren were in line.

When the Column reached the Academy of Music, the procession "opened order" and the Grand Lodge Division, followed by the Officers and Past Masters of Lodges, entered the Main Saloon where a large audience had already gathered.

The other divisions were at once marched to their Headquarters at the Fifth Regiment Armory, Biddle Street Skating Rink and Lehmann's Hall, where sumptuous collations awaited them.

After the services at the Academy were concluded those present repaired to the Concert Hall and Cafes in the Building, where luncheon was served. The ladies accompanying visiting Brethren were escorted to the Eutaw House and dined there.

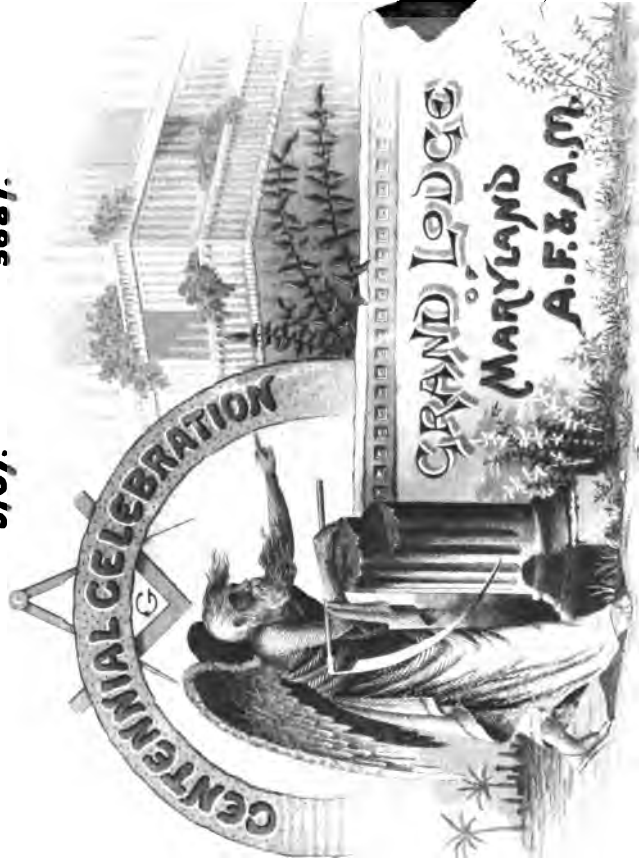
During the afternoon, as also Wednesday afternoon, there were excursions down the Bay on the fine Steamer Louise and carriage parties to Druid Hill Park.

At night a Concert and Hop was held at the Academy of Music and also at the Fifth Regiment Armory. The Banquet to the visiting Grand Officers was held at the Hotel Rennert at 7 P. M.



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GREEN, SMITH & CO  
BALTIMORE

To be held in the CITY of BALTIMORE, U.S.A.  
May 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> 1887

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To be held in the CITY OF CHICAGO  
MAY 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> 1887  
U.S.A.



Dear Sir & Brother: The

Centennial Anniversary of  
the Grand Lodge U. G. M. of  
Massachusetts will be celebrated  
at its own invitation on the  
11th 12th & 13th of May next.

The sessions will be held at  
the Academy of Music Tuesday  
and Wednesday evenings at  
Seven and on Thursday there  
will be a Grand procession  
of the Craft followed by ap-  
propriate ceremonies at the  
Academy and concluding  
with Dinner.

You are cordially and  
fraternally invited to be pres-  
ent with us throughout the  
session and participate in  
our rejoicing.

Kindly forward reply to  
R. W. Bro. J. H. Wooding, Grand  
Secretary 61 A. Howard Street,  
stating your proposed place  
of sojourn in our City in case  
of acceptance.

Fraternally Yours,

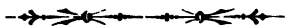
Thos. J. Hergert,

Grand Master

Baltimore March 1st 1857.



≡☉≡    *Regrets.*    ≡☉≡



ENGLAND.

43 PORTMAN SQUARE, W., April 5th, 1887.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*Sir :*

I am desired by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge your courteous invitation for the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and to say that had his arrangements allowed of a visit to Baltimore at the date of the Celebration, he would have had great pleasure in being present ; but his Lordship fears that other engagements will not permit him to have the honor of personally taking part in a Celebration to which he wishes every success. I remain sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McCRAW.

41 PORTLAND PLACE, W., March 26th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I regret extremely that it is out of my power to accept the kind and cordial invitation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland to the Centennial Anniversary. Pray convey to him my hearty good wishes for the continuous prosperity of the Grand Lodge, and believe me.

Yours fraternally,

LATHOM,

*Deputy Grand Master, England.*

R. W. Bro. J. H. MEDAIRDY.

IVY LODGE, KNIGHTON, NEAR LEICESTER, ENGLAND,

April 21st, 1887.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother ;*

I feel greatly honored by the receipt of your flattering invitation to be present at the interesting Celebration of the Centenary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Maryland, at Baltimore, next month, and heartily wish that I could have the pleasure of accepting it. Unfortunately for me, however, my advanced age, (72 years) and my engagements preclude the possibility of my making the voyage.

I can therefore only thank you for your courtesy, and express a hope that Masonry in Maryland may continue to flourish for many centuries to come. Believe me M. W. G. Master,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM KELLY, 30°

*P. P. G. M. and G. Supt. Leicestershire and Rutland,  
P. G. M. M. M. Leicestershire, Northampton, Derby-  
shire and Rutland, &c.*

46 GROSVENOR GARDENS, S. W., March 30.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I regret to say that I shall be unable to have the honor of being present in accordance with the kind invitation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland at their Centennial Celebration in May next, to which I wish all possible success.

Yours fraternally,

HERSCHELL,

*S. G. W.*

100 CATON SQUARE, S. W., April 1, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I am gratified to receive the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to be present at the Centennial Anniversary in May next, but my official and parliamentary duties will not allow of my leaving England then.

Yours fraternally,

C. BERESFORD.

R. W. Bro. J. H. MEDAIRY, G. S.

THE OLD RESIDENCE, YORK, APRIL 10TH, 1887.

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER, T. J. SHRYOCK.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I am obliged to you for the invitation card to Centennial Celebration of Grand Lodge of Maryland, I only wish it were in my power to join you in your ceremonies on this auspicious occasion, to which you look forward. I live in hopes of some day paying a Masonic visit to the United States, and making the personal acquaintance of many Brethren whom I at present only know by letter.

Yours truly and fraternally,

F. B. WHYTEHEAD,

*P. S. P. G. W. North and East York.*

OLDFIELD, BICKLEY PARK, KENT, April 4th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

By the courtesy of Colonel Shadwell Clerke, the Grand Secretary, the kind and fraternal invitation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland has been transmitted to me.

It would afford me much pleasure to be present on the interesting occasion, of the Centennial Anniversary, not merely as a personal gratification, I should highly appreciate, but also, by taking part in these rejoicings to show the interest which the officers of the Grand Lodge of England feel in the proceedings of their Brethren in America, and their attachment to that great principle, underlying our glorious Brotherhood, that neither religious, political nor territorial considerations affect our common bond, and that Freemasonry is in reality, as well as in name, universal.

I much regret my avocations will not permit of my absence from home for the time I should necessarily have to be away if I accepted the hospitable and kind invitation.

With many thanks, I must regretfully decline, but may I be permitted in conclusion to offer my cordial good wishes to the Grand Master, his Officers, the Lodges and Brethren under his jurisdiction on this auspicious occasion and to trust that Masonry in Maryland will continue to increase and flourish, always true to the great traditions of our Order.

I remain dear sir and Brother,

Truly and fraternally yours,

FRED. A. PHILBRICK, Q. C.

*Grand Registrar, England.*

BEMBRIDGE, BRAEING, ISLE OF WIGHT, April 2nd, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother:*

I am much obliged for the kind invitation the Grand Master of Maryland has done me honor to send me, to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in May next, and I much regret that it is not in my power to accept an invitation so cordially given.

Hoping that you may have a prosperous meeting, believe me dear sir and M. W. Brother.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

J. N. PALMER,

*Grand Chaplain, England,*

BROTHER J. H. MEDAIRY, G. S.

4 & 6 THROGMORTON AVENUE, LONDON, 4th of May, 1887.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

Being unable to avail myself of the kind invitation with which you were good enough to honor me, under date of the 1st of March, for the purpose of assisting in the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Maryland, I take the liberty as a Mason of forty-two years standing, to congratulate you and the Brethren under your jurisdiction most fraternally and heartily on the approaching festival, and to wish most sincerely that the blessings of T. G. A. O. T. U., may never fail you in aid of your true Masonic labors.

Believe me to be, Most Worshipful Sir, with fraternal affection, yours respectfully.

ERNEST EMIL WENDT, D. C. L.

*Grand Secretary for German Correspondence of the G. L. of England and honorary member of the Grand Lodge of three Globes, countries of Germany and Royal York of Berlin, &c., &c.*

DURHAM HOUSE, CHELSEA, S. W., 26th March, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have the honor to express my sincere regret that I cannot have the honor of accepting the kind and fraternal invitation of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Maryland, for the 10th, 11th and 12th of May next.

I beg to remain, dear sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

BRUCE MAXWELL SETON,

*Senior Grand Deacon Grand Lodge of England.*

R. W. Brother J. H. MEDAIRY,

LONDON, ENGLAND, 20 HOLLAND PARK, W., 27th March 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I am greatly honored by the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to attend its Centennial Anniversary.

As however, it will be impossible for me to leave England at the date fixed, I can only beg you to excuse my inability to be present. I have recently had the pleasure of assisting at the consecration of a Lodge, under the designation of the Anglo-American Lodge, founded for the purpose of enabling American Masons who may be for a time resident with us to take part with us in the fraternal work of promulgating the true principles of our Brotherhood. Nothing can contribute more effectually to national amity and good will, than that both branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family should co-operate in the bonds of fraternal regard in developing our great system of charity and peace.

You will have my best wishes for a thoroughly successful anniversary.

I am Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

SAMUEL POPE,

*Q. C. Recorder of Bolton. S. Grand Deacon 1887.*

*P. M. 1610, P. Prov., S. G. W., N. Wales, &c.*

5 VICARAGE GATE, KENSINGTON, W., March 26th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Thank you very much for your kind and fraternal invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge. I regret that my business engagements here prevent my accepting it, as I should very much have liked to have visited your city, particularly on so auspicious an occasion.

Pray accept my best wishes for the continued prosperity of your Grand Lodge, and believe me,

Yours fraternally,

RALPH CLUTTON,

*J. G. D. England.*

SOUTHAMPTON, 9th April, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have to acknowledge your very kind invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in May next, but I regret that my engagements will not allow me to take advantage of it.

I trust that this very interesting Anniversary will be celebrated to your satisfaction, and that the New Century of your existence on which you are now entering, will prove as prosperous to the Craft as the past.

Believe me yours faithfully and fraternally,

JOHN E. LEFUVRE,

*G. J. D.*

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

ST. JAMES ST., LONDON, 2nd May, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

On my return from Torquay last week, I found the beautiful card of invitation to the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge. This I now gratefully acknowledge, and would have done so earlier, had I been at home. Permit me also, M. W. G. M., to congratulate you personally, on presiding in the Grand East on so auspicious an occasion. With the earlier proceedings of your Grand Lodge I am familiar, from the receipt last year of parts 1 and 2, vol. 1 of Bro. Schultz's History of Masonry in Maryland. The later numbers, I will venture to ask for, if there are any such unappropriated. The importance of these Histories of Masonry in the various States of the Union is very great, and in none have I found the points of interest to the student more clearly brought out, than in the work of Bro. Schultz. It makes one wish that equally exhaustive accounts of Masonic progress in the older States, notably—Virginia—were available to the Historian.

Believe me dear sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

R. F. GOULD,

*P. G. D. G. L. of England.*

TORQUAY, ENGLAND, April 9th, 1887.

*Dear Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

I am exceedingly sorry that my inability to stand a "sea voyage," will quite prevent my obeying your esteemed summons to take part in the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, especially as you are the Grand Master on the auspicious occasion, and the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England.

I feel assured that the commemoration will be most enjoyable, and all who participate, will be enabled to take all the more interest therein because of the labours of your Historian, Brother Schultz.

With hearty good wishes, believe me Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Yours fraternally,

WM. JAMES HUGHAN,

*Past S. G. D. (England.) Past S. G. W. Egypt, &c.*



15 A, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, W.  
LONDON, ENGLAND, April 18, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the very fraternal invitation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary, and to request that you will convey to the M. W. the Grand Master, my sincere thanks for his kind consideration. I need hardly say how charmed I should be to exchange the Masonic grip of friendship with my Brethren in America, and I trust that ere I go hence I may be permitted to do so. At the present moment my cable tow will not admit of my reaching you.

With my most sincere fraternal regards, and wishing every prosperity to your Centennial Celebration, believe me, I remain,

Yours most fraternally,

RUDOLPH G. GLOVER,  
*Grand Director of Ceremonies.*

R. W. Bro. J. H. MEDAIRY.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN LODGE, No. 2191,  
3 ST. JAMES' SQUARE, PALL MALL, S. W.

30th April, 1887.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE  
A. F. & A. M. OF MARYLAND, U. S. A.

*Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

Your cordial and fraternal invitation to Bro. I. B. Cumming, the Treasurer of the Anglo-American Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, to attend the Centennial Anniversary, has been communicated by him to the W. M., Officers and Brothers in open Lodge assembled, and has given much gratification to the Brethren.

It is with much regret that I have to announce to you on behalf of the W. M. and Officers of the Lodge, that circumstances will not permit of an acceptance, but as a mark of the appreciation of the Brethren of the honor done them, it was proposed by Brother I. B. Cumming, Treasurer, and seconded by Brother Theodore H. Tilton, P. M., 603, New York City, P. D. G. M., 7th Div. City, U. S. A., and carried unanimously that "*Anglo-American Lodge send hearty greetings*" and I am directed to formally communicate this fact to you.

Trusting that the Celebration of the Centenary will be successful and that yourself and the Brethren under your charge will be happy in the enjoyment of the auspicious occasion, I have the honor to be, Worshipful Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

G. REYNOLDS,  
*Secretary.*

## OFFICERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LODGE.

Bro. BRACKSTONE BAKER, P. G. D., of England, P.	
G. S. W., Canada, Mem. Col. Board Grand	
Representatives, Grand Lodges of Florida,	
New York, Alabama, Columbia, Washington,	
Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon,	
Tennessee, Arkansas, Rhode Island, New Bruns-	
wick, Nova Scotia, and others, - - - -	<i>W. M.</i>
Bros. Major GEORGE LAMBERT, P. G. S. B., - - - -	<i>J. P. M.</i>
" ADOLPHUS CLARK, - - - - -	<i>S. W.</i>
" FRED RIDGE, - - - - -	<i>J. W.</i>
" I. B. CUMMING, - - - - -	<i>Treasurer.</i>
" GEO. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Secretary.</i>
" THOMAS M. WALLER, Counsel-General of the U.	
S. of America, at London, Representative	
from Connecticut at Grand Lodge of England, -	<i>S. D.</i>
" J. J. WOOLLEY, - - - - -	<i>J. D.</i>
" G. H. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>J. G.</i>

## IRELAND.

31 ST. LEESON STREET, DUBLIN, April 11th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Accept my most sincere thanks for your kind invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which I regret extremely it is not in my power to accept, coming as it does in the busiest time of the session of our Law Courts, where my professional engagements, as a Queen's Counsel, requires my attendance. Had it been for a later period in the year, I should have done my best to be with you, as I am most anxious to visit America, where I have many Masonic friends, and have been favored with many kind invitations. Will you present to your Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Master, and Grand Lodge of Ireland, and on behalf of myself personally, our most fraternal congratulations on the auspicious Anniversary he is so soon to celebrate, and assure him of our hearty good wishes on the occasion. Believe me, I remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours very fraternally,

ROBT. W. SHEKLETON, 33°

*Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Ireland.*

R. W. Bro. J. H. MEDAIRY,

*Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Maryland.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREEMASONS HALL, DUBLIN.

March 29th, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Brother:*

The packet containing cards of invitation for the proposed Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, was duly received and in accordance with your wishes I have posted cards to

His Grace, the Duke of Abercorn,

Robert W. Shekleton, Q. C.

The Honorable Judge Townshend,

Marquis of Headfort,

Right Honorable Lord A. Hill,

Edward H. Kinahan,

Rev. J. A. Galbraith,

W. J. C. Crawley, L. L. D.

Robert Herron,

Grand Master.

Deputy Grand Master,

Past Deputy Grand Master

Senior Grand Warden.

Junior Grand Warden,

Grand Treasurer,

Grand Chaplain,

Grand Steward,

Rep. at G. L. of Ireland.

I have taken the liberty of selecting some of the Junior Grand officers, in place of the Earl of Banden, Grand Secretary, Right Honorable, the Lord Plunkett, Senior Grand Chaplain, John T. Banks, Junior Grand Deacon, James Creed Meredith, L. L. D. Grand Director of Ceremonies, each of whom expressed their regret that important engagements in this country, would make it impossible to accept your very kind invitation, and on the same account, I trust the M. W. The Grand Lodge will accept my apology. The last named, Bro. Herron, I have sent the remaining card. His appointment as Representative here from the Grand Lodge of Maryland was fully confirmed at the last Grand Lodge, and as doubtless you had not heard of the fact, I thought you would like the compliment to be paid to him.

I am Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

SAM'L B. OLDHAM,

*Dep. Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Ireland.*

## GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 31, 1887.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE:

*Most Worshipful, Right Worshipful and Dear Brethren:*

With the sincerest thanks we have received the kind invitation to the Centennial Festival of your Grand Lodge, and it is with deep regret that circumstances render it impossible to offer you our best congratulations by way of a deputation. This shall, however, be done through these lines with no less cordiality and with the heartiest sympathy.

After an activity of a century, true and worthy of acknowledgment, you, dear and beloved Brethren, look back upon the rich and blessed successes in our royal art, which bear full testimony of the splendid fruits sprung from the seed that was strewn by the founders of your Body and cared for by later generations.

The large number of your Subordinate Lodges proves that the light, beaming from the altar of your Union, has found the widest extension, and the excellent spirit reigning amongst your members, shows that enlivening warmth has associated with that light, and that by means of the reciprocal effect of these two agencies for the furtherance of the royal art, there have been obtained the most blessed results in the fullest measure and in every direction.

May the power and grace of the Great Architect of the World also in the future grant success to your excellent intentions.

Fraternally, etc.

THE GRAND LODGE OF PRUSSIA, CALLED ROYAL YORK TO FRIENDSHIP.

HERRIG,  
*Grand Master.*

SETTEGAST,  
*Deputy Grand Master.*

JENISH,  
*Senior Grand Warden,*

WORPITZKY,  
*Junior Grand Warden.*

BOUCHE, *Grand Secretary.*

OR . . . FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN,

April 6th, 1887.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND,  
BALTIMORE :

*Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

Right Worshipful, Worshipful and dear Brethren ! We have received the joyful message of your preparations for a festival which is of the greatest importance to your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. You are going to celebrate the one hundreth return of the day on which your fathers, with a strong hand and with brotherly care, commenced to rule the fate of the united working places under your protection.

From a great distance, joyfully moved, we send you our most sincere congratulation—for, on account of the separating ocean, a personal participation is not possible to us, nevertheless we will be with you in spirit during the hours of your festival, and join in the jubilation of our enthusiastic Brethren.

Hail ! three times hail to the Grand Lodge of Maryland ! May the Almighty Architect of the Universe, who crowned the work, which was

begun a century ago, with the most beautiful success, also in future times accompany this work with his best blessings.

With this wish, we greet you as your faithfully united Grand Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Masonic Union, and in its name :

DR. KNOBLANCH,  
*Grand Master.*

ADOLF CEBLEE,  
*Gr. S. Warden.*

A. COLLISCHOUN,  
*Gr. J. Warden.*

DR. WEISMANN,  
*Past Grand Master.*

JOSEPH WERNER,  
*Dep. Gr. Master.*

G. LEUCHTER,  
*Gr. Secretary.*

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GRAND LODGE TO THE SUN, 1741,  
ORIENT BAYREUTH, BAVARIA, April 5th, 1887.  
TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND,  
BALTIMORE :

*Most Worshipful Brethren :*

You have had the kindness to communicate with us about the Centennial Festival, which will take place next May, 10-12; and we are very much obliged to you for this brotherly attention.

We express our joy, and send you our best congratulations to this sublime Festival, from which you look back upon a century full of blessed activity, in which you have striven to spread the principles of morality, fraternity and humanity.

May the consciousness of having done your duty in the fullest measure enhance the joyous feelings of your Festival, and may you be assured of our hearty sympathy upon this happy occasion.

With the best wishes for the future prosperity of your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, we remain

Fraternally,

DR. FEODOR LOEWE,  
*Grand Master.*

KRUECK,  
*Dep. Gr. Master.*

JULIUS BERGESTEIN,  
*Assistant Grand Master.*

ALBERT REDLICK,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## PORTUGAL.

A GLORIA DO SUPREMO ARCHITECTO DO UNIVERSO  
GRANDE ORIENTE LUSITANO UNIDO

SUPREMO CONSELHO DA MACONARIA PORTUGUEZA

Unico legalmente constituido pera o reino de Portugal seus dominios  
e jurisdiccao maconica em Hespenha e outros paizes.

S.°. F.°. U.°.

PORTUGAL, VALLE DE LISBOA, 16 de April de 1887 (e.°. v.°.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt in the name of this Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido, of the kind invitation that you have extended

us, for the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland.

The Masons of Portugal applaud your glorious commemoration and feel gratified to be represented in the person of Dr. Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, at the solemn event.

May the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe attend you.

Fraternally yours,

FERR GOMEZ,  
*Grand Secretary General.*

## BRITISH AMERICA.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., April 20th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY, 6 N. Howard St., Baltimore.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland on the 10th prox.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be present on that joyous occasion, but the pressure of my professional and other engagements will forbid my attendance.

I regret this very much as I am sure the ceremonies will be both instructive and interesting. I hope that the Celebration will be as successful as you could wish.

Please convey my very kindest regards to the Most Worshipful Brother Shryock and R. W. Brother Schultz, and believe me.

Yours fraternally,

HV. ROBERTSON,  
*Grand Master.*

TORONTO, April 18th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your kind invitation for May 10th, for the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland. I have much pleasure in accepting your invitation, and if spared, shall be with you on the dates indicated.

Yours fraternally,

J. ROSS ROBERTSON.

R. W. Bro. J. H. MEDAIRY,

D. D. G. M.

ST. JAMES RECTORY, NORRISBURGH,  
ONTARIO, March 25th, 1887.

R. W. BRO. J. H. MEDAIRY :

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I shall have very much pleasure in being present with your Grand Lodge on the occasion of its Centennial Celebration, to participate in your rejoicing.

I thank you for your kind invitation and pray that the G. A. O. T. U. will in every way favor the occasion and render effective all the efforts of the committee.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

CLARE L. WORRELL,  
*Grand Chaplain Grand Lodge of Canada.*

GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M. OF CANADA.  
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
HAMILTON, ONT., May 5th, 1887.

*Dear Brother Medairy :*

I am very sorry to say that I find it will be impossible for me to be present at the Centennial Celebration in Baltimore next week. I had just about completed my arrangements to go, when matters of a personal nature occurred which will keep me here. I have never been in your city, or in fact, in any of the cities of the South, and was therefore all the more anxious to be with you, but the fates are against me.

I hope you will have a very pleasant time.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. MASON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., May 7th, 1887.

*My dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of the invitation of Most Worshipful Brother, Thos. J. Shryock—Grand Master—to the Centennial Anniversary of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and regret that I am unable to avail myself of it. I have been from home more than three months and am still too much of an invalid to risk attending, but hope to reach home next week.

Please convey to the M. W. the Grand Master, my high appreciation for the honor and my best wishes for the success of your Communication, and believe me,

Yours most fraternally,

H. L. ROBINSON.  
P. G. M. G. L. of Quebec,  
(of Waterton, Quebec.)

QUEBEC, April 19th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

*Right Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

Your very kind and fraternal invitation duly received through Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Owing to the pressure of business as is usually the case with me at the time of your Centennial Celebration, I feel at present I cannot be with you. Wishing you a pleasant and happy time, and praying that the Grand Architect of the Universe may be with you and prosper your Grand Lodge and its Anniversary.

I remain dear sir, and R. W. Brother,

Fraternally yours,

H. GRIFFITH,

*Grand Senior Warden, G. L. of Quebec. A. F. and A. M.*

MONTREAL, P. Q., May 9th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,

MARYLAND, U. S.

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

I have delayed to answer your kind and fraternal invitation to participate in the ceremonies to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Maryland, until the latest moment, in the hope that I could so arrange my affairs and business as to enable me to accept, but I find it now impossible to leave home, so with great regret have to decline.

Heartily thanking all whom it may concern for the invitation and sincerely trusting the Celebration will be in every point of view a great success. I am yours

Respectfully and fraternally,

John H. ISAACSON,

*Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.*

WATERLOO, QUE., April 28th, 1887.

JOHN M. CARTER, Esq.,

*Dear Sir and Brother:*

I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot be present at the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge next month, to which you were kind enough to send me an invitation. The month of May is with me a month of Courts, and on the 12th, I have a special hearing which can-



not be deferred. I regret this much, for it would afford me great pleasure to meet the Maryland Brethren in their own jurisdiction, after having received so much kindness from them in Washington last September. I have continued to wear the Maryland badge given to me by you in Washington, at all our Chapter meetings, as well as at the Convocation of our Grand Chapter, to testify my respect for Maryland Brethren, I have also a strong desire to visit Baltimore to see a City of which so many fine things are said. Our Grand Master will probably be with you. I thank you very much for invitation.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. NOYES, P. G. H. P.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA, March 30th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

*Dear Sir and Right Worshipful Brother.*

I am in receipt of the kind and courteous invitation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Maryland, on the 10th, 11th and 12th, May next, I very much fear that professional engagements will prevent my having the great pleasure of being present on that interesting occasion. Should circumstances however enable me to be present I will advise you to that effect and of my place of sojourn in your city.

In the meantime, will you kindly convey to the M. W. Grand Master, my thanks for the compliment paid to the Craft in the invitation through me their Grand Master, and my best wishes for a very successful and happy celebration of the hundredth birthday of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. I am

Dear Sir and R. W. Brother,

Fraternally yours,

LEWIS JOHNSTON,

*Grand Master.*

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA, March 30th, 1887.

*R. W. and Dear Brother;*

I thank the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Maryland most warmly for their handsome invitation to join in *our* Centennial Celebration. I say *our* for is not Hiram Lodge, No. 107, Baltimore, the Lodge in which I was initiated, passed and raised, and am not I honored by being the Representative of the Grand Lodge

of Maryland, near this Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. What pleasure it would give me to meet with the Brethren in the noble Monumental City of Baltimore after 20 years absence, I am unable to find words to express, but this is denied me as the Centenary of the Colonial Episcopate of the Church of England is being celebrated in Halifax this year, and I am a member of the Centennial Committee, to celebrate the reception of Charles Inglis, lately Rector of Trinity Church, New York, as the first Colonial Prelate of the British Church. I can only hope and pray that you may have a successful Celebration, and assure you that I shall be with you at least in spirit.

Yours most obliged and fraternally,

DAVID C. MOORE,

*Grand Chaplain and P. D. G. M. Grand Lodge, Nova Scotia.*

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., April 9th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I heartily thank the Grand Lodge of Maryland for its courteous invitation to participate at its Centennial, but fear that other duties will prevent my participation in the celebration of an important event in the history of Freemasonry in America. On my own behalf and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, I express the wish that the fullest measure of happiness may attend your members, and that the works of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in the future, as in the past, may redound to the honor of our ancient Craft.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN ELLIS, GRAND MASTER.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., March 30th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

Please accept my warm acknowledgements for the cordial invitation to be present at and join in the celebration of the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, appointed to take place at Baltimore, May 10, 11 and 12 ensuing.

I am reluctantly obliged to forego the pleasure of taking advantage of the fraternal courtesy of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, conveyed to me by M. W. Brother Thos. J. Shryock, Grand Master, by reason of official engagements which imperatively demand my presence in St. John at the time set apart for the celebration.

In expressing regret at my inability to join you on the interesting occasion, it is my earnest prayer that the utmost success may attend all your arrangements and that the future of your Grand Lodge may be bright and glorious. Believe me to be

Your obliged and faithful Brother,

WM. F. BUNTING, P. G. M.

*New Brunswick.*

SAINT MARTINS, N. B., April 30th, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Brother:*

Your kind invitation to be present and take part in ceremonies of Centennial Celebration of Grand Lodge of Maryland duly received.

You have my best wishes for a successful and harmonious celebration and I regret exceedingly my inability to attend.

We have just closed our Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, our Twentieth, I scarcely hope to participate in our Centennial.

With the kindest wishes for the prosperity of your Grand Lodge.

I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,

W. E. SKILLEN, P. J. G. W.

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REGINA, N. W. T., April 11th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Right Worshipful Brother:*

I am in receipt of your fraternal invitation to your Anniversary Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. I beg to express my thanks for the invitation, and regret that it will be impossible for me to be present.

This place, Regina, is about 1,000 miles Northwest of St. Paul, so you readily understand the difficulty in being with you. Again thanking you for your fraternal remembrance. I am

Yours fraternally,

J. A. KERR,

P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

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PORT HILL, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, April 12th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother ;*

I much regret that unavoidable circumstances prevent my accepting the kind and fraternal invitation of your M. W. Grand Master, to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of your Grand Lodge on the 11th and 12th May next. With best wishes for the success of your Anniversary,

I am, Dear Sir and R. W. Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN YEO, G. M.

## UNITED STATES.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

NEW YORK, May 10th, 1887.

M. W. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*Most Worshipful and Dear Brother :*

I regret exceedingly that the condition of my health is such that it will be impossible for me to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland on the 12th instant.

I have been quite ill for the past two months and have but recently returned from the South, where, by the direction of my physician, I have been trying to regain my strength. I cannot with safety make the journey to Baltimore at this time. I would gladly be present to take part with my Brethren in celebrating the prosperity of your Grand Lodge.

I congratulate you and them on this auspicious event and pray the Grand Architect of the Universe to shower His choicest blessings on the fraternity of your State, that in the future, as in the past, all their acts may tend to His glory and the welfare of mankind.

I have the honor to be, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,

Fraternally Yours,

CHARLES ROOME,

*Grand Master.*

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF GENERAL GRAND HIGH PRIEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3rd, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

*My Dear Sir and Brother :*

Some days since I received from M. W. Brother Shryock, Grand Master, an invitation to be present with the Grand Lodge of Maryland and participate in its Centennial Celebration, but owing to pressing official duties, I have not been able to reply definitely until the present time. You will therefore be kind enough to say to your M. W.

Grand Master, that should nothing occur to prevent, I shall be present to unite with the Brethren of Maryland in their glorious celebration.

Truly yours,

NOBLE D. LARNER,

*G. G. H. P. and P. G. Master of D. C.*

NEW MARKET, ALABAMA, March 28th, A. L. 5887, A. D. 1887.

M. W. THOS. J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND,

*M. W. Sir and Brother:*

I have just received your kind invitation to attend the Centennial of your Grand Lodge. It would give me great pleasure to accept, as Baltimore is my native city, born there on 25th day of October, A. D. 1810, my father was a merchant there when Howard Street was a corn field, my boyhood days were spent there, my oldest Brother, Wm. Norris, was a member of the Fraternity, and I have longed to visit the scenes of other days.

I moved to Alabama in March, 1832, have been there ever since practicing as a country doctor, am a graduate of the University of Maryland and I am the last of a large family, all dead.

I regret very much that old age and physical disability utterly forbid my leaving home for such a journey, and therefore must respectfully decline the invitation so cordially and fraternally tendered.

Fraternally and cordially,

GEORGE DASHIELLS NORRIS, A. M., M. D.

*Past Grand Master of Masons, Alabama.*

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

*Non convivere licet, nec urbe tota*

*Quis quam est tam prope tam proculque nobis.*

*Mart. Epig. 87. J. i.*

What correspondence can I hold with you,

Who are so near and yet so distant too:

With melting heart, and brimful eye,

I'll mind you still, tho' far awa'

A last request permit me here,

When yearly ye assemble a'

One round, I ask it with a tear,

'To him the Brother far awa'.

BURNS.

Made a Mason in New Market Lodge, No. 52, 1839, elected Grand Master 1868, served two terms, also was G. H. P. of the G. Chap., T. Ill. D. G. M. G. Council, G. Gen. of the G. Com. K. T. and introduced the order of H. Priesthood and was its first President, G. Rep. of the Grand Lodges of England, North Carolina and Tennessee, now the last of my race.

GEORGE DASHIELLS NORRIS, A. M., M. D.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, April 5th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, GRAND SECRETARY,

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

Your kind invitation to assist in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland in May next, has been duly received. I regret that that hard task master, necessity, renders it impossible to avail myself of it at that time. May your useful body continue its career of usefulness for still unnumbered hundreds of years, and may your children's children to the latest generations be blessed by its influence.

I have the honor to be and remain

Yours most affectionately and fraternally,

P. J. PILLANS,

*P. G. M. of Alabama.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 21st, A. D. 1887.

R. W., J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY, F. & A. M.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I am in receipt of your exquisitely engraved invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and I hope it may be my good fortune to be with you on that great occasion, but I cannot at this date determine for certain.

Yours fraternally,

FAY HEMPSTEAD,

*Grand Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY.

*Dear Sir and Brother:*

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation forwarded by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California, to participate in the Centennial Celebration on the 10th, 11th and 12th, proximo.

With a due appreciation and grateful recognition of the courtesy extended, I have to regret my inability to be present on the memorable occasion which will have my best wishes.

Faithfully and fraternally,

J. MILLS BROWNE,

*Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of California.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, March 25th, 1887.

E. T. SCHULTZ, ESQ.,

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

*Dear Sir and Brother:*

Your circular for the celebration of the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland has been received and the cards have been severally transmitted to the six elective Grand Officers and to the Past Grand Masters of our Jurisdiction, as desired.

With regrets that lack of health will deprive me of the pleasure of being present, and with every sincere hope that the celebration will be most pleasant and successful. I am

Yours truly and fraternally,

ALEX. G. ABELL,  
*Grand Secretary.*

DENVER, COLORADO, March 29th. 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

*My Dear Sir and Brother:*

I am in receipt of your kindly invitation to participate with you in your Centennial Celebration, and am sorry that the distance will prevent my enjoying your hospitality. I beg to extend to your noble Grand Lodge my congratulations and best wishes.

Yours truly and fraternally,

R. W. WOODBURY,  
*Past Grand Master.*

GOLDEN, COLORADO, April, 13th, 1887.

BROTHER J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

*Right Worshipful Brother:*

I acknowledge with many thanks your kind fraternal greeting to attend the Centennial Anniversary of your Grand Lodge on 10th to 12th May, but am under the regretful necessity of declining, my business will not permit of my being absent at that time.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. K. KIMBALL,  
*D. G. M. of Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.  
of Colorado.*

CANON CITY, COLO., May 2nd, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I received your kind favor inviting me to be present and participate with you in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of your Grand Lodge. I regret that my engagements are such as to deprive me of so great a pleasure.

Hoping you may realize your greatest expectations on that occasion and wishing you every success. I am.

Yours truly and fraternally,

W. L. BRIDWILL,  
*Junior Grand Warden.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK,

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of District of Columbia, the daughter, in semi-annual communication assembled, affectionately sends greeting to her mother, the Grand Lodge of Maryland, with congratulations on this, her Centennial Celebration. "*Crescite et Multiplicamini.*"

JOSE M. YZNAGA.  
*Grand Master.*

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, April 5th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY,

GRAND LODGE, MARYLAND.

*R. W. Sir and Brother.*

I am in receipt of the fraternal invitation of the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Maryland to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland,

I beg that you will present to the Grand Master my sincere thanks for the courtesy thus extended, and will assure him of my deep regret that I am compelled to deny myself the honor and pleasure of participating in the festivities of so interesting an occasion.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland has achieved a most honorable fame during this first century of her life, and is widely known for her good



works. May the blessing of the Supreme Grand Master continue with her, and may she have grace to dispense the light of truth, justice and charity for many centuries to come.

With hearty congratulations and much regard, I am

Right Worshipful Sir,

Faternally yours,

G. H. DAVIS,

*Grand Master, Idaho.*

NO. 4811 LAKE AVE, KENWOOD,

CHICAGO, April 20th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

M. W. GRAND MASTER, BALTIMORE.

*My Dear Sir and Brother:*

I have delayed acknowledging your kind invitation to be present with you on May 10, 11 and 12th, hoping that I might so shape things as to be able to accept, but find it will be impossible for me to do so, a fact which I exceedingly regret. I will be east before those dates, but will need to be in Chicago by the 10th prox.

Wishing you the grandest of all successes, believe me

Yours very truly and fraternally,

W. G. PURDY,

*Grand Master.*

FREEPORT, ILL., May 7th, 1887.

JACOB H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY.

*R. W. and Dear Brother:*

The M. W. Grand Master of Illinois and myself have been in hopes we could be with you in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. Masons of Maryland, but we have Masonic engagements that we are unable to postpone, therefore we are compelled to forego the honor and pleasure of participating with you on that important and delightful occasion.

We desire to congratulate the Masons of Maryland upon their brilliant record in the past, and their bright prospects for the future, and to wish you all "joy, peace, felicity, delight."

Deeply regretting our inability to be with you. We are with high consideration

Faternally yours,

L. L. MUNN,

*Grand Secretary.*

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, April 12th, 1887.

*My Dear Brother:*

I am in receipt of invitation to attend Centennial Anniversary of Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M., and beg to assure you that it would afford me pleasure to be present did official duties permit.

Unfortunately for me our Senate will be in session at that time and I cannot well be absent. I know you will have a pleasant time and I cannot but regret that circumstances will compel my absence.

Thanking you for the kind remembrance.

I am fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,  
*Deputy Grand Master.*  
*Licutenant Governor.*

R. W. BROTHER J. H. MEDAIRY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

CHICAGO, ILL., April 14th, 1887.

R. W., J. H. MEDAIRY,  
GRAND SECRETARY.

*Dear Sir and Brother:*

I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend Centennial of Grand Lodge, it would afford me much pleasure to be with you. The memory of a very pleasant sojourn in your city in 1871, during session of Grand Encampment, still lingers in my recollections. I regret that my official duties at present compel me to be in this city, away from my home. May I hope to receive, at my own home, at Godfrey, Ills., some account of the doings and sayings!

Wishing you a grand celebration and many returns.

I am very respectfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN M. PEARSON,  
*Senior Grand Warden.*

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, April, 28th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY,  
GRAND SECRETARY.

*R. W. Brother:*

It is with great regret that I say, I cannot be with you in your Grand Lodge meeting and take part in the Centennial Celebration. However I will be present with you in spirit if not in person.

My wish is a glorious time for all.

Yours fraternally,

ROBT. VAN VALZAH, 33°  
*P. G. Master, Indiana.*

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 5th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRDY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I received, some time ago, the kind invitation of M. W. Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master, to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and have delayed answering sooner in the hope that my business might be so arranged as to enable me to attend on that most interesting occasion. I now, with exceeding regret, must at last announce that my anticipations in this direction cannot be realized. I have the pleasure, however, of expressing the wish that the occasion may, in every particular, surpass even your most ardent anticipations.

With brotherly greetings to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS B. LONG,

*S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.*

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CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, March 25th, 1887.

E. T. SCHULTZ, P. S. G. W.,

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS, BALTIMORE, MD.

*My Dear Sir and Brother :*

I am duly in receipt of your fraternal and courteous invitation to attend the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, May 10th to 12th next, I need not assure you, after my pleasant interviews with you and your able and most estimable Grand Master, my friend and Brother, Shryock, at your homes in October last, where we talked of this event, how much I regret my inability to attend.

Our Grand Lodge meets the first of June, we hold a Grand Lodge School of Instruction the previous week, and under our laws I have to have printed the address of the Grand Master, reports of all the Grand Officers and Committees, including that on Correspondence, which I am writing, in advance of this Session. This will take the whole month of May, and impose a heavy duty upon me. I cannot do as do those who, "in that sleep of death shuffle off this mortal coil" of duty and labor.

Our Grand Lodge is young and has not yet learned to walk upon great occasions, but relies upon my aid to help and assist those who guide its affairs. The Grand Lodge, its Grand Officers and especially her Grand Secretary, who has longer and better known the old Grand Lodge of Maryland, her history and the useful career of her

distinguished Grand Officers in the past and present, entertain and have ever entertained a profound respect for "Maryland my Maryland," and her Masonry in all its branches. We are not ignorant of her record and in these latter days no one can plead a good excuse for ignorance, in view of the fact that in yourself she has found a Historian worthy, as he has ably presented the "History of Freemasonry in Maryland."

Your Grand Master is I believe the youngest who ever wielded the gavel, and I am glad that it comes in his day to wield it upon such an occasion. He has "infused his blood" of youthful enterprise into your jurisdiction, that to us, "out West," it seems like the Eagle renewing its youth, as soon, you will begin a new Century, while we will have to watch and wait the coming of two or three generations of men and Brethren ere such a day shall dawn upon Masonry in Iowa. The old and new world would be fittingly blended could I but join you there and then. I am old, but my Grand Lodge at whose baptism I administered is young. Your Grand Lodge, old and venerable in its age while its Grand Master is young, very young, as compared with the veterans all about him whose whitened locks will go to prove that they have lived long and labored diligently to prepare the way for the coming glory of the day you will soon celebrate.

My dear Brother Schultz, I wish I could be with you; we have wrought in other quarries side by side for many a year, preparing for the cope stone and now when it is to be placed in position with befitting ceremonies and rejoicing, I would gladly unite in the shout, well done. Assure Brothers Shryock, Medairy and many others, familiar names I need not mention, that my heart is with them, and my voice while silent, is silent in that eloquence more potent than words.

May the good Lord be with you and grant his benediction that day. With assurances of fraternal regard.

I am truly,  
T. S. PARVIN,  
*P. G. M. and Grand Secretary.*

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SAC CITY, IOWA, March 30, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, GRAND SECRETARY,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

I acknowledge with hearty thanks the receipt of an invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Owing to the great distance it will be impossible for me to attend.  
Trusting you will have a pleasant Anniversary.

I am fraternally yours,  
SIDNEY SMITH,  
*Junior Grand Warden,*  
*Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. and A. M.*

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EMPORIA, KANSAS, April 20th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, GRAND SECRETARY,  
*R. W. Sir and Brother:*

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of invitation to the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. and A. M., and were it not for important engagements in Kansas at the time, would endeavor to attend.

Please express to the Grand Master my thanks for the invitation, and the happy assurance that matters in this Jurisdiction are exceedingly favorable. Kansas, now fairly out of her "teens," sends God speed and much love to her elder sister.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,  
J. JAY BUCK, P. G. M.  
*Rep. Grand Lodge of Maryland, near the G. L. of Kansas.*

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, April 2nd, 1887.

*Brethren:*

Although it is not practicable for me to be present at your coming Anniversary, the Centennial of your venerable Grand Lodge, yet I would fain have my good wishes and sympathies recorded in those publications which will prove to the ages to come, the zeal and fidelity of the present generation.

Accept then this humble tribute to your Centennial.

Anchored upon a rock your Craft have stood,  
And worshipped God, monarch of heaven and earth;  
The bond which He pronounced well-knit and good,  
Still clasps in loving ties your Brotherhood,  
As when a century ago He viewed your humble birth.  
Still may revolving time, whose ceaseless flight,  
Sweeps indiscriminate the loftiest peers,  
Leave this strong bond unscathed, unbroken, quite,  
Freemasonry be precious in God's sight,  
The school of wisdom, mercy and delight, a thousand years.

With fraternal esteem,  
H. R. COLEMAN,  
*Grand Chaplain.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 14th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I am in receipt of the invitation of your Grand Master to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and am sensible of the honor conferred thereby, and return thanks therefor.

I know of nothing that would give me more pleasure than to accept the invitation and to participate in the ceremonies, and to thereby again see so many kind friends that I possess in your Jurisdiction, but my business will not permit me to leave here at that time of year, so that I am compelled to decline; but allow me to express, at the same time, my sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the noble band of Brothers that it represents.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

JOSEPH P. HORNOR,  
*Past Grand Master of Louisiana.*

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

*R. W. Brother:*

I have been honored with an invitation to be present at the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of your M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Maryland, and assure you of my high appreciation of this distinguished compliment. I have also to express my regret that I am unable to be present, as is my earnest desire, not only to witness the grand imposing ceremonies commemorating the important event to Masonry and mankind that occurred one hundred years ago, but also to greet my Brethren of Maryland, and to witness the union in your midst of so many distinguished and worthy members of our great fraternity.

With much love, I am fraternally yours,

SAM'L M. TODD,  
*Grand Master of Louisiana.*

PLAQUEMINE, LA., April 11th, 1887.

M. W. THOS. J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND,

*Most Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

I have to acknowledge the honor done by the invitation extended me from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to attend its Centennial Celebration.

Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to be present at this happy reunion, could I afford the time.

The recurrence of these celebrations reminds us of the stability and ancient origin of our institution, and must serve to increase our respect and veneration for its antiquity, which, founded on truth, must be as lasting as truth itself.

Be assured that while constrained to be absent personally, I shall on those days reflect upon your social gathering, and be present in spirit.

Yours Fraternally,

DAVID N. BARROW,

*J. G. Warden, G. L. Louisiana.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 26th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY, F. & A. M.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I have the pleasure to report reception of the invitation of your M. W. Grand Master to the Centennial Celebration of the M. W. Grand Lodge. It is with far more than ordinary regret that I find circumstances will prevent my being present on so joyous an occasion. May your celebration prove all you could wish, and may the God of the Mason grant that the Grand Lodge and the Craft of Maryland be made His special agent for a great good in the present, one long to be remembered with both pleasure and profit, is the kindly wish of one who appreciates the courtesy of the invitation; be pleased to convey my regards to the M. W. Grand Master, and believe me,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES C. BATCHELOR.

*Grand Secretary.*

ROXBURY, MASS., March 31st, 1887.

R. W. BROTHER J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY.

*Dear Sir:*

I have received through Grand Secretary Ira Berry, the invitation for the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and return my thanks for the same to Grand Master Shryock. I regret to write that I cannot be present. Our four Grand Bodies will meet at Portland in May; Mrs. Burnham's health is very feeble and I cannot be

away to Portland and to Baltimore the same month. I was at Portland the 22nd inst. at the 125th Anniversary of the introduction of Masonry in Maine. Our Grand Lodge of Maine however, only dates from 1820, when Maine separated from Massachusetts. You have my best wishes for a very happy celebration.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

*P. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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PORTLAND, ME., April 25th, 1887.

R. W. BROTHER J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND, F. & A. M.

*My Dear Sir and Brother:*

I have delayed an answer to your kind invitation to be present and participate in the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge, in May next, with the hope that I might arrange my business so as to permit myself such an opportunity for pleasure and mutual friendship, but I find that it will be impossible; I am therefore obliged to decline your kind invitation, and I trust and hope that your celebration will be such as shall meet your earnest wish.

With fraternal regards,

I am very truly yours,

ALBRO E. CHASE,

*S. G. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., March 31st, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

R. W. GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M.

*My Dear Brother:*

On return from among the Lodges, find your very fraternal invitation to be present at Centennial Anniversary of your M. W. Grand Lodge. I trust it may be so I can attend, and shall endeavor to arrange accordingly. Please accept, for yourself and M. W. Brother, Grand Master Shryock, my sincere thanks for the kind remembrance.

With best wishes to you all, and the hope that you may have a successful and pleasant Anniversary.

I am yours fraternally,

R. CLAGHORN HATHEWAY,

*Grand Master.*



EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, May 7th, 1887.

HON. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. Brother :*

I beg to acknowledge the kind invitation to visit you on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M., and I hoped to accept the same. But the time is at hand, and I find my business engagements will compel me to decline. I trust you will have good weather, good attendance, good feeling and a royal good time in the renewing of old friendships, and the forming of new ones. Above all, I trust that the noble mission of our Brotherhood may receive a new impulse, and that the generations to follow may vie with those preceding, in the practice of charity and in promoting every good work, with assurances for great respect, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. WEBBER.

*P. G. M. of Masons in Mich.*

NATCHEZ, MISS., March 26th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

GRAND SECRETARY, &C.

*R. W. Sir and Dear Brother :*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Please convey to the M. W. Grand Master, my grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred, with my sincere regrets that the state of my health and other cogent reasons will prevent my attendance. Allow me to express the hope that the occasion may be one of unalloyed pleasure to all the participants therein, and that the best interests of the Grand Lodge of Maryland may be greatly advanced thereby.

With renewed assurances of my high regard for yourself and the Brethren of your Jurisdiction.

I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

E. G. DELAP,

*Grand Master.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

Several days ago I received an invitation to the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. I have delayed the acknowledgment till now, hoping that I could attend. I find that I cannot arrange my business in such a way that I could leave at that time. I assure you that nothing could give me more pleasure than to look upon the faces and clasp the hands of my Brethren of Maryland, but I must forego that happiness.

Hoping the occasion will be all that you desire.

I am yours fraternally,

W. R. STUBBLEFIELD,

*Past Grand Master.*

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1887.

M. W. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND.

*M. W. and Dear Brother :*

I have withheld until now my reply to the kind invitation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, hoping until the present time that circumstances might permit me to be present during the coming week at the celebration of its one hundredth Anniversary.

It is now, however, quite certain that I cannot be with you, and I write to express my very deep regret that such is the fact, and at the same time to express, through you, to the Craft in the State of Maryland, the warm congratulations of their Brethren of New York upon the happy event they are about to celebrate.

Hoping that your approaching ceremonies may in all respects be successful, and that the future of Freemasonry in Maryland may be as prosperous and honorable as its present and its past. I am, with high personal regard.

Most fraternally yours,

FRANK R. LAWRENCE,

*Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.*

NEW YORK, April, 14th, 1887,

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

Please convey to M. W. Thos. J. Shryock, Grand Master, my warm appreciation of the favor which he has been pleased to confer by

requesting my presence at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

If possible I shall respond in person, and in any event shall be most heartily with you in spirit.

Very cordially and fraternally yours,

J. J. COUCH, P. G. M.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1887.

R. W., J. H. MEDAIRDY,

GRAND SECRETARY.

*My Dear Brother :*

I had the honor of receiving from M. W., Thos. J. Shryock, Grand Master, an invitation to the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland through our Grand Secretary last month, for which he will, please accept my thanks.

It affords me great pleasure to accept the invitation and will be present if I possibly can do so.

Highly appreciating the kind consideration, I remain dear Brother,  
Yours in fraternal love,

JOSEPH D. EVANS,

*Past Grand Master.*

MASONIC HALL, NEW YORK, May 10th, 1887.

M. W. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER OF MARYLAND. .

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :*

Matters of personal importance together with my official duties, prevent me, at the last moment, from participating in the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge. I regret, far more than my pen will express, the pleasure denied me in not being permitted to meet the distinguished Craftsmen who are to aid you in doing honor to grand old Maryland.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. L. EHLERS,

*Grand Secretary.*

NEW YORK, April 18th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to attend your Centennial, which invitation is a most elegant one, and assure you I greatly appreciate the same, and if my engagements will permit, I will take great pleasure in attending.

Trusting you will accept my thanks for this kind expression on your part, and with sentiments of esteem, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. B. HARPER,

*W. M. Crescent Lodge, No. 402.*

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7th, 1887.

J. H. MEDAIRY, ESQ.,

*R. W. and Dear Sir and Brother :*

Yours of the 4th inst. to hand and contents noted.

It will afford myself and my associate Grand Officers, much pleasure, to be present with you on Thursday, the 12th inst, and aid by our presence in the celebration of the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Wishing your Grand Master and all our Maryland Brethren the most successful Centennial Celebration thus far held.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

R. M. MOORE,

*Grand Master.*

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 25th, 1887.

R. W., J. H. MEDAIRY, GRAND SECRETARY,

M. W. GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF MARYLAND.

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

The kind invitation of M. W. Grand Master, Brother Shryock, to attend the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge was duly received.

I delayed the acknowledgment of same in hopes that I could find it convenient to accept and be present during the festive and memorable occasion, but owing to pressing matters requiring my personal attention elsewhere I shall be deprived of the pleasure of being with you.

Please convey to your M. W. Grand Master my congratulations and sincere best wishes for the prosperity of the Craft in his jurisdiction.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. MANN,

*Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge of N. J.*

---

PHILLIPSBURGH, N. J., May 11th, 1887.

R. W., J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY.

*R. W. and Dear Sir and Brother :*

Hoping to the last that I might accept your cordial invitation to participate with you in rejoicing at the Centennial Celebration of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, I have deferred acknowledging the invitation until now. An important Masonic engagement at home prevents my accompanying our M. W. Grand Master to Baltimore. Accept my sincere thanks for the courteous invitation.

Permit me to express through you to your M. W. Grand Master, my hearty congratulations in the rejoicings of the Brethren of Maryland, and my hope and belief that the Craft have entered on a new Century of prosperity and usefulness, that will equal and surpass the past. Most deeply regretting my inability to be present with you this week, I have the honor of being,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

J. M. HARRIS,

*S. G. W. of New Jersey.*

---

GREAT FALLS, N. H., May 9th, 1887.

R. W. BROTHER J. H. MEDAIRY,

GRAND SECRETARY, M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

The invitation to attend your Centennial Ceremonies did not come to hand until to-night, nor can I explain the reason, it seems to have been regularly mailed me by our Grand Secretary. I am sorry, as I could have made an effort to be with you during your festivities; the reputation of Maryland hospitality is high in New England.

Though late, I do however, most cordially wish you joy and warmest congratulations on the prosperity of the order within your jurisdiction during the Century of its existence.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. BURLEIGH,

*Grand Master of Masons of N. H.*

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 6th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

M. W. GRAND MASTER.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Accept thanks for invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the M. W., the Grand Lodge of Maryland. While I am not able to accept your invitation, accept my sincere thanks for the remembrance as well to myself as to the Brethren of this jurisdiction.

Fraternally,

CHAS. K. COUTANT,  
*Grand Master.*

OMAHA, NEB., April 30th, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK,

GRAND MASTER, BALTIMORE, MD.

*My Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt by hand of Wm. R. Bowen, Grand Secretary, of an invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. and A. M. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be with you and the many Brothers who will take part in this celebration. The illness of my wife for some weeks past keeps me closely at home and I shall be compelled to deny myself the pleasure. You will extend to your corps of Officers my thanks for the kind invitation and my congratulations upon the auspicious occasion.

Fraternally yours.

DANL. H. WHEELER,  
*Past Grand Master.*

HASTINGS, NEB., May 2nd, 1887.

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,

Your fraternal invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge, May 10, 11 and 12th, duly at hand, and in reply will say, that were it among the possibilities I would surely be with you, as it is I can only wish you pleasure, and a happy time with all of the Craft.

Wishing you a prosperous year,

I am fraternally and truly yours,

JOHN W. WEMPLE,  
*Past Grand Master of Nebraska.*

STELLA, NEB., May 2nd, 1887.

*My Dear Brother :*

I am in receipt of yours of the 29th ult., enclosing invitation of the M. W. Grand Master, Thomas J. Shryock, to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland. I regret very much that my engagements are such as to preclude the possibility of accepting the kind invitation of the M. W. Grand Master, much as I would love to do so, for I know they will have a joyous time, and that it will be an occasion long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be able to attend.

Wishing them all a profitable and pleasant coming together and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland abundant prosperity,

I am yours fraternally and truly,

J. R. CAIN,

*Past Grand Master.*

OMAHA, NEB., May 4th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I exceedingly regret that I cannot attend the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge. I have deferred replying to the invitation of your Grand Master, hoping to so arrange my affairs that I might enjoy the double pleasure of again visiting my native city and of participating in the Centennial exercises of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, but I can now only thus express my sincerest hope that your celebration may be a grand success and the Craft profited thereby.

Fraternally, &c.,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,

*P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Nebraska.*

LINCOLN, NEB., March 30th, 1887.

*Dear Brother :*

Accept my thanks for your kind invitation, so beautifully appropriate, to attend the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

I regret that the distance and my duties here will prevent my acceptance. I know that your ceremonies will be grand and the occasion a most pleasant one.

With fraternal regards and wishes,

Yours in the brotherhood,

EDGAR S. DUDLEY.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., April 11th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Your invitation to your Centennial Celebration just received, beautifully engraved and emblematic of the flight of time. I congratulate you, Sir, that your Grand Lodge has lived one hundred years, and with the progress and advancement of our grand country, firmly believe that, as Masonry has played no small part in inculcating lessons of morality, of law and of good order, and has been a great factor in the perpetuation of good government, so shall it continue, and the Grand Lodge of Maryland will live to see another and many Centennial Anniversaries. I regret that a continent divides us, and that on behalf of this Grand Lodge, I cannot be present to attend so glorious an Anniversary.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

HENRY ROLFE,

*Grand Master.*

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, April 9th, A. L., 5887.

*R. W. Sir and Dear Brother :*

I beg leave to acknowledge, gratefully, the kind and fraternal invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. It would afford me unbounded pleasure to accept, but I am afraid it will not be possible, as I am requested to dedicate a monument at Smithfield on the same day. I may make an arrangement with my Deputy Grand Master to do this, so I will not positively decline, should it be decided so I can visit you I will notify you as requested as to my place of sojourn. I desire to present the salutations of the G. L. of N. C., and to hope the occasion will be full of pleasure and happiness.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. ROBINSON.

*Grand Master.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1st, 1887.

*M. W. Grand Master.*

I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation to be present at and participate in the festivities of your Grand Lodge at its Centennial next month. I regret it will be out of my power to be present on that occasion. With the hope that it may be the means of cementing more closely the bonds of fraternal union.

I remain yours fraternally,

H. H. MUNSON,

*Past Grand Master.*



RALEIGH, N. C., May 3rd, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

Your approaching Centennial Observances are full of interest to the Craft in general.

Maryland and North Carolina have moved abreast through the closing Century. We greet you as we step beyond the threshold of the opening century so full of hope and promise to the Craft.

I sincerely regret that my engagements will prevent my presence with your Grand Lodge and Brethren of your own and other Jurisdictions, and enjoying the rare pleasures which will be yours and theirs on the 10th, to 12th inst.

Fraternally yours,

D. W. BAIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13th, 1887.

*Dear Sir :*

I am in receipt of the invitation to attend the Centennial exercises of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in May next. If possible I will attend. With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

H. M. COWAN.

CINCINNATI, O., May 11th, 1887.

Cheer and greetings from Ohio to Centennial Grand Lodge.

Edward Day, Joppa, Maryland, kinsman of my mother, here in service Wayne's Army, First Master of my Lodge, Cincinnati, 1794. Am one oldest members. I regret can't be with you.

JOHN DAY CALDWELL

*Grand Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 20th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I have to acknowledge with thanks the kind and fraternal invitation of the M. W. Grand Master of your Grand Lodge to be present and participate in your rejoicings upon the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary. Let me assure you it will afford me sincere pleasure to be present if my pressing engagements will permit, during at least part of the time which will be occupied in the ceremonies of this auspicious event.

With my personal regards to the M. W. Grand Master and yourself and the most sincere wishes for the ever increasing prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

SAM'L C. PERKINS,  
*P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Pa.*

MEADVILLE, PA., April 18th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of an invitation to participate in the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and hope to be able to be present on that occasion.

Very truly and fraternally,

SAM'L B. DICK,  
*Past Grand Master of Penna.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 16th, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Dear Brother :*

I am in receipt of the fraternal invitation of M. W. Grand Master, Brother Shryock, to participate in the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Maryland. It will afford me pleasure to be with you during a portion of the celebration if unable to remain for all of it.

Fraternally yours,

CONRAD B. DAY,  
*Past Grand Master.*

PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1887.

*R. W. and Dear Brother :*

I acknowledge the courtesy of Grand Master M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, in extending me an invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge. I so much desired to accept it that I could not bring myself to write a declination, and the result is that I have delayed so long that the auspicious day is actually upon me ; I regret that I have neglected my duty to the fraternal invitation, but I much more regret my inability to unite with you in person in celebrating the close of the first century of the existence of a Grand Lodge which has wrought in honor and reaped in abundance.

The peculiar and fraternal relations which have existed between the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Pennsylvania, are a sufficient reason why the Brethren of the latter should feel a personal pride in the prosperity of the former. I join most heartily with my Brethren in the

expression of that pride, and I extend my congratulations to my Brethren in Maryland, that their Grand Lodge, established in strength, has developed in power, and stands to-day a bright star in the galaxy of the Grand Lodges of the World.

Permit me to pray that the future of your Grand Lodge may be a fitting development of the past, that Brotherly love may ever abound among the Brethren, and that the peace of God which passeth understanding, may always prevail in its councils.

I have the honor, R. W. Brother to subscribe myself,

Very fraternally yours.

SAMUEL HARPER.

*Past Grand Master.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 16th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have the honor to acknowledge the fraternal invitation of the R. W. Grand Master of Masons of Maryland to the hospitalities of the Grand Lodge on their Centennial Celebration, and regret that my official engagements will prevent me from being present. I congratulate the Brethren on the accomplishment of that propitious event, and am,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

M. ARNOLD,

*Junior Grand Warden.*

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS  
IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, May 9th, 1887.

*My Dear Sir and Brother :*

It is with feelings of great disappointment that I find myself unable to participate with you in your Centennial Celebration, but as much as I regret it I am compelled to forego the pleasure.

Please convey to the R. W. Grand Master my regrets and be assured that I am,

Yours fraternally,

NEWTON D. ARNOLD,

*Grand Master.*

WARREN, R. I., May 4th, 1887.

*R. W. Brother Medairy :*

As the time approaches for the celebration of your Centennial, it becomes certain that I must be debarred the pleasure of being present. I had hoped to be able to come, but am disappointed.

Allow me to offer to your Grand Master and the members of the Maryland Grand Lodge, my most hearty congratulations upon so auspicious an occasion. The Anniversary I am sure will be celebrated in a manner worthy the fact and the locality.

With renewed assurances of interest and sympathy, I am

Most sincerely and fraternally yours,

W. N. ACKLEY,  
*Deputy Grand Master.*

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WESTERLY, R. I., May 5th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and R. W. Brother :*

I have received through Edwin Baker, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of this State, your invitation to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Maryland, to be held this month in Baltimore. While thanking you most heartily for the invitation, I regret to say that my engagements are such that I shall be unable to attend. Wishing you and the fraternity of Maryland all peace and prosperity.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS VINCENT,  
*Past Grand Master of Masons in R. I.*

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CHARLESTON, S. C., 30th April, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I have delayed until now, replying to your fraternal invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, hoping that I could arrange to be present. I find now that it will be impossible, to my sincere regret. Will you kindly extend to my Brethren of your Grand Lodge my most cordial and fraternal greetings, and my best wishes not only for the success of your celebration, but for your continued prosperity, and believe me

Yours fraternally,

AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE,  
*Past Grand Master.*

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MEMPHIS, TENN., April 15th, 1887.

*R. W. Brother :*

I am in receipt of an invitation from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, to be present and participate in the celebration of their Centennial Anniversary.

It will afford me much pleasure to be present, and should nothing occur to prevent, I certainly will be with you.

Fraternally yours,

BENJ. F. HALLER,  
*Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of Tenn.*

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OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF FREEMASONS IN TEXAS.

SALADO, April 14th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Permit me to thank you and the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Maryland for the cordial invitation extended me to be present and participate in your Centennial Celebration in May next.

I only too much regret that it will be out of my power to enjoy the occasion. Wishing all a pleasant time.

I am yours fraternally,

A. J. ROSE.

---

OGDEN, UTAH, March 28th, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

I am in receipt of you kind and valued invitation to the Centennial Celebration of your Grand Lodge, I know of nothing that would give me higher honor and greater pleasure than to be with you, the distance however is so great that I will be denied the privilege and beg to send my regrets.

Please present my compliments to M. W. Brother Shryock.

With high esteem, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. R. HEYWOOD,  
*Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, Utah.*

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SALT LAKE CITY, March 30th, 1887.

*R. W. Brother and Dear Sir :*

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of ten beautifully engraved cards to be by me transmitted to the six principal Officers and to four Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Utah, respectively, extending to them a cordial invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies attending the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland.

I am extremely sorry that I cannot be with you on that august event on account of Masonic duties which call me to the Grand Lodge of Nevada in the early part of June, I shall, however, be with you in spirit and heartily wish you a pleasant reunion and long continued prosperity.

Please convey my thanks to the M. W. Grand Master for the fraternal invitation, and with Masonic salutations to him, yourself and the Brethren in the State of Maryland.

Believe me to be truly yours,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,

*Grand Secretary.*

ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT, April 18th, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

Received the beautifully designed and finely executed card of invitation to the Centennial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Please accept my thanks for the favors. It would give me much pleasure to be present on the joyful occasion and make a personal acquaintance with the Brethren of Maryland, particularly those well known to me in the many names of the different branches in Masonry, but that pleasure I must forego. Accept my many congratulations and may the light shine upon your Grand Lodge.

Fraternally yours,

FRED'K S. FISHER,

*Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge Vermont.*

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, March 23rd, 1887.

*Right Worshipful Sir and Brother :*

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter inviting me to attend the Centennial Celebration of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, in May next. It would afford me great pleasure to participate with my Brethren of Maryland in the interesting ceremonies of the occasion, but circumstances which I need not mention, forbid me to hope for such good fortune.

Trusting that all your brightest hopes may be realized, and regretting that I cannot expect to be one of the "visiting Brethren."

I am yours truly and fraternally,

W. F. DRINKARD,

*Grand Master.*

ABINGDON, VA., March 22nd, 1887.

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

I am in receipt of an invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, in the City of Baltimore, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of May next, and beg to tender my thanks for the same.

Owing to the fact that one of our courts will be in session at the time named, it may be impossible for me to meet the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maryland on that interesting occasion, but I shall endeavor so to arrange as to overcome the difficulty. With kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

R. M. PAGE,

*Past Grand Master Grand Lodge Va.*

MADISON C. H., VA., May 6th, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Dear Brother :*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Maryland, and participate in your rejoicing on that occasion.

It would give me very great pleasure to be with you, and I have delayed my reply until now, hoping to be able so to arrange my business engagement as to enable me to do so. It is with sincere regret however, I find that on the 11th inst. I will be compelled to attend a session of the County Court of Greene County, where I have an engagement which I cannot neglect.

Thanking you for your cordial and fraternal invitation and congratulating you on the celebration of an event so interesting in the history of your Grand Body.

I am very truly and fraternally yours,

F. H. HILL,

*Past Grand Master of Masons in Virginia.*

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 11th May, 1887.

*R. W. and Dear Sir :*

I have delayed until the last moment of hope to convey to you my words of regret that I am not and cannot be with you to participate in the joys and pleasures of your Centennial exercises. It is, I believe, the first time in my Masonic life that I have not availed myself of every invitation extended to me by Maryland Brethren. The very kind and

fraternal relations that have for so many years existed between them and myself cause me to feel as if I were a member of their household and my sympathies are always with them. My arrangements, even to packing my "carpet bag," were perfected to leave here on Monday. Words can scarcely convey to you my feelings of disappointment to find, on Sunday morning, one of my usually sound pedal extremities in a condition to make a contact with any hard substance very painful and to receive from my M. D., an order to "*keep quiet*," this order he has just re-issued. I wish you all a good time generally.

Be pleased to receive and make my regrets, over my compulsory absence from your midst, acceptable to your Grand Lodge and the Brethren, and believe me,

Truly and fraternally yours,

W. B. ISAACS,  
*Grand Secretary.*

WHEELING, W. Va., March 19th, 1887.

*R. W. Sir and Dear Brother :*

I am in receipt of your elegantly printed invitation to the Centennial Celebration of establishment of Freemasonry in Maryland.

I shall endeavor to be present myself, but am not now able to say whether I can get away from my business.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE W. ATKINSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

DEHAVAN, WISCONSIN, March 31st, 1887.

*R. W. Brother :*

Having been absent from home for over one month, and having resumed my practice, it will be impossible for me to participate in the festivities of the Centennial Celebration. Regretting exceedingly to lose such an opportunity, I can only say "*Laus Deo*" and may the Fraternity live forever.

Fraternally yours,

F. L. VON SUESSWISLCH,  
*Grand Treasurer Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.*









1883



1884



1885



1886



1887





DR. CHAS. H. ORR. 1849.



CHARLES WEBB. 1859.



JOHN S. BERRY. 1860.



JNO. H. B. LATROBE. 1870.



JOHN M. CARTER. 1878.



JOHN S. TYSON. 1880.

**SURVIVING PAST GRAND MASTERS OF MARYLAND.**



Centennial Celebration.

Grand Lodge of Maryland.

• A. F. & A. M. •

\* Academy of Music, \*

May 12th, ☉ Baltimore.

\* 1887. \*





# ● Programme. ●

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Grand Lodge was called to Order by the M. W. Grand Master,

Thomas J. Shryock,

**Music.**

Prayer,

REV. JOSEPH B. STITT,  
Grand Chaplain.

**Music.**

Opening Address, THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,  
Grand Master.

**Music**

Address of Welcome, HIS HONOR, JAMES HODGES,  
Mayor of Baltimore.

Centennial Hymn, By JAMES R. BREWER,  
Past Master.

Centennial Poem, By JAMES R. BREWER,  
Past Master.

**Music.**

Oration, JOHN M. CARTER,  
Past Grand Master.

**Music.**

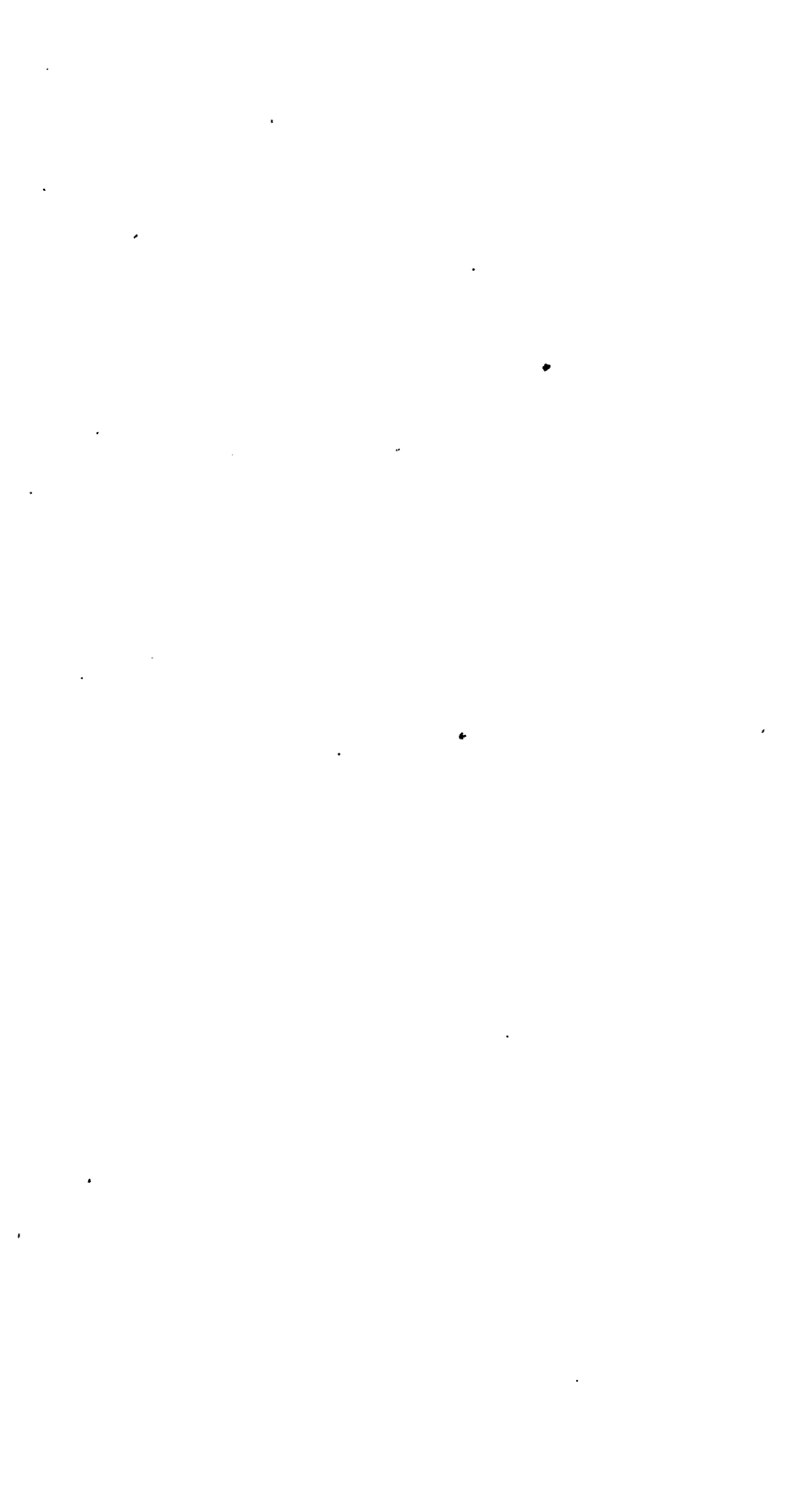
**BRETHREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:**

The Grand Lodge of Maryland is assembled to-day for the purpose of celebrating in an appropriate manner the One Hundredth Anniversary of its formation as an independent organization. And, as upon the first admission into Masonry, every man is admonished that no one should engage in any important matter, without first imploring a blessing from the Deity, I will, therefore, call upon our Grand Chaplain to lead us in the offering of our praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the long continued existence and present prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and to implore his blessing upon our present exercises.

✻ Prayer, ✻

≡◉≡ By Rev. Joseph B. Stitt, ≡◉≡

Grand ≡◉≡ Chaplain.



## ✧ \* Prayer \* ✧

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O thou King of kings and Lord of lords ; who hast made, and dost uphold, all things by the word of Thy power ; by, and in, whom we live, and move, and have our being, we worship Thee ! Thou art

“Lord of all life, below, above,  
Whose light is truth, whose warmth is love.”

As we gather here to-day, at this commemorative service, we would lovingly and adoringly think of, and acknowledge, Thee. It was in Thy great Name that the foundations of the Temple of our Brotherhood were laid, and it was in reliance upon Thy guidance and blessing that the workmen reared its majestic walls and towers, and wrought out its manifold adornments. And at each successive step of the way by which all who have ever passed through the portals of that Temple came at last to stand at its central and holiest shrine, Thy presence was invoked, Thy Word was honored, and Thy character revered.

Before Thee, our Heavenly Father, we stand, at this hour, to present a tribute of special thanks. We make mention of Thy goodness as manifested towards Free Masonry in Maryland during the first century of its history, just closed. Confiding in Thee, our fathers set in the soil of our State a shoot of the original Vine of our Order, and with sedulous care they trained and nurtured it. Thou didst vouchsafe the fertilizing showers and the quickening sunshine, and under Thy benign influence and almighty protection, and through Thy favor upon the self-sacrificing toil of those who planted and dressed it, the little branch has grown and prospered until it has become in itself a glorious vine, pushing its fruit bearing boughs in every direction over our Commonwealth, and en-

twining itself in helpful and beautifying embraces about it every important interest. We gratefully remember, on this occasion, our noble ancestry, the founders of Masonry in Maryland, the devotion to the interests of our Institution which they displayed, and the signal success attendant upon their, and their sons' work in all the years that have intervened until we of the present generation entered into their labors, and upon the inheritance they transmitted to us. "Not unto to us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name," we ascribe all the glory.

And now we humbly crave Thy blessing upon the services of this hour. May the varied exercises in which we are to engage be of such a character, and be so conducted as to honor Thee, and thus shed lustre on the great organization whose One Hundredth Anniversary we celebrate. Do Thou so control and effect all our minds and hearts that nothing shall be said or done that may have a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of our relations to each other.

May no irregular, unmasonic conduct characterize any of us, but remembering the representative capacity in which we stand before this community, our State, and even the Nation, may we deport ourselves so as to clearly exhibit those sublime tenets of our Order by which we have solemnly pledged ourselves to live. May the speakers of the occasion, and all upon whom rests responsibility to add to its interest, be favored with such success in their sayings and doings that this scene and its effect shall be always gratefully recalled.

To Thee we commend our Right Worshipful Grand Master, to whom it has been given by Thee to hold so exalted a station at this peculiar juncture in the history of Maryland Free Masonry. Thou hast wisely guided him in the selection of counsellors and helpers in the conceptions and arrangements for the Centennial observances, and upon his and their work the stamp of success has already appeared. Assure to him continued life and health, and to his subsequent admin-

istration of the affairs of the Order in our State even greater fortune than has attended that administration in the past.

For all the other officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland we pray ; and for all the officers, representatives, and members of all the Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction.

Nor would we forget our Brethren of other and foreign lands, and of other States and Cities in our own land, who, in appreciation of the great event we are commemorating, and in recognition of the sacred tie which binds Masons together throughout the world, are either representatively or in person here to rejoice with us at our Anniversary. For them and for the Lodges to which they belong, we ask, O God, Thy benediction. Especially hear us for the Heir to Great Britain's Throne whose fraternal salutations and good wishes have been sent us. May the blessing of Heaven, which makes rich indeed, be upon him and upon the mighty Empire he may one day rule.

We pray for the President of our Great Republic and for all who are associated with him in the administration of our National affairs, for the Supreme Court of the United States, for both houses of Congress, for the Judiciary and the Governors of all the States, for the officers of the Municipal Government of Baltimore, and for the sovereign people everywhere. Grant that our rulers may rule, and our judges judge righteously, and the citizens "lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." To the latest day may our Nation exist and be established in all the elements which constitute true National greatness.

Bless true Masonry and true Masons in all the earth. Give to our order in Maryland continued prosperity, and may the century in its history upon which it is now entering, exceed its predecessor in the beneficial results which the Institution has ever existed and exists to accomplish in human society.

Our prayer is before Thee, O Thou Supreme Ruler and Architect of the Universe ! Craving Thy compassion because we have all sinned and come short of Thy glory ; presenting to Thee the offering of grateful hearts for the varied and great mercies wherewith Thou hast crowned our lives, entreating Thy smile for the coming days of our earthly history, and Thy help that we may continually glorify Thee in body and spirit, we would adore Thee, saying, "Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might be unto our God for ever and ever." Amen.



Opening Address

By the M. W. Grand Master

Bro. Thos. J. Shryock.



## Opening Address.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN :

A few years since our Infant Republic inaugurated a custom of Centennial Celebrations. The first cycle of its existence having passed away a Nation's jubilee stirred our patriotic souls and called us from East and West, from far and near, to the City of Brotherly Love to witness the gathering of Nations there assembled in generous rivalry at the Exposition.

Since then Centennials have been the order of the day and the Masons of Maryland now submit their claim to your presence and sympathy in their rejoicing.

We have no record of sanguine wars, brilliant victories and splendid conquests to recount to you. No proud recital of achievements in the Arts of Peace, Scientific development or material progress. All these belong to the outside world.

Freemasonry here as else where, has remained the same. As it existed in the ages of the Past, so it is to-day and will continue throughout the ages to come. Its mission is best fulfilled when the Nations of the World are at peace; Its only province in War is to assuage the rigors of the conflicts and soften the asperities of the contending factions.

Built upon the foundation of Brotherly love, relief and truth, its principles cannot change. It embraces within the scope of its charity all mankind. It numbers among its patrons Princes and subjects alike, and these from the torrid heats of Equatorial Africa to the continuing winter of the Esquimo.

Hardly had the pilgrims planted the standard of Religious liberty upon the shores of the New World when the benign influence of our beloved Institution was felt in their midst. It stood by the cradle of the young Republic as it had done with the Nations of the Past. It has withstood alike the ravages of time, the covert designs and open assaults of enemies. Crushed to the earth it has risen again from the soil enriched

by its own ashes. Even in our own fair land and within the period whose consummation we celebrate to-day it has survived the fiercest attacks of embittered foes and with no defence but its own purity and innocence has calmly witnessed their discomfiture and its own complete vindication.

Originally operative in its character it builded churches and cathedrals dedicated to the worship of the true God. Now that others have learned the operative art it is content to lay the chief stone of the corner and restrict itself to the practice of the system of morals illustrated by symbols.

Requiring only a belief in and veneration for Deity it includes both Jew and Gentile. It is patriotic without being partizan. It is Religious without being sectarian. It recognizes but one standard of faith—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

But four years had elapsed after the close of the Revolution when our Masonic forefathers assembled in the quiet town of Easton and resolved that they too, of right should be free and independent. Not from the mother country, but from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under whose banner the Masons of Maryland had hitherto been enrolled.

Then a little band of eight Lodges with a smaller combined membership than a single one of the large Lodges of the present day, the adventure promised meagre success. To-day seventy-six Lodges scattered almost in every village of the State with a membership of five thousand attest the wisdom of the enterprise.

We assemble to-day to recount the history of a hundred years among the Craft, to tell of its success and its failures, its joys and its sorrows, to close with reverence the portals of the past and enter with bright expectations upon the new era already begun.

We have sent for our Brethern throughout the length and breadth of the land and from abroad to unite in our rejoicing and surrounded by wives and daughters, mothers and sisters we open wide the portals of the Lodge and bid you all a hearty welcome to our jubilee.

**Address of Welcome,**

~~by~~

**His Honor, James Hodges,**

**Mayor of Baltimore.**



## Address of Welcome.

### GENTLEMEN OF THE VISITING LODGES :

You have had so many demonstrations and assurances of welcome since your arrival in Baltimore, that any further expressions of similar significance, even on this occasion, would seem to be an act of supererogation. You certainly do not need additional proof to convince you of the sincerity of our greeting, for your Masonic Brethren have given you a reception which I am sure is as heartfelt as it has been outspoken. Besides, the citizens of Baltimore, on the line of your march to-day, have manifested the liveliest interest in your presence among them, and have indicated the highest admiration for the imposing pageantry of your parade. You have won the respect and best wishes of all classes of our people, and your visit will long dwell in our memories. And now, in their name, although you are, perhaps, fully satiated with friendly salutations, I take pleasure in confirming, as the Mayor of Baltimore, the cordial and general welcome you have already received to this ancient and hospitable city. And this is saying much ; for there is no true Baltimorean but holds, as an article of faith, that Baltimore is the gastronomic centre of the Universe, and that its population comprises all that is graceful and accomplished among women, and all that is frank and large-hearted among men. Born and nurtured as we are in the school of an old fashioned Maryland hospitality, which is proverbially based on welcome and abundance, you had assurance from the first, in this fact alone, that you would be made to feel quite at home in Baltimore ; and no orders in council were necessary, among this hospitable people, to insure you against disappointment.

Among the many ties and associations, that connect Baltimore with your Ancient Order, there is one, a pleasing and opposite coincidence, which I suppose may have escaped your notice. It is historically recorded that in the year

1730, Masonry was introduced into America by the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey. In the same year, the "Act for erecting a town on the north side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out into lots sixty acres of land in and about the place whereon John Fleming now lives," went into operation, and the land, bought at the price of forty shillings per acre, was staked out into lots, intersected with streets, and became the infant Baltimore, who now welcomes you with enthusiastic sympathy to her greatly expanded and matronly bosom. Thus Baltimore, the Queen City of the South, and American Masonry, are contemporaneous—"two lions littered in one day," with hearts that beat as one. While very formidable in appearance as he roams about, we have no reason to be afraid of our twin brother, the Masonic branch of that remarkable litter, who is now being lionized among us as he deserves; and I am quite sure that you have not found your twin brother of Baltimore half as terrible and as a criminal a brute as he has been recently painted by the acrid tongues of partisan bitterness at home and abroad. Whatever terrors may have been ascribed to Baltimore in former years, there is certainly none here now, for you or for ourselves, for all within these walls are free from harm and safe. By the latest data at my command, I see that the Masonic twin has grown more rapidly than his Baltimore Brother, as the American Masons now number 600,000, while the population of Baltimore will fall short of these figures, even if we reckon in the dense population of the *belt*—a word, by the way, as mysterious to some of you, I suspect, as your mystic symbols are to the "cowan" who has the honor to address you.

And here I shall venture to say a word concerning the beneficent character of Freemasonry as it appears to one who sees it from the outside, and judges the tree, of which your Lodges form many branches, by such of its fruits as are visible from the highway. I do this with a full consciousness of my insufficiency, to talk to you of things of which



you know so much, and I, the uninitiated, so little. And yet, for all that, I am frank enough to tell you that the secret of Masonry is not so well kept as you are prone to believe. Those who flatter themselves that the world has no eyes to see nor heads to divine, are deluded. In vain may you multiply your precautions and make more stringent your obligations; the great secret of Masonry cannot be hid. It is known by intuition to hundreds and to thousands who never receive grip nor pass-word, who never passed the guarded portal of your mystic Lodge. It is known to widows and to orphans, to the friendless and afflicted of all lands. It is inscribed in letters of light over the doorways of many an edifice devoted to the relief of suffering and the shelter of helplessness. It is whispered in the still small voice of many silent deeds of beneficence and mercy. And on that great day when all secrets are revealed, then shall the great secret of Masonry be proclaimed before no less an audience than all the inhabitants of the earth, and all the assembled angels in Heaven. And what of that great secret? "I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me."

And, now, gentlemen of the visiting Lodges, permit me, in conclusion, to express the hope that your attendance at this Centennial Celebration, made glorious by success, may be socially and intellectually agreeable to you all. I trust that it may be the happy means of promoting still further the usefulness and beneficence of Freemasonry. That you may take your departure, at the close of these festivities, with pleasant memories of your visit, and favorable opinions of the people you have met, is the sincere desire of every Baltimorean, who would have transformed their City into a Garden of Eden for your enjoyment, had their power been equal to their will.



Centennial Hymn and Poem,

\* By James R. Brewer, \*

Past Master.

# Centennial Hymn.

By JAMES R. BREWER.

—TO BE SUNG BY THE AUDIENCE.—

AIR :—*America.*

Sound the glad Jubilee  
Over the century  
    Ended to-day.  
Grand is its mighty scroll ;  
Grander the deeds enroll'd,  
Grandest the work untold  
    Of Masonry.

Lighting the Nation's dawn  
Came our Grand Charter, born  
    'Mid hopes and fears ;  
Blending with Liberty  
Progress, Prosperity,  
Faith, Hope and Charity  
    Through all the years.

Men never were so free,  
States could no greater be  
    Than these we share ;  
Since with the Compass set  
We on the Level met,  
Taught by the Plumb to act,  
    Part on the Square.

Then, let the anthem ring,  
Loudly our praises sing  
    To God above,  
Who, with a Father's hand,  
Touched our fraternal band  
And bless'd our favored land  
    With His great love.

# The Century Complete.

By JAMES R. BREWER.

[The following lines are based upon the Grand Master's vignette, representing Time, gazing eagerly into the future while pointing back to the achievements of the past.]

Time pauses to-day with his sickle at rest,  
 Having garnered a cycle of years,  
 And looks to the future, but points to the past,  
 With hope in the first and with pride in the last,  
 For a moment suspending his cares;  
 For his work has been fruitful, his harvest sublime  
 In the field which has hardly yet entered its prime.

He points to the glories and triumphs of years,  
 To a century's marvellous hoard,  
 The pathway of Progress, the tributes of tears,  
 The monuments mighty, the hopes and the fears  
 Of the millions with trowel and sword,  
 Whose patience and pain made that era sublime  
 The proudest and best of the epochs of Time.

He points to the haze at the dawn of the age,  
 When our land took its first lease of life,  
 When Liberty, seeking war's wounds to assuage,  
 With the Angel of Peace agreed to engage  
 In removing the traces of strife,  
 And summoned from Heaven the mystical three,  
 Faith, Hope and—the greatest of all—Charity.

Thus the cycle began, the brightest of all  
 The centuries labelled by Time,  
 And Commerce and Industry, Science and Art,  
 Invention and Learning and Justice in part  
 Formed a congress of virtues sublime,  
 To guide a republic, a continent span,  
 Dedicated to God, to Freedom and Man.

In that hundred years what a story is told  
     Of the triumphs of sickle and sword !  
 Of steam and the wonders the magnets enfold,  
 Of an empire builded of iron and gold  
     Firmly wrought by the hand of the Lord !  
 A century rising in blinding array  
 From the gloom of its dawn to the glare of to-day.

He points to the past with a finger of pride,  
     For he knows all the treasures behind,  
 He looks to the future, so long and so wide,  
 With a hope and an aim that to him were denied  
     When our birth-day a future outlined,  
 As he stalked up the hill of the century steep,  
 Surprised at the field he was destined to reap.

Oh Brothers, from Time take a lesson discreet,  
     Turn your eyes to the future and wait,  
 The past is a memory, grand and complete,  
 The future is trodden by angelic feet  
     Leading up through the highway of Fate ;  
 And terraced with triumphs each decade appears,  
 To crown with their splendors the next hundred years.



by

Bro. John M. Carter,

Past Grand Master and Past Grand High Priest of Md.

that the

Centennial Celebration,

of the

Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

OF MARYLAND.

May 12th,



1887.

BALTIMORE.





## ORATION.

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THE History of Freemasonry in Maryland bears a strong resemblance to the history of the State itself. Antedating the erection of our Metropolis into a full-fledged city, the first Lodge of which we have any authentic knowledge was planted during the Colonial days at Annapolis, then the first City of the Province.

A warrant was issued to this Lodge on the 12th of August, 1750, by Thomas Oxnard, Grand Master of the St. Johns Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and Provincial Grand Master of all North America. How long the Lodge had been in existence prior to this is left to conjecture, but that it was in successful operation two months before is evidenced by published reports of the celebration of St. Johns Day on the 25th June, when the Lodge attended Divine Service in the Parish Church of St. Anne's and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Brother John Gordon, Rector of St. Michael's Parish.

It appears that the Lodge met at the old Indian King Hotel and that the officers at that time were.

DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, R.<sup>o</sup>. W.<sup>o</sup>. Master.

REV. ALEXANDER MALCOLM, Sr. Warden,

EDWARD DORSEY, Jr. Warden.

Nine years later we find a Lodge instituted at Leonardtown, within a few miles of St. Mary's, where Leonard Calvert had, a century and a quarter before landed with the Colonists. Brother Schultz is uncertain whether this Lodge was a branch of that at Annapolis or was chartered by the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England. At all events, it is recorded that the festival of St. John, the Baptist, was celebrated

on Monday, June 25th, 1759, with a "Polite, Accurate and most Edifying Discourse delivered by Rev. Brother John McPherson and a "Genteel Ball" in the evening.

George Plater, afterwards Governor of Maryland, was for several years Master of this Lodge and among its members were several distinguished men of that period, whose family names are still household words in Southern Maryland.

On the 21st November, 1765, a Lodge designated Number One, was formed at Joppa in Baltimore county, under a charter from Lord Blaney, Grand Master of "Modern" Masons o England, bearing date August 8th of that year.

Among its first rules was one that *no "Modern" Mason should be admitted a member without first being "healed."* As their own charter was "Modern," it would seem that the Brethren of that day were quite as ignorant as many of the present generation, as to the merits of the controversy then going on in the Mother Country between the "Moderns" and "Ancients" of the Masonic Fraternity.

On the 27th December, 1765, the Feast of St. John, the Evangelist, was celebrated. The Master, Rev. Brother Samuel Howard, "made an excellent sermon to the satisfaction of the hearers." "Then, at the Church door a glass of wine and cake to the Brethren." After dinner a ball followed, "consisting chiefly of Masons, Mason's wives and bairns."

Nearly every name upon the Roster of this Lodge is still well known in Baltimore county; Hammond John Cromwell, one of its members, was a descendent of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector.

Tradition says there were other and earlier Lodges in Maryland than those mentioned; one called St. Andrews at Georgetown, now in D. C., but then in Frederick county, formed by the Scotch settlers some time prior to 1737. A branch of this Lodge seems to have been established at Joppa as early

as 1751; there appears also to have been a Lodge at Talbot Court House, (now Easton) prior to 1763, and it is quite certain that a Lodge existed at or near Newmarket in Frederick county before the Revolution.. But there are no written records of any of these. They were probably not chartered by any authority, but were held upon the "Inherent" plan, which continued in vogue for some time after the reorganization in England in 1717.

At a meeting of the Lodge at Leonardtown, November 1761, the Secretary was ordered to write to Mr. James Mills for the jewels belonging to the Port Tobacco Lodge, indicating that a Lodge had previously existed there.

Just as Maryland suffered in her territorial possessions in the Colonial days by the absence of her Lord Proprietary and the presence and superior vigilance, (to use courteous phrase) of our Northern neighbor, so in a Masonic view, we were subordinated to Pennsylvania by the fact that her Provincial Grand Master was a resident of Philadelphia, while our own remained in England.

Brother R. Molleson appears upon the Calendar of the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England as Provincial Grand Master for Maryland, but there is no evidence that he ever visited the Colony; while Sir Henry Harford, who was appointed in 1783, does not seem to have exercised any powers under the appointment, although his name appears upon the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England long after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Sir Henry was the natural son of Frederick, Sixth and last Lord Baltimore, who died in 1771, leaving to his son his Maryland possessions. After the Revolution, Sir Henry in company with Governor Eden came to Maryland, seeking the restoration of their confiscated property or compensation therefor, but the Legislature of 1785, determined "that the

claims of the former Proprietary ceased upon the Declaration of Independence." In the vernacular of the present day "That settled it."

Instead, therefore, of a Provincial Grand Lodge of our own, we find our earlier Lodges hailing under the jurisdiction of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and that too, strangely enough, in direct conflict with the limited authority conferred by the Charter of that Body.

As early as June 5th, 1730, the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England had commissioned Brother Daniel Cox, of New Jersey, Provincial Grand Master for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two years later, on St. John's Day, a Grand Lodge was held at Philadelphia, and William Allen was elected Grand Master, with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Boude as Grand Wardens. As late as 1755, this Body continued in active operation and is recorded to have celebrated St. John's day on the 24th of June, of that year "with appropriate ceremonies; including an eloquent discourse by Rev. Brother Dr. William Smith, there being present 130 Brethren representing the three Lodges then existing in the Province.

Subsequently, however, this Body encountered a formidable rival in the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, before whose superior numbers and influence it ultimately succumbed.

On the 15th July, 1764, a warrant was issued by the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of England for the formation of a Grand Lodge for Pennsylvania, appointing Brother William Ball, Provincial Grand Master of that State, with authority "to grant Dispensations and Warrants for the formation of Lodges within that jurisdiction."

Notwithstanding this limitation, probably because of the convenience of communication, the Charters for Maryland Lodges were thereafter obtained from Brother Ball and his Grand Lodge at Philadelphia.

In 1766 Charters were granted by Grand Master Ball for the formation of two Lodges in Kent County, one at Georgetown on the Sassafrass river, and the other at Chestertown, designating them as Nos. 6 and 7.

On the 28th of June, 1770, a warrant for Lodge No. 15, at Fells Point, Baltimore, was issued by Brother Ball. Upon the formation of our own Grand Lodge this became Washington Lodge, No. 3. It is still in existence, is a large and flourishing Lodge and well known as the oldest in the jurisdiction.

On the 21st of September, 1770, Lodge No. 16, in Baltimore City, was formed. This did not participate in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, nor did it come under its jurisdiction until 1795, when it was chartered as St. John's, No. 20. It is also still in existence and in flourishing condition. Thus, while Masonry was very slow in making its advent into the Metropolis, when it did come, it came to stay.

Among the members of these two Lodges were the most prominent men of our city of that day. Gibson, Stewart—with the "w" and with the "u" and also without the "e"—Morris, Gwinn, Hughes, Moore, McMechan, Gist, Donaldson, Dorsey, Nicholson, Williamson, McHenry, Bowley, Ridgely, Carroll, Johnson—with and without the "t"—and Thomson—with and without the "p"—are some of the names occurring more than once upon their rosters, whose owners were the founders and early builders of our Monumental City. Among the members of No. 16, were also Generals Mordecai Gist and John Swann, Colonels Nathaniel Ramsey and Nicholas R. Moore, Commodores James Nicholson and the elder Stephen Decatur.

On the 16th of September, 1773, Brother Ball issued his warrant for the formation of Lodge No. 17, at Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, naming as first Master Brother John Coats, afterwards Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania and first Grand Master of Maryland.

The roster of this Lodge also bears the names of the most prominent men of that day, which are still borne by the lead-

ing citizens of the Eastern Shore. Emory, Gibson, Kent, Hopper, Hopkins, Wright, Hanson, Thomas, Ringgold, and others as well known, attest the fact that Masonry, then as now, numbered among its patrons the best men of the community.

Before any other Lodges were chartered in Maryland the tocsin of war had sounded and Lodges and homes were alike deserted for the field of battle. But while Masonry declined at home it began to flourish in the ranks of the army. On the 27th of April, 1780, Grand Master Ball issued a Warrant to General Mordecai Gist, Worshipful Master, Colonel Otho Holland Williams, Senior Warden and Major Archibald Anderson, Junior Warden, to form an Army Lodge, No. 27.

This Lodge followed the fortunes of the "Maryland Line." Major Anderson was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House, and if the roll of his fellow members had been preserved, it would undoubtedly exhibit full many a name of Masonic heroes who offered up their lives in the cause of Freedom.

General Smallwood and Colonel John Eager Howard are supposed by Brother Schultz to have been made Masons in this Lodge and the Baron DeKalb, if not made in it, doubtless affiliated therein, while the "Maryland Line" were serving under his command in General Gates' army of the South.

Brother Gist was President of the Convention of Army Lodges held at Morristown, New Jersey, January 9, 1780, which adopted an Address to the different Grand Lodges recommending General Washington as General Grand Master over all the Lodges in America. At the close of the war he removed to South Carolina and organized a Lodge there. Upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of that State in 1787, he was elected Deputy Grand Master and in 1790, became Grand Master.

In the Spring of 1780, Lodge No. 29, was organized at Cambridge, Dorchester county, with Brother Thomas Bourke as Worshipful Master. He was afterwards first Senior Grand

Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. On the 24th June, 1780, Lodge No. 34, at Talbot Court House (now Easton,) was chartered with Brother Charles Gardner as Worshipful Master. He was subsequently first Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

About this time the Lodge at Joppa, having found out that they themselves were "Moderns" succumbed to the superior forces of the "Ancients" and petitioned the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter in place of that they had received from Lord Blaney in 1765, and accordingly, on the first of February 1782, a warrant was issued for Lodge No. 35, "to be held at the Town of Joppa, and no other place."

On the 23rd December, 1782, a charter was issued to Lodge No. 37, at Princess Anne, Somerset county, with Brother Levin Winder, afterwards tenth Grand Master of Maryland, as its first Worshipful Master.

Thus at the close of the Colonial period we find all the nine Lodges in Maryland hailing under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—"Ancients"; and that, too, in spite of the fact that its jurisdiction had been expressly limited to the Province of Pennsylvania by its own charter.

It is a singular coincidence that as the bar sinister appears in the Coat of Arms of the Calverts, our colonial proprietors, so these of our Masonic founders hailed under the spurious banner of the "Ancients" of England, who, notwithstanding their numbers and success, were but seceders from the rightfully established Grand Lodge of England and had no legal pretension whatever to their claim of association with the Ancient Grand Lodge of York.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

As the Declaration of the Association of Freeman of Maryland anticipated by a whole year and led up to the Declaration of American Independence, so Maryland Masons were among the very first to announce the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and to assert the right of a separate Grand Lodge for their State, with jurisdiction co-equal with its geographical limits.

As early as March, 1777, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "Ancients" threw off its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England and declared its independence, but it was not till 1792 that by union with the St. John's Grand Lodge, the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was fully organized.

On the 30th of October, 1778, the Lodges in Virginia, holding Charters from five different sources, assembled in Convention and formed the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

On the 17th of June, 1783, Representatives from four of the five Lodges on the Eastern Shore met in Convention at Talbot Court House, and unanimously resolved, "That the several Lodges on the Eastern Shore of Maryland consider it as a matter of right, and that they ought to form a Grand Lodge independent of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia." It was also agreed to "petition the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia for a warrant for the Grand Lodge to be held on the Eastern Shore of Maryland." The Convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on the 31st July following.

Upon reassembling, the fifth Lodge, (No. 6, at Georgetown, Kent County) joined the Convention, which was presided over by Rev. Brother Dr. William Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, who had prepared and delivered a sermon on the occasion.

Dr. Smith was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, well known in literary and educational circles, and withal a prominent and zealous Mason. He married the granddaughter of John Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, who furnished the earliest written evidence of the existence of Masonry in America, in a letter written in 1715, in which he mentions having "spent a few evenings in festivity with my Masonic Brethren."

The Doctor was intimate with Benjamin Franklin, and delivered an eulogy upon his life and services before the President and Congress at the time of Franklin's death. Through Franklin's influence he was elected Provost of the College at Philadelphia in 1754, and continued in charge of that institution for many years. He was also for a time Principal of the Washington College at Chestertown, and was elected first P. E. Bishop of Maryland, but for some reason was never consecrated. In 1781 he prepared the first Ahiman Rezon in America. He died in 1802, aged 76 years. His son, Wm. Moore Smith, was also Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for many years.



After opening a Lodge the resolution of independence passed at the previous meeting was again unanimously adopted. Grand Officers were then elected as follows :

- Brother John Coats, Grand Master,
- “ James Kent, Deputy Grand Master,
- “ Thomas Bourke, Senior Grand Warden,
- “ William Forrester, Junior Grand Warden,
- “ Charles Gardner, Grand Secretary,
- “ William Perry, Grand Treasurer.

The next meeting was held at Chestertown on the 18th of December following, when the Grand Master reported his correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Brother Coats' letter to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, dated August 18, states the Maryland, (or rather the Eastern Shore) case as follows :

Calling attention to the limited jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania under its charter, he suggests the enquiry “are the Lodges in Maryland, which hold their Warrants under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, legally constituted?”

Referring to the great distance of the Eastern Shore Lodges from Philadelphia, he intimates the hardship of their contributing to the funds of the old Grand Lodge without adequate benefits in return. He concludes that the better plan would probably be to form the new Grand Lodge with the approbation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, rather than by or under a formal Charter, of the validity of which he expresses grave doubts.

The answer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated December 5, 1783, and written by Brother Joseph Howell, Deputy Grand Secretary, quotes from “Dermott” as also from the Ahiman Rezon of our Dr. Smith, against the independent position assumed by the Eastern Shoremen, but acknowledges ignorance as to what authority can grant them

a Warrant, and he adds, "That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that the dues of the different Lodges with you should be paid up to the time of your formation."

Upon reassembling on the following day it was unanimously resolved that the Subordinate Lodges pay their dues to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania up to the day of the first meeting of the Convention at Talbot Court House.

It was also unanimously resolved "that application be made to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant to constitute ourselves into a Grand Lodge, and that in case of a refusal, we think we have power to form a Grand Lodge within ourselves."

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Cambridge on the 17th June, 1784, but although a summons was issued to the members, "from accident and other causes" unknown at present, the meeting did not take place, nor did the Convention re-assemble until April 17th, 1787.

Meanwhile the status of affairs had changed. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the 25th September, 1786, after declaring that it was improper to continue under any foreign jurisdiction, and that there ought to be a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain, closed forever.

On the following day the Representatives of thirteen Lodges in Pennsylvania under its warrants, assembled in Convention (precisely as the Eastern Shoremen had done, except that they did not have a Grand Officer with them, as was Dr. Smith at Easton) and organized the present Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

So the Maryland Brethren, Eastern Shoreman and all, were left out in the cold completely.

On the 17th April, 1787, another Convention of Deputies from the Lodges on the Eastern Shore assembled at Talbot Court House, (Easton.)

After referring to the proceedings of the former Convention, the meeting of the Grand Lodge formed thereby in 1783, and their discontinuance thereafter, it is recited in the

proceeding: "and the present Deputies, desirous to give efficacy to what was hithertofores transacted upon this subject, and still observing the propriety and necessity of so important a measure, do therefore agree to establish a Grand Lodge and appoint Grand Officers for the purpose aforesaid."

The following Grand Officers were then unanimously chosen :\*

Brother John Coats, Grand Master.

" Peregrine Leterbury, Deputy Grand Master.

" Thomas Bourke, Senior Grand Warden.

" John Done, Junior Grand Warden.

" Samuel Earle, Grand Treasurer.

" Charles Gardner, Grand Secretary.

Resolutions were then adopted, inviting the Lodges in the State of Delaware and those on the Western Shore of Maryland to unite with the Grand Lodge, and to hold the first meeting at Talbot Court House on the third Tuesday of September following.

Whatever objections were and might have been urged to the Convention of 1783, none could possibly be maintained against the regularity of the proceedings of that of 1787, in view of the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ; in fact that body was the first to extend fraternal recognition and congratulation to the new Grand Lodge.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge on 18th September, 1787, Lodge No. 15, in Baltimore City, was represented by Brother Peregrine Leterbury, Deputy Grand Master, it's duly constituted proxy, and proffered the surrender of it's charter in exchange for one to be issued by the new Grand Lodge, promising "that due regard shall be paid to the Grand

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\* It is a pleasant coincidence that the Grand Officers selected for the Centennial year were all chosen at the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge with entire unanimity.

Lodge, and that they shall be supported by this body in every respect agreeably to the dignity and ancient usage of the Craft."

It's new Charter was numbered 3, and it subsequently became, and is still known as Washington No. 3.

At the same meeting a Charter was issued for the formation of Lodge No. 8 at Elk, (now Elkton) in Cecil County, but Lodge No. 16 at Baltimore, and that at Joppa never made an appearance in the Grand Lodge.

At the April session, 1789, a warrant was issued for the formation of Lodge No. 9 at Georgetown, on the Potomac, and in September, 1790, for No. 10 at Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware, and No. 11 at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland.

At the April session, 1793, Amanda Lodge No. 12, was chartered at Annapolis, and Concordia No. 13, at Baltimore.

This last, like Washington No. 3, is still in existence, retaining it's original number, rank and prosperity, while all the rest of those named have long since expired.

On the 18th September, 1793, the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington was laid with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, assisted by the Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, Va. Brother Joseph Clark, Junior Grand Warden, acting as Grand Master, yielded place to General Washington, President of the United States, who presided during the ceremony.

In May, 1794, the Grand Lodge held its session in Baltimore, where it has ever since continued to meet with the exception of the session of May, 1806, when it convened once more in Easton. The meetings were held in the early days in Concordia Lodge room; the location of which at that time is now unknown; but later on it was in the second story of the old watch house, at the corner of Belvidere Street (now North) and Orange Alley, (now Lexington Street.)

On the 13th July, 1794, Grand Master Henry Williams commissioned Brother Lambert Smith, Grand Secretary, who was going abroad, to visit and open fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of England. This visitation evoked a cordial and hearty response from that Grand Body; Brother Smith brought back a letter expressing the most kindly and fraternal desire "that an intimate, frequent and regular interchange of friendly offices and brotherly communications may continue the bond of Union between us." The letter also states that they had already "formed an alliance and correspondence" with the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New York, and would be happy to extend the same relation to all other Grand Lodges of the United States.

It was therefore "resolved that this Grand Lodge open a correspondence with all the Ancient Grand Lodges in the United States, and also with the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland."

At the September Communication, 1787, a constitution was adopted, consisting of seven articles. These are brief and terse. Dr. Smith's Ahiman Rezon was adopted for the government of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges. The time and place of meeting and for the election of Grand Officers, and these were fined for non-attendance. Regulations for the formation of new Lodges, procuring a seal, and for amendments to the rules made up the full measure of the document in its primitive form, the whole, including a form of warrant for new Lodges, occupying less than four pages in Brother Schultz's history.

But in December, 1794, Brother Joseph Clark, S. G. W., submitted a new Constitution of sixty-five articles, which was adopted. If the first had been meagre the new paper certainly did not lack in detail. It would fill the ambition of some of the Constitution makers of the present day. It declared the duty of the Grand Lodge among other things "to attend Divine service in public," "to correspond with every

Grand Congregation (Grand Lodge) *on the terrestrial globe*," and "to devise and design plans, problems and positions for her private congregations (Subordinate Lodges) to execute."

It established new offices of Grand Orator, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant and other high sounding titles. It established a Grand Charity Fund, and made ample arrangements for recruiting it by amercing fines for the slightest short comings upon everybody, from the Grand Master down. These fines in some instances were graded, and Lodges were required to pay \$100 for the first and \$200 for the second offense. If a Grand Officer failed to attend a Communication of the Grand Lodge held, be it borne in mind, in the days of post roads and chaises, he was fined \$10, and if he chanced to lose his luggage on the road and appeared without his jewel, he forfeited \$5.

Somewhat akin to the present system of Grand Inspectors, the State was divided into districts, each subject to the superintendence of a Grand Officer. Here first appears that rigid requirement in the election of Grand Officers, so religiously retained in every subsequent amendment to our Organic law, and so universally disregarded: "During the time that the Senior Deacon is collecting the ballots every member shall be silent and keep his seat."

It may not be amiss to remark that Brother Clark as a reward for his labors was promoted to Deputy Grand Master.

At the November Communication, 1797, it was resolved to petition the General Assembly of the State for an Act of Incorporation. It is quite remarkable what difficulty attended this, or rather the repeated efforts to procure a Charter. Time and again these were unavailing, nor was a Charter finally granted until 1822, a quarter of century after the first application. Forty-four years later an amendment was passed enlarging the property holding qualification and changing the title of the Grand Lodge from Free and Accepted to Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In October, 1799, the Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund were constituted a Lodge under the name of the Grand Steward's Lodge. At first composed of eight Brethren appointed annually and presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, it afterwards included one Past Master from each Lodge in the State, and held its meetings monthly, or as much oftener as occasion required.

So, too, it grew in influence and power. It gradually became the manager of the general finances of the Grand Lodge. Jurisdiction was given it in matters of discipline, and it was constituted an intermediate Court of Appeals. It became a potential factor in all the affairs of the Grand Lodge, exercising, in fact, nearly all its functions during the recess. On one occasion when the retiring Grand Master had closed the Grand Lodge without installing his successor, the Grand Steward's Lodge came to the rescue and supplied the omission.

It continued in existence—a Masonic anomaly—until 1872, when, by the new Constitution then adopted, the management of the Temple and the finances of the Grand Lodge during the recess was committed to the Board of Managers and the Grand Steward's Lodge was dissolved.

General Washington died at Mount Vernon, December 14th, 1799. The news reached Baltimore on the 17th, and on the following day the Grand Lodge convened and Resolved, "That a tribute of the highest respect in their power to evince, should be paid to the memory of their deceased Brother George Washington. For this purpose it was determined that a procession should be made from Washington Lodge room, Fells Point, on Sunday morning following. The Grand Lodge marched in solemn procession to the Presbyterian Church, where an eloquent oration was delivered. This was probably the first public demonstration in the land of funeral honors to the Father of his Country.

By the close of the last Century the organization and success of the Grand Lodge had become assured. Thirteen Subordinate Lodges were in full working order in the various parts of the State. Following the loss of political prestige which it had hitherto enjoyed, the Eastern Shore had now waned in Masonic superiority, and but two of the six Lodges which had formed the Grand Lodge were in existence. In fact both of these had become dormant and been resuscitated, while the Lodges in Baltimore City and the more populous sections of the Western Shore were active and prosperous.

Nor were the Brethren idle in other branches of Masonry. As early as April 9th, 1787, a warrant was issued by Lodge No. 7, at Chestertown, for the formation of a Royal Chapter of Jerusalem, or Lodge of Arch Masons to be attached to Lodge 15, at Fells Point, Baltimore. It will be remembered that at that day the Chapters were attached to the Lodges, and it was not unusual to find a prosperous Lodge "with a Chapter under its wing." Several other Lodges in Maryland were thus provided, and on the 24th June, 1797, the Grand Chapter of Maryland was first organized with David Kerr, Grand Master, as Grand High Priest. This Body lay dormant for several years, but was resuscitated 10 years later, and again the Grand Master, Dr. John Crawford, was selected as Grand High Priest.

Of the Scottish Rite a Lodge of Perfection was inaugurated in Baltimore on the 21st December, 1792, by Brother Henry Wilmans, Grand Inspector General, who was subsequently Grand Master of Maryland. The Roster of the Lodge exhibits the names of 76 members, most of whom were prominent citizens, including four Brethren who subsequently became Grand Masters. At that time no higher degrees in this Rite were known.

Brother Wilmans is also credited with the introduction of the Cryptic Degrees about the same time. Certain it is, that a few years later the control of these degrees, or, at least, of



one of them, was invested in Brothers Philip P. Eckel and Hezekiah Niles, who empowered Jeremy L. Cross to disseminate the select degree, which he did quite generally throughout the country in the early part of the present century.

Brother Schultz, in his History, vol. 1, p. 359, et. seq., demonstrates that a Commandery of Knights Templar was organized in Baltimore as early as 1790 or 1791. It was then styled Encampment, No. 1, of Maryland; it is still in flourishing condition under the name of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, and is claimed by Brother Schultz to be the oldest Commandery in the country, if not in the world.

During the first quarter of the present century Masonry flourished greatly in our State and in fact throughout the country. No records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were printed prior to 1820, except an occasional circular of a page or two, and these have become so rare that they are now looked upon as curiosities. Brother Schultz, however, with industry and zeal has brought to light the History of the period and given us the narrative of the doings of the Grand Lodge, as also of much that transpired in other parts of the land.

Dr. John Crawford, a distinguished physician of the City of Baltimore, wielded the Grand Master's gavel during 12 years of the time, and Dr. Richard Pindell, Governor Levin Winder, Dr. Tobias Watkins, Col. Peter Little, Charles Wirgman and General Wm. H. Winder filled out the measure of the term. Of the other men who were prominent in the Councils of the Craft may be mentioned Philip P. Eckel, Hezekiah Niles, George and Henry S. Keatinge, Greenbury Goldsburly, (Grand Secretary), John Kilty, (D. G. M.) General Samuel Ringgold, Josiah Bailey, Dr. John Tyler, Honorables John Leeds Bozman, John Leeds Kerr, William Pinkney and Jonathan Meredith and Grand Chaplains, Revs. John Hargrove, James Inglis and Wm. E.

Wyatt. There were other Brethren quite as well known in the annals of the State, but less distinguished in Masonic circles, because of their private station among the Craft. Throughout the history of Masonry in Maryland, it may be truthfully recorded that "the greatest and best of men have been encouragers and promoters of the art, and have never deemed it derogatory to their dignity to level themselves with the fraternity, extend their privileges and patronize their assemblies."

On the 11th December, 1810, the Lodges in the District of Columbia, met by their Delegates in Convention to form a Grand Lodge, and on the 8th January following, they organized by the election of Grand officers, selecting Valentine Reintzell as first Grand Master. On the 6th May following, these proceedings were reported to the Grand Lodge of Maryland; whereupon it was resolved, "that the several Lodges in the District heretofore working under the authority of this Grand Lodge be permitted to retain their warrants and that upon paying all their dues up to the time of this Grand Communication, except initiation fees from the time of the formation of said Grand Lodge, they be recognized as a Grand Lodge, and admitted into correspondence accordingly."

The stipulation required of us by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was thus applied to our own progeny and it was as promptly and cheerfully complied with, though in both cases, in view of the expense attending the new organization, it doubtless constituted a burdensome condition. While the Grand Lodge of Maryland is now celebrating its Centennial its first born, 76 years old, with 21 Lodges and a membership of 3000, comes with filial affection to participate in our rejoicing.

Hope Lodge in Delaware was not so fortunate in its secession to aid in the formation of the Grand Lodge of that State in June, 1806. One of the irregularities urged against its

action and those of the Delaware Lodges which had been under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, was that they had not formally "withdrawn from the respective Grand Lodges to which they have been tributary.

The Report of the Committee of "Communications" recommended strong measures against the new Grand Lodge in general and Hope Lodge in particular, but this was laid upon the table and subsequently milder councils prevailed and harmony was restored. The logic of events controlled the occasion, and the success of the new Grand Lodge converted rebellion into revolution. Hope Lodge is still in prosperous existence and to-day is present with us, uniting in grateful reminiscences of the past, felicitations upon our celebration and fond hopes for the future success of its old mother.

The war of 1812-14, retarded the growth of the Lodges considerably, and in some instances they became dormant, but no Army Lodges appear to have been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. On one occasion the near approach of the enemy delayed the meeting of the Grand Lodge from the 5th, till the 9th May, 1813. With the return of peace, however, the Lodges which had become dormant were revived and the Craft prospered again.

On the first December, 1813, the schism which had existed for 75 years between the "Ancients" and "Moderns" in England, was healed by the union there of the two Grand Lodges into the "United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England." This led to similar unions in those of the United States where the schism existed. But in Maryland no such action was necessary, as we had become unanimously "Ancient" in the colonial days.

On the 4th July, 1815, the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in our city, was laid with imposing ceremonies by the Grand Lodge. It was the first monument erected to the memory of Washington, and the occasion was one of universal rejoicing. An immense procession, civic and mili-

tary, attended the Grand Lodge. Governor Levin Winder officiated as Grand Master. In pleasant coincidence we note the presence of the Chief Executive of the State in our midst to-day, in the person of our well beloved Senior Grand Warden.

The first movement towards a building for the use of the Fraternity was made at November, 1804 session of the Grand Lodge, when a Committee was appointed to ascertain the cost and devise a mode by lottery, or otherwise for raising the means. The Legislature in the following year authorized a lottery to the extent of \$12,500, and subsequently enlarged the amount to \$35,000. This franchise was sold for \$20,000, and the balance about as much more, was raised by stock subscriptions. The corner stone of the building (now owned by the city and used as a Court house) on St. Paul street between Fayette and Lexington, was laid by Governor Levin Winder as Grand Master on the 16th May 1814. The structure was not completed, however, until 1822, when it was formally dedicated. It continued in use by the Fraternity with the United States Courts occupying the ground floor until the completion of the present temple in November, 1868. A golden trowel was presented to Grand Master Winder, to be used in laying the corner stone; It has probably been used at every corner stone laying by the Grand Lodge since, and is now the property of Brother P. G. M. Charles Webb, who received it from one of the descendants of Brother Winder.

Following the union of the States after the Revolution, repeated efforts were made to confederate the Grand Lodges into a Federal Grand Body. The Grand Lodge of Georgia on the 28th December, 1789, renewed the proposition which had first been inaugurated by the Army Lodges nine years before. At the September session 1790, the Grand Lodge of Maryland resolved that while it was inexpedient to form a national Grand Lodge, it would be advantageous to the

Fraternity to hold a Convention of Deputies from the several Grand Lodges for the purpose of forming a more intimate union, of establishing a regular and permanent intercourse among them, and of introducing a complete uniformity in the government, conduct and proceedings of the Craft."

At June session 1800, in response to a similar proposition from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, this Grand Lodge determined to adhere to its former action. Again in 1822, a Convention was held in Washington at the call of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, whose Grand Master, Brother Henry Clay, urged the same proposition, but Maryland stood firm as before. In May 1843, a Convention was held in the City of Baltimore; It established a standard work (said to be the same that had been previously obtained in Maryland), adopted forms and ceremonies of laying corner stones, funerals, dedication of halls, &c., and advised the formation of a National Triennial Convention to preserve uniformity in the work, and determine questions of Jurisprudence, if agreed to by 13 or more States; but the approval of the requisite number of Grand Lodges was never obtained even to this modified proposition.

At May Communication 1845, Grand Master Charles Gilman, who was then Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of the United States, and subsequently General Grand High Priest, recommended the formation of a General Grand Lodge. The proposition was unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and the other Grand Lodges were invited to send delegates to a Convention for the purpose to be held in Baltimore, in September, 1847. The Convention assembled, but only North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, responded to the call. A constitution was adopted, providing for a "Supreme Grand Lodge for the United States of America" if ratified by sixteen of the Grand Lodges of the country, but the assent of the requisite number was never obtained.

On the 8th 1824, the Grand Lodge held a Special October Communication for the purpose of extending fraternal greetings to Brother, the Marquis De LaFayette. He was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Grand Lodge, and was presented with a diploma of membership and a copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. He was accompanied by his son and private Secretary, Brothers George Washington La Fayette and Colonel LaVasseur. On retiring from the Grand Lodge he participated in a ball and supper given in his honor by the citizens of Baltimore, who had received him on the previous day and escorted him through the streets of the city with an immense procession, civic and military. The legislature of our State at its following session, passed an Act constituting the Marquis and his male heirs citizens of the State of Maryland.

On St. John's day, December 27th, the Marquis having returned to Baltimore, was again received by the Grand Lodge, which had convened for the purpose, and was escorted in procession to the old Concert Hall on South Charles street to partake of a dinner tendered him by the Grand Lodge. From the account published in the Federal Gazette, and reproduced by Brother Schultz in his history, the dinner was provided by Brother David Barnum and must have been a splendid affair. The decorations were rare and costly, including a full length portrait of the General himself and two Busts in marble of Washington. Twenty-four regular and nineteen volunteer toasts were drank and responded to and the distinguished guest "expressed the satisfaction it gave him to spend the day with them."

On the 4th July, 1828, the Grand Lodge convened to participate in the inauguration of the grandest enterprise of the day, the laying of the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The occasion evoked universal interest and enthusiasm among all classes of citizens. The Grand Masters of Pennsylvania and Virginia, whose legislatures had united

with our own in granting the needful charters to the enterprise, attended with their suites; the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, actually laid the stone in position after it had been tested and found to be "well formed, true and trusty" by the three Grand Masters.

The procession, including Masonic, military and various trade displays, was immense, and the ceremonies well befitted the important undertaking which was being begun. The whole day was given up to rejoicing and festivities, a Grand Masonic Banquet being spread in the afternoon in a large tent erected in the Court yard of the Globe Inn on Baltimore street, near Howard.

On the 8th August, in the following year, the same ceremony was performed at the commencement of the building of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, now called the Northern Central. The date was the Centennial Anniversary of the passage of the Act by the legislature for the incorporation of Baltimore town. In the evening a Mass-meeting and grand torch-light procession of citizens were had. It will be remembered that both these occurrences took place during the early part of the famous Anti-Masonic trouble, showing how slowly and strangely was wrought up the wonderful excitement that subsequently involved our own State and the whole country.

On the 4th of July, 1826, Winder Lodge, No. 77, in Baltimore city, issued a circular commending to the Lodges throughout the country the cause of the American Colonization Society. The Lodge was composed of some of the most distinguished men of that day in our community and the circular created a profound impression. It was published in nearly every newspaper in the country with approbation, and elicited liberal subscriptions from Lodges and individuals in every direction. To it may be fairly credited the success of the colonization scheme, which at that time engaged the atten-

tion and secured the approbation of the leading Statesmen of the country. After setting forth the aims of the society, and demonstrating the propriety of devoting Lodge funds in aid of the cause, the circular concludes with the following eloquent appeal.

"1800 years have elapsed since the Christian era, and one quarter of the Globe is yet in utter darkness. 500 years have elapsed since the revival of letters in Europe ; but Africa never enjoyed them. If your Lodge, Worshipful Sir, grants the proposed aid, and if the example is followed, as it doubtless will be, by the Lodges throughout the country, a sum will be annually raised sufficient to transport thousands every season to Africa, until a mighty nation, amalgamated with the natives of the soil, will owe its establishment to your bounty, and spread through the now benighted land, the learning, the arts and the religion of the country from which it emigrated. We are told that Masonry ceases to be useful at the dawn of learning and during the progress of improvement ; but will not the brightest hour of its glory be that in which millions, as they kneel to the true God, will bless it in their prayers for having taught them to pray."

The abduction of William Morgan is alleged to have taken place at Canandaigua, New York, in September, 1826. For a time the excitement was confined to that neighborhood, but as time advanced it spread until it became of national importance. In September 1831, the Anti-Masonic Convention was held in Baltimore, and nominated Honorable William Wirt for President of the United States. Brother Israel D. Maulsby, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, at the November Communication of the Grand Lodge following, reported : "the committee are of opinion that the late convention held in this city, and the nominations resulting from that meeting, and particularly the acceptance of the nomination by the distinguished individual to whom it was tendered, has added much weight and given additional consequence to the party in origin and name, and in profession hostile to the existence of Masonry."



Although thus slow in reaching Maryland it was no less complete in its effects upon the Lodges throughout the State and when the excitement finally died away, there were but *thirteen* Lodges left in existence with an affiliated membership of less than 300. Precisely the number of Lodges with which the new century had been begun and a much smaller membership. The Lodges that weathered through the storm, all of which are still in existence, were Concordia, Amicable, St. John's, Cassia, Warren and King David in Baltimore, Mt. Arrarat at Bel Air, Union at Elkton, Harmony at Port Deposit, Cumberland at Cumberland, Cambridge at Cambridge, Patmos at Ellicotts city, and Friendship at Williamsport. They were the color guard during the season which sorely tried the souls of our fathers.

It was not until 1840, that the reaction had fairly commenced. The condition of affairs at this time may be well described in the following quotation from the Report of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Ohio: "Masonry is fast awakening from the slumber into which it had fallen by the unjust warfare waged against it. Public sentiment has in a great measure become tranquilized, and that demagogue spirit which for a time distracted one of the most pacific institutions of human origin, is receiving the reprobation of the virtuous of all parties."

But it was no small matter to reinvigorate and rehabilitate the dormant Lodges. Ten or a dozen years of slumber had well nigh proved the death sleep of many of the Lodges in various parts of the State. The Convention of 1843, [already referred to,] which was held in Baltimore, did much to revive the Institution from its torpid lethargy. It was necessary, however, that persistent and zealous efforts should be exerted to stimulate the feeble beginnings which were attempted in the revival. In the person of Brother Daniel A. Piper, Grand Lecturer, a man was found well suited to the occasion. He applied himself industriously to disseminating the "work"

throughout the different Lodges of the State, visiting them in person and laboring assiduously to resuscitate them into active life.

On the 4th May, 1844, the Grand Lodge by a very narrow majority determined to attend the funeral of Brother David Barnum on the following day in formal procession. Had such an occurrence taken place from six to ten years before, those participating in the procession would probably have been lynched, or at any rate tarred and feathered.

On the 1st July, 1845, the Grand Lodge united in the procession and participated in the funeral honors at Monument Square of General Andrew Jackson, late President of the U. S. and Past Grand Master of Tennessee.

About this time the War with Mexico began and again the membership of the Lodges was depleted to recruit the ranks of the Army. Nor did the number materially increase again until after the close of the war three years later.

At the November Communication 1845 a new Grand Charity fund was instituted, that created under Brother Clark's Constitution of 1794 having some how or other disappeared, probably in the erection of the Temple on St. Paul street. The new fund from the small beginning of a semi-annual appropriation of \$100 from the Grand Lodge Treasury, with the application of the Grand Lodge tax upon initiation fees and the subsequent addition of a moderate per capita tax, gradually increased till it reached in 1867 the handsome aggregate of \$57,000. Unfortunately this was all invested in the stock of the new Masonic Temple and until the Finances of the Grand Lodge will admit of a resumption of the payment of dividends upon this stock, the Grand Charity Fund exists only in name.

Nor has it been practicable since the completion of the Temple to continue the taxation, which built up the Grand Charity Fund, the Grand Lodge requiring all the aid its Subordinates have been able to render to pay interest upon the encumbrances upon the Temple, and to reduce the principal

of these, preparatory to a resumption of dividends on the stock debt. Moral—Grand Charity Funds should not be employed in building enterprises.

On the May 1847 the Grand Lodge united with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in laying the corner stone of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

On the 25th July, 1849, the Grand Lodge in public procession united in the funeral obsequies of Brother James K. Polk, late President of the United States. A large Mass Meeting was held in Monument Square in the evening and the citizens of Baltimore manifested their sincere sympathy and sorrow upon the melancholy event. "As a further mark of respect it was resolved that the Grand Lodge Saloon be put in the usual mourning."

At November Communication 1851 a Committee previously appointed for the purpose, reported that they had procured and forwarded to Washington a memorial stone, which had been employed in the construction of the Washington Monument in that City. The block is described as of pure white marble, 4 feet by 2, handsomely sculptured with Masonic emblems in Bas relief and suitably inscribed, as a contribution from the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

At the November Communication 1854 a Committee was appointed to employ some suitable person to compile a history of Freemasonry in Maryland, and a year later they reported that they had selected Rev. Brother Jno. N. McJilton, (subsequently Grand Master) for the task. A previous effort in this direction had been made at the May session 1849, when a Committee to whom had been referred the book of proceedings of Old Lodge No. 1, at Joppa, presented by Brother James Lucas, reported an interesting Historical sketch compiled therefrom. It was thereupon resolved that a "Committee on the Masonic History of Maryland," be annually appointed, charged with the duty of collecting material for such a publication and the Grand Inspectors were required

to assist the Committee by "researches in their respective provinces." Again in May 1863 a Committee was appointed to prepare for publication a Compendium of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization.

But the voluntary and paid systems alike failed, and if any work was accomplished we have no reports among the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the results of such efforts. It remained for our esteemed Brother E. T. Schultz, subsequently Senior Grand Warden, to undertake this task as a private enterprise and a labor of love. Having spent a number of years in preparation, he began in 1884 the publication of a most thorough and complete History of Freemasonry in Maryland, which he has now brought down to the National Convention of 1843 held in Baltimore. It constitutes the best History of the Craft ever published in this Country and includes a record of all the events of National Masonic interest as well as those pertaining to our own State. It would be a misfortune to the Fraternity should Brother Schultz be prevented from any cause from completing his valuable work to the date of this celebration.

On 21st November, 1855, it was determined to establish a Library, and \$100 was appropriated to make a beginning. This enterprise has perhaps made less progress than any other ever inaugurated by the Grand Lodge. While in other jurisdictions the Library has received generous support and been liberally fostered by the Fraternity, with us it has been permitted to languish until within the past few years, when a real effort has been made to accomplish practical results. The present management are to be congratulated that there is at least a prospect of securing a Library worthy of the name for the use of the Brethren in our State.

On the 10th March, 1857, the Grand Lodge joined in the funeral procession of Brother Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., the

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The writer desires to acknowledge his obligation to Brother Schultz for the assistance derived from his work, both printed and manuscript, in the preparation of this paper.

Arctic Explorer. The procession was a very large one both civic and military, and escorted the remains of Brother Kane with great solemnity through the City of Baltimore on the way to their last resting place.

On the 19th November, 1860, the Grand Lodge after due consideration adopted the system of exchanging Representatives with other Grand Lodges. At present this system seems to be universal among American Grand Lodges, as well as in many of those abroad, and while the actual medium of communication is through the Reports of the Committees of Correspondence as in former years, we find our Grand Lodge well equipped with Representatives from nearly or quite all its sisters, ready and willing at least to extend fraternal courtesies and perform any service within their power for the jurisdictions they represent.

With the War between the States for a fourth time our Lodges were called upon to recruit the ranks of the Army. This time, being a Border state we were required to furnish quotas for both sides of the unhappy strife, and at no period of the history of the Grand Lodge was the truth of the ancient charge more seriously realized that "Masonry hath always been injured by war, bloodshed and confusion."

Among the many incidents of the efforts of Masons to assuage the rigors of warfare, the following is reported in the Address of Grand Master Berry, at the May Communication 1862. The 3rd Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers had been encamped during the previous summer near the village of Hampton, Va., which had been deserted by its inhabitants in such haste as to leave much valuable property exposed to pillage. Learning that there was a Masonic Hall in the village Lieut. J. H. Chase, the Regimental Quartermaster, obtained from the Commanding General permission to take charge of the property of the Lodge. Obtaining possession of the Charter (bearing date 1787), records and other property of the Lodge (St. Tammany Lodge No. 5), and being unable to forward them to Richmond, Lieut. Chase, delivered

these to Grand Master Berry with the request to forward them "to our brethren in Virginia and convey to them our fraternal regards." The Hall and the entire village had meanwhile been destroyed by fire, and Brother Chase adds in his letter: "my associates with myself congratulate ourselves that we were the humble instruments in rescuing the records and warrants from the conflagration." It is a pleasing reminiscence after the lapse of a quarter of a century, to recall such incidents of brotherly love and regard among those who were arrayed against each other in deadly strife.

For some years the Temple on St. Paul Street had been inadequate to the needs of the Fraternity in Baltimore. The United States Courts had been provided with a handsome Court House of their own, leaving the first story of the Temple unremunerative, and various propositions for the alteration and extension of the building had been freely discussed, as also the plan of selling it altogether and building a new Temple elsewhere.

At the May Communication 1864 Grand Master Coates recommended that preliminary steps be taken looking to the inauguration of the enterprise. It was resolved to issue stock to the extent of \$200,000 and that as soon as the subscriptions thereto amounted to \$50,000 the Grand Charity Fund should be invested in the same security. A Building Committee was appointed consisting of Bros. John Coates, G. M., Francis Burns, John S. Berry, Charles Webb, William Wilson, Jr. George J. Kennard and James Logue. Bro. Edmund G. Lind was subsequently selected as Architect.

In November 1865 the Committee reported the purchase of the site of the present Temple on North Charles Street, and in May following, additional ground was bought to enlarge the lot. On the 20th November, 1866, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the New Temple with imposing ceremonies. The procession was immense, including Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies at home and from various other States. The President of the United States, Bro. Andrew

Johnson, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, with his Secretary, Bro. Robert Johnson, escorted by Governor Swann and his uniformed Staff, joined the procession at the Governor's residence on Franklin street and marched with the Grand Master his suite through the open lines to the site of the new Building.

Hymns composed for the occasion by Rev. Andrew Longacre and Hon. Brantz Mayer were sung by a Choir of two hundred voices, accompanied by an Orchestra, under the supervision of Bro. Robert J. Kerr. Rev. R. W. McMurdy of New York, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the United States, acted as Grand Chaplain. Our distinguished and now venerable Brother, John H. B. Latrobe, delivered an able and eloquent oration, concluding with the following beautiful peroration :

"Whether Freemasonry may go back to the Mithratic caves, Egyptian or Grecian temples, to Roman Collegia, to the House of the Lord at Jerusalem in Moriah—to the preceptories of the Templars—to the Crusades—to the charter of Athelstan—or the Lodge of Kilwinning—is, after all, but of little moment. Its principles can alone be relied on to maintain our time honored Order in its purity. They inculcate charity to all mankind—a charity without stint—a brotherhood without boundaries—religion without sectarianism—patriotism without party—an union, not of hands only, but of hearts—an union not limited to persons, but embracing states and nations—and all this accompanied by the profoundest recognition of man's dependence upon Him, whose All seeing Eye is our emblem, who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out the Earth with a span, and comprehended the dust of the Earth in a balance and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance."

On the 17th September, 1867, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Antietam National Monument in the Soldiers Cemetery, at Antietam, Washington County, and one month later performed the same ceremony at the new City Hall in Baltimore.

On the 31st August, 1868, Brother Samuel Pickering of Mystic Circle Lodge, died leaving his entire estate (about \$25,000), to the Grand Lodge as a Grand Charity Fund, subject only to a life estate in behalf of his sister and aunt, the former happily still surviving. So far as the printed records disclose, this is the only legacy ever bequeathed to the Grand Lodge; it is a fitting testimonial to the memory of our deceased Brother that mention should be made in this sketch of his kind and thoughtful munificence.

The building of the new Temple had meanwhile progressed amid rejoicing and congratulation and at the May Communication 1869, Grand Master Coates, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported that the Temple was completed and ready for occupancy. But now came "the tug of war." *It had not been paid for.* A resolution for its dedication with public ceremonies was promptly negatived upon the ground that there was no money in the treasury, and that we were without the means to pay dividends upon the stock debt, or to discharge a large floating debt which had accumulated in the construction. If there was ever any formal dedication in private no mention of it can be found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

All efforts were now directed towards raising the means to meet the pressing claims. Taxation upon the Subordinate Lodges was necessarily resorted to, and in the emergency a host of critics arose to find fault with the plan of building and even the policy of erecting the structure at all. Unfortunately the main hall, which had been relied upon as a source of large revenue from rentals, proved deficient in its most important requirement—Acoustics. Murmurings of discontent, complaints, and even denunciations, became the order of the day, and many brethren who could doubtless have built a different Temple, felt and expressed confidence that they could have built a *better* one.

Meanwhile the creditors, not content with urging the payment of their claims by pacific methods, had resorted to legal



process and the sale of the Temple to satisfy its liens was only delayed by the struggle for priority among the various claimants.

It happened at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Grand Lodge, as it always does in meritorious cases in human affairs, that men were found to meet the emergency.

At the November Communication 1780, Brother John H. B. Latrobe, who had delivered the Oration at the laying of the corner stone of the building, was elected Grand Master and at once called a halt in the rapid march towards financial disgrace. The indebtedness of the Grand Lodge was as follows :

Two ground rents upon the lots aggregating	\$ 105,000.00
Two mortgages aggregating . . . . .	66,963.71
Call loan secured by individual endorsement	7,500.00
Mechanics Lien claims . . . . .	45,683.24
Floating debt . . . . .	28,326.76
Stock debt . . . . .	236,530.00

Making a total of . . . . .	\$ 490,003.71
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With an annual interest account of over \$ 14,760.

To carry out the scheme devised by Brother Latrobe it was necessary to raise at once the sum of \$46,000. Brother Francis Burns, Dep., Grand Master and Mr. John W. Garrett promptly and nobly came to the rescue with a joint loan of this amount. The balance of the unsecured debt was at once secured and its payment provided for by the establishment of a sinking fund, to which all the available surplus revenues of the Grand Lodge were dedicated. From this time forth all have stood together and wrought in concert to grapple successfully with the task of reducing the burden of indebtedness. As an evidence of the success already attained the present condition of the Finances of the Grand Lodge may be stated as follows :

Ground rents still remaining, . . . . .	\$ 80.000
Mortgage debt @ 5 per ct. . . . .	46.000
Stock debt still outstanding, . . . . .	147.550
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$ 273.550

With an annual interest account of \$6,120.

On the 26th April 1871 the Grand Lodge was convened to inter with masonic service the remains of Brother Anthony Kimmel, Past Grand Master, who died the preceding day.

On 31st, May the corner stone of the Maryland Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick was laid with impressive ceremonies.

In September the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the General Grand Chapter of the United States convened in Baltimore and the new Temple furnished most excellent accommodations for both Grand Bodies simultaneously. This gathering was the first complete and thorough reunion of Masons throughout the United States since the close of the War. An immense concourse, especially of Knights Templar, were present and the generous hospitality of Masons and the whole Community extended to the Visitors has been a theme of conversation ever since among those who attended

Notwithstanding the heavy drain upon the Brethren incurred in the entertainment of these visitors, when the great fires occurred a month later in Northern Wisconsin and the City of Chicago, handsome subscriptions were promptly raised and forwarded to the sufferers, and the Grand Master was enabled to report at the November Communication, in conjunction with the success of the scheme for saving the Temple from sale, that these unusual demands upon the liberality of the Fraternity had all been fully met.

On the 24th September Past Grand Master John Coates died and on the 27th he was buried by the Grand Lodge. He had presided when the proposition to build the Temple was first made and served as Chairman of the Building Committee throughout its construction. Once only had he been

permitted to meet with the Grand Lodge in the house after its completion—at the November Communication 1869—when from age and infirmity he declined a re-election. He continued an invalid down to the time of his death.

On the 8th March, 1872 the Grand Lodge was convened to inter with Masonic ceremonies the remains of Bro. Benjamin C. Howard, Past Grand Master. Probaby no one ever attained such popularity as he had enjoyed among the Fraternity of this or any other State. Presiding for eighteen years consecutively, from 1824 to 1842, he was looked upon during the famous Anti Masonic excitement as the National Counsellor to whom the persecuted Masons of our own and other States turned for advice and assistance in their troubles. He died at the age of 81, esteemed and venerated by all classes of citizens.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on the 27th June 1875 to attend the funeral of Bro. Daniel A. Piper, Grand Tiler, Past Grand Senior Warden and Grand Lecturer. The long and efficient services of Bro. Piper had greatly endeared him to the Craft; He had been the custodian of the "Work" at a time when the Anti Masonic excitement had decimated the ranks and literally stopped the conferring of degrees. He was the last but one (Bro. John Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who died shortly after) of the Landmarks of the Convention of 1843. In the humble position of Grand Tiler he had probaby trained more candidates and pupils in the lore of Masonry than any other Brother in Maryland and the cortege which followed his remains to their resting place included many sincere mourners.

On the 15th November 1875 Bro. Frederick Fickey, Past Grand Treasurer, submitted a proposition for the establishment of a Lodge of Relief; It was promptly adopted and from that beginning has grown the present admirable and thoroughly systematic plan of dispensing Masonic Charity

which has been adopted not only in our own, but in many other jurisdictions of the Country.

At the November Communication 1878, Brothers John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master, and Francis Burns, Deputy Grand Master, retired from their respective stations. The conspicuous services of these Brethren, the former for eight years and the latter for thirteen, elicited the most cordial expression of gratitude and affectionate regard from those present, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial of the appreciation of the Grand Lodge of their arduous labors in behalf of the Craft.

On the 31st March following a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held, to which the Committee submitted their report. This consisted of a series of Resolutions addressed to each with appropriate Grand Officers jewels, and a request that Brother Latrobe sit for a portrait to be presented to the Grand Lodge, that of Brother Burns being already in its possession. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the Public Hall of the Temple, where a large audience of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in pursuance of the invitation of the Grand Master. The Jewels and Resolutions were then formally presented to the Brethren amid genuine and general congratulation.

In April 1879 the efforts of the Craft to reduce the debt upon the Temple were supplemented by their wives, families and lady friends by a Grand Masonic Fair, producing the handsome result of \$25,440.56. This sum added to the sinking fund devised by Brother Latrobe and accumulated during his term of office, enabled the Board of Managers to effect a reduction of \$67,963.71, in the lien indebtedness upon the Temple and lightened the burden still further by a saving of \$4,347.44 in annual interest.

On the 11th January, 1880, the Grand Lodge convened and attended the funeral of Brother Nicholas Brewer, P. D. G. M., who died at the age of 90. P. D. G. M. Francis Burns de-

parted this life a few days earlier at the age of 88. Brother Brewer had been a Mason 62 years and Brother Burns even longer.

The third week of October 1880 was a season of great rejoicing in our Mounmental City, being devoted to the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City. There was a series of parades, lasting through four days, of Trade displays, Military, Fire Department, Religious and Secret Societies. At the first suggestion of a Masonic display it was declined upon the ground that only a Masonic occasion would justify a parade of the Grand Lodge. But the City authorities were kindly importunate and assigned a day especially for the Masonic parade, imposing the single condition that we should be accompanied by the school children. The Grand Lodge was escorted by our own and a number of visting Commanderies of Knights Templar, as also the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland and was followed by at least 5,000 school boys.

On the 18th October, 1881, the Grand Lodge attended the laying of the corner stone of the National Monument at Yorktown, Virginia, Grand Master Tyson officiating as Senior Grand Warden.

On the 21st November, 1882, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the U. S. Post Office and Court House in this City, when an interesting historical address prepared by Brother John H. B. Latrobe, Past Grand Master, was read.

On the 21st February, 1885, the Grand Lodge participated in the dedication of the Washington Monument in Washington. It does not appear that Maryland united in the laying of the corner stone on the 4th July, 1848, except in the person of Grand Chaplain, afterwards Grand Master, John N. McJilton, who officiated as Grand Chaplain on the occasion.

On the 1st August, 1886, the Grand Lodge unveiled with Masonic ceremonies the statue at Annapolis of Baron DeKalb, the Commander of the Maryland Line in General Gates' Army of the South in the Revolution.

A list of the installed Grand Officers throughout the Century, kindly furnished by Brother Medairy, Grand Secretary, is hereto appended :

Twenty Eight Grand Masters have wielded the Gavel as follows :

#### DR. JOHN COATS

was born in Philadelphia July 11, 1751. He served creditably throughout the war of the Revolution, participating in Arnold's Campaign in Canada and serving as a comrade with Aaron Burr. He was made a Mason in Philadelphia and was Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania during 1779 1780. Three Lodges on the Eastern Shore were organized through his exertions, one as early as 1773. He was unanimously selected as Grand Master by the Maryland Convention of 1783, and again in 1787, serving till 1800 inclusive, and again a fifth term in 1793. He died Nov. 30, 1810, at Easton, universally esteemed and regretted.

The Brethren of Coats Lodge erected a Mounment over his remains in 1828; The Chair in which he presided over its deliberations was presented to the Grand Lodge by Grand Master McJilton, November 16, 1863. It is now a conspicuous feature in the furniture of the Grand Masters Room, and is occupied by the Grand Master at this Assemblage.

#### PEREGRINE LETHRBURY,

first Deputy and Second Grand Master, was a prominent member of the Bar of Kent County. Late in life he became entirely blind, but continued in active practice with the aid of his daughter, who read and wrote for him and appeared with him at the trial table. He was also a zealous Royal Arch Mason.

#### HENRY WILMANS,

third Grand Master, was born in Bremen, June 17, 1751, and emigrated to this country about 1790, settling in Baltimore as a Merchant and Importer. He organized Concordia Lodge and was its first Master in 1793; the same

year he became Deputy Grand Master and the year following was elected Grand Master, but died in July, 1795, shortly after retiring from office. He is supposed to have introduced into Maryland a number of the so called higher degrees, both of the York and Scottish rites, which he had received in Germany.

#### DAVID KERR

was chosen fourth Grand Master in 1795, having previously served as Grand Treasurer and Deputy Grand Master. He was born in Scotland, February 3, 1749, and came to America 20 years later. After the Revolution he settled in Easton and became a prosperous merchant, as well as the founder of the family bearing his name and still well and favorably known in our State. He was also the first Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maryland. He died November 2, 1814, highly honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

#### DR. GUSTAVUS R. BROWN,

fifth Grand Master, was born in Charles County in 1748. He was educated at the Edinburgh Medical University and is supposed to have taken the first degree while there. He enjoyed an enviable reputation as a skilful Physician, being one of the two called into consultation at the last illness of General Washington. He died at Port Tobacco in 1804.

#### WILLIAM BELTON,

sixth Grand Master, (elected in 1798) seems to have been a patriotic Mason. In an address to the elder Adams, President of the United States on the 12th July, 1798, evidently inspired by the Grand Master, the President is assured of the loyalty and devotion of the Masonic Fraternity to the Government, and of their readiness to take up arms in its defence in the event of the War with France, then deemed imminent. The preceding year, while Deputy Grand Master, Brother Belton had issued a notice in the newspapers calling upon the Brethren to join him in the organization of a Masonic Military Company to be attached to the State Militia. Subsequently as Grand Master he issued a dispensation for the for-

mation of a Military Lodge. Both these acts were decided by the Grand Lodge to be illegal and a vote of censure was passed in consequence, but this was subsequently rescinded.

MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS,

seventh Grand Master, was a native of St. Mary's County, of Welsh and English descent. He served in the Maryland Line during the Revolution. He was afterwards a member of the State Legislature, first in the lower House and then for 12 years in the Senate, over which he presided for several terms. He was made a Mason in St. Columba Lodge in March 1795 and in 1798 aided to organize Hiram Lodge, No. 27, at Leonardtown, of which he was the first Master. He was elected Grand Master the following year and not being present, was installed by proxy in the person of Brother Thomas Gardiner, and was re-elected for another term in June 1800. He died in August 1813, while President of the State Senate and his death was sincerely lamented by all classes of citizens.

DR. JOHN CRAWFORD

was born in Ireland, May 3rd, 1746, educated in Dublin, receiving his degree as M. D. from the University of Leyden. Soon after he made two voyages to the Colonies in the service of the East India Company, by whom he was highly commended for valuable professional services. He was married in 1778 and soon after removed with his family to Barbadoes, where he was stationed in charge of a large Hospital. In 1780 the Island was swept by a disastrous tornado, and the entire population surviving were thrown upon his bounty for medical supplies. These he dispensed with the greatest liberality, and two years later he was compelled by ill health to return to England. Returning again to Barbadoes he subsequently removed to Demerara, and was appointed Physician to the Colony and Surgeon in charge of a Military hospital by the Dutch Government. In 1794 he was again driven back to England by ill health, and two years later he removed to this country, settling in Baltimore.



Here he continued the habit of Philanthropy for which his whole life was celebrated. He established the Baltimore General Dispensary, and continued one of its most active Managers till his death. He was also active in the Hibernian Benevolent Society, and was one of the founders of the Bible Society. He was all the while an active practitioner of medicine and a regular contributor to the medical journals of our own country and elsewhere, and first introduced vaccination in Baltimore.

He was made a Mason either in the East or West Indies when he was about 25 years of age, and joined Amicable Lodge in 1798. Shortly after he was chosen Worshipful Master and in the following year was elected Deputy Grand Master, serving two terms. In 1801 he was made Grand Master and continued in office 12 years, fulfilling the duties during the year for which Brother Richard Pindell was elected. He was also Grand High Priest of the State.

He died on the 9th May, 1813, aged 67. A singular circumstance attended his death, which can only be explained satisfactorily upon the theory that his superior medical skill enabled him to understand the peculiarity of his malady, at its inception, and foretell its result: The Grand Lodge had met on the 3rd May, and during the temporary absence of the Grand Master he was re-elected for the ensuing term, and an adjournment was taken till the 5th May, but owing to the near approach of the enemy the re-assembling did not occur till the 9th.

On the evening of the 3rd May he delivered an address, as was his custom, and withdrew from the Grand Lodge. In passing the Tyler he shook hands with him affectionately, and as he was leaving remarked to him that the door which had just closed upon him would never be again opened for his reception. The prophecy was fulfilled, for when the Grand Lodge assembled six days later his death was announced and

arrangements were made for his funeral, which occurred on the following day. He was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, corner of Fayette and Green streets.

#### DR. RICHARD PINDELL

was a practicing Physician of prominence in Hagerstown until about 1814, when he removed to Kentucky, where it is said he was family Physician of Brother Henry Clay for many years. At the May Communication 1806 Dr. Crawford declined re-election as Grand Master and Dr. Pindell was elected. He was not present at the time nor at any later Communication of the Grand Lodge, giving as the reason of his absence that he could not attend without sacrificing professional engagements and requesting that some other Brother be chosen in his stead. His case presents the anomaly of a Grand Master who was never present in the Grand Lodge nor exercised any of the functions of his office.

#### DR. TOBIAS WATKINS

was born in Maryland in 1780, was educated at St. Johns College at Annapolis, graduating in 1798, subsequently received the degree of M. D., at the Edinburgh Medical University in 1802. Practiced in Baltimore City and from 1813 to 1818 was an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army. From 1824 to 1830 he was fourth Auditor in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, where he died in 1855.

He was a member of Washington Lodge No. 3, and became Senior Grand Warden in 1808. Having served from 1809 to 1813 as Deputy, upon the death of Dr. Crawford he was elected Grand Master and served one year. He was again elected in 1816 and served two years. He was also prominent in all the other Branches of Masonry.

#### GOVERNOR LEVIN WINDER

was born September 4th, 1757, in Somerset County. At 18 he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, serving throughout the War, at the close of which he had attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He afterwards served in the State Legislature and was elected Governor in 1812, which position he

occupied during the War. He was elected Grand Master in 1814 and served two years. He was a zealous Mason from early manhood, having been Master of his Lodge (No. 37, at Princess Anne) at 25, and representing it in both the Conventions of 1783 and 1787. He died July 1st, 1819, in the 63rd year of his age, after a prolonged illness, venerated and esteemed by all classes of citizens.

#### COLONEL PETER LITTLE

was born in Pennsylvania, December 11th, 1775. Came to Baltimore in 1789 and learned the trade of watchmaker and silversmith. Represented his constituency in the State Legislature and then in Congress. Having voted in favor of the War with Great Britain he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the command of the 38th Regiment U. S. Infantry, which he retained till the close of the War. He subsequently served again in the State Legislature and a second time in Congress for a period of thirteen years.

He was made a Mason in Concordia Lodge in 1797, was elected Grand Secretary in 1798, Grand Treasurer in 1840, Senior Grand Warden in 1811, Deputy in 1813 and again in 1816 and 1817 and Grand Master in 1818 and 1819. He died February 5th, 1830, at the age of 55.

#### CHARLES WIRGMAN

was a native of London and came to this City with his brother Peter about the beginning of the present century, the two engaging in the shipping business on South Gay street. He was made a Mason in Cassia Lodge in 1811 and subsequently served several terms as Worshipful Master. He was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1816 and continued as such until 1820, when he was selected as Grand Master. Re-elected in May 1821, he died on the 28th August following. A clerk in his employ having contracted Yellow Fever he visited him and contracted the disease, dying three days later. He was an intimate friend of Brothers Benjamin C. Howard and Jonathan Meredith. Owing to the cause of his death the Grand

Lodge could not attend his funeral, but at the November Communication following, the brethren proceeded to St. Paul's P. E. Church (of which he had been an active member), where Rev. Brother Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt, Grand Chaplain, conducted funeral services and Brother Howard pronounced an eulogy upon his life and character.

#### GENERAL WILLIAM H. WINDER

was born February 18th, 1775, in Somerset County, being a nephew of the Governor. After a liberal preliminary education he studied law, becoming meanwhile an intimate friend of Mr. Roger B. Taney, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States. Removing to Baltimore in 1802 he immediately took front rank in his profession with such competitors as Luther Martin, William Pinkney and Robert Goodloe Harper.

At the commencement of the War with Great Britain he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel, and in the following Spring was promoted to Brigadier. At Stony Creek he was taken prisoner and was held as a hostage by the British, but was subsequently released upon parole in order to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. This he accomplished successfully, and his visit to Baltimore was the occasion of a brilliant ovation from all classes of citizens. Returning to Canada in accordance with the terms of his parole, he was soon after exchanged and resumed his command.

He was in command at the unfortunate Battle of Bladensburg, for the result of which he was unfairly criticised by a Committee of Congress. He immediately applied to the President for a Court of Enquiry, and General Scott with Colonels Fenton and Drayton were appointed for the purpose. This Court after a full hearing acquitted him of all blame for the disaster, commending his action in the premises as "highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate."

He was elected Master of Concordia in 1816 and Junior Grand Warden the same year, serving until 1820 when he

was appointed Deputy by Brother Wirgman, whom he succeeded as Grand Master. He served two years and was again elected in May, 1824, but was ill at the time and died three days later. He was buried in St. Paul's graveyard, corner German and Fremont streets, with appropriate Masonic and Military ceremonies, but his remains were subsequently removed to Greenmount Cemetery.

#### GENERAL BENJAMIN C. HOWARD

was born in Baltimore on the 4th November, 1792, being the third son of Col. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame. He was educated at Princeton, studied law and practiced in early life. He was Captain of the Mechanical Volunteers in the War of 1812-14. After the close of the war he became interested in politics, serving several sessions in the House of Delegates and State Senate, and subsequently ten years in the U. S. House of Representatives. Later he became Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, and published twenty-four volumes of the Decisions of that august tribunal. He was offered the mission to Russia by President Van Buren but declined it, as also the candidacy for nomination for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1848.

He was made a Mason in Cassia Lodge on the 19th January, 1813, soon after was chosen Master, and continued zealous in his attachment to the Craft throughout a long and eventful life. In May, 1814, as a youth of 23, he was elected Grand Secretary and served three years. In 1818 he was appointed Deputy by Grand Master Little, but gracefully yielded to Genl. Winder two years later, serving as Senior Grand Warden during 1820 and 1821. He was again Deputy under Grand Master Winder in 1822 and 23, and was unanimously chosen Grand Master at General Winder's death in 1824. This position he held until 1841 inclusive—18 years—making a continuous service of 27 years in the installed offices of the Grand Lodge. He was but thirty-one and a half years old when first elected Grand Master, and was consequently the youngest ever chosen in Maryland.

During his Grand Mastership anti-Masonry had its rise, its climax and its decline. While pulpit, press and rostrum vied with each other in denunciations, Brother Howard with calm dignity, patient forbearance and heroic fortitude stood nobly at his post, a living refutation of the written libels and spoken slanders upon the Institution. He was often consulted by Brethren in other States during the emergency, and his counsels, especially in Vermont where the persecution was most bitter, were eagerly availed of.

He died on the 6th March, 1872, in the 81st year of his age, venerated and esteemed by all classes of citizens, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge.

#### CHARLES GILMAN

was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, December 14th, 1793. Studied law and practiced in the Courts of his native State, and also of our own State upon his removal to Baltimore in 1833. He was made a Mason in his native city in 1823 and at once became zealous in Lodge and Chapter. In 1830 he became Deputy and in 1832 was elected Grand Master of New Hampshire. Upon his removal to Baltimore he became active in Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, rendering efficient services in all. Was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Maryland from 1836 to 1841 and of the General Grand Chapter U. S., from 1835 to 1850. In 1856 he was elected General Grand High Priest of the United States.

He served as Deputy by appointment of Grand Master Howard from 1838 to 1842, when he was promoted to Grand Master, which position he occupied with great acceptability for seven years. He then removed to California and worked zealously in the establishment of Masonry there. In April 1850 he presided over the Convention which organized the Grand Lodge of California and was proffered the Grand Mastership, but declined it upon the ground that his residence in that State was only temporary and that he would soon return to Maryland.

Upon his return to this State his interest in Masonry continued unabated; health failed, however, during the later years of his life and he died after a prolonged illness on the 9th September, 1861.

#### DR. CHARLES H. OHR

was born in 1812 and is the senior surviving Past Grand Master, though considerably younger in years than Brother Latrobe. In earlier life he lived in Baltimore but for many years past has resided in Cumberland, where he continues in active practice, not hesitating to undertake surgical operations when occasions require. He was made a Mason in Friendship Lodge at Williamsport, in September 1839, was subsequently Master of Tonoloway Lodge at Hancock and aided his brother-in-law, Brother Daniel A. Piper, in resuscitating old Washington Lodge after the Morgan excitement.

His services in the re-establishment of confidence in the Institution and disseminating the "work" after the long interval of lethargy among the Lodges entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the Craft, but he acquired even more distinction as a Law giver among the Fraternity. His Reports on Correspondence attracted attention throughout the whole country and are looked upon both at home and elsewhere as among the ablest productions to be found anywhere in the lore of Masonry.

He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1845 and Grand Master in 1849, serving three years. He was also Grand High Priest of Maryland during 1868-69-70, and was elected Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of the United States at its Triennial Convocation in Baltimore, in 1871.

#### DR. JOHN D. READEL

was born in Philadelphia in 1790 and his parents removed to Baltimore about five years later. He was a very energetic student from early life and after a through preliminary education studied medicine, travelling extensively abroad for several years thereafter. In 1816 he was made a Mason in Ami-

cable Lodge and soon after was chosen as Master. In 1820 he was elected Grand Secretary and served for six years. Was appointed Deputy in 1847 and 1848 by Grand Master Gilman and again in 1851 by Dr. Ohr, whom he succeeded as Grand Master in 1852, serving one year. He died on the last of May 1854, and was buried by his Brethren of the Grand Lodge in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Grand Master Webb in announcing his death says of him: "He died as he lived, an exemplary man and a true Mason."

#### CHARLES WEBB

was born in Baltimore, April 21st, 1820. His father (of the same name) came from Portsmouth, England, 10 years before and participated in the defence of Baltimore in 1814, being stationed at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. The old gentleman established the soap and candle factory on Ensor street, and took into partnership his sons Charles and James as soon as they became of age. Upon the death of their father the sons continued the business, but shortly afterwards Charles withdrew from the firm and became associated with the late James Armstrong in the same business on Concord street. In 1848 Mr. Armstrong withdrew, leaving the business in the hands of Brother Webb and his nephew, Thomas Armstrong, who have ever since continued under the original designation of James Armstrong & Co.

Brother Webb has always been an active, public spirited citizen, taking a liberal interest in politics but never held office except on one occasion, when he was appointed by Mayor Kane as Collector of City taxes, remaining under the succeeding administration of Mayor Latrobe. He introduced a new system of prompt collection hitherto unknown, but which has been adhered to ever since and has resulted greatly to the advantage of the City's finances.

Brother Webb was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge in 1845, of which both his father and brother were members. He served in various minor capacities and for several years



as Wor. Master. Was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1851 and two years later Grand Master, serving three years and again another term in 1857. At his first election he was but thirty-three years of age, being the youngest Grand Master in Maryland except Brother Benjamin C. Howard.

#### REV. JAMES A. MCKENNEY

was a native of Kent County, and from early manhood a Protestant Episcopal Clergyman, having been educated at the General Theological Seminary in New York in company with the late Bishop Whittingham.

He was made a Mason in Corinthian Lodge in 1852 and soon after became its Master. He was appointed Grand Lecturer in 1855 and in 1856 was elected Grand Master, serving a year. He died, a bachelor, on the 20th November, 1880, in his 74th year. He was a ripe, scholar and able Theologian.

#### CHARLES GOODWIN

was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1797, and was made a Mason there in 1822. He removed to Baltimore in 1835 and ten years later became a member of Washington Lodge No. 3. In 1846 he was elected Master and continued in office till 1850. He was chosen Senior Grand Warden in 1848 and Grand Master in 1858, serving a year in each position. He was also active in the work of the Chapter, presiding first over Phoenix and later as the first High Priest of St. Johns. In 1855 he was elected as Scribe of the Grand Chapter of the State and a year later as King.

He was an active and prosperous merchant and occupied prominent positions of trust in the community, being President of the Franklin Bank during the latter part of his life. He died August 7th, 1874, age 77.

#### GENERAL ANTHONY KIMMEL

born in Baltimore in the latter part of the last century, educated at St. Mary's College, was one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812-14. Afterwards he took an active part in

Militia affairs, attaining the rank of Major General; participated in the public reception of the Marquis De la Fayette in 1824.

Made a Mason in Concordia Lodge No. 13, March 19th, 1818, but subsequently removed to Frederick County. He took great interest in politics, serving several times as a member of the State Senate. He was also greatly interested in Agricultural affairs and was proud of the Soubriquet "the Farmer of Linganore," which he enjoyed for many years. He was a zealous Mason and on one occasion when returning from abroad, brought home an old Latin Bible (that carried in the procession to-day), printed in 1482, which he had bought in Rome and presented to the Grand Lodge at November Communication 1852. He was elected S. G. W., in 1832 serving 4 years, D. G. M. in 1842 serving 3 years and again in 1857. Two years later he was chosen Grand Master and served a year in that position. He died at his home (Linganore), in Frederick County, on the 25th of April, 1871, and his remains were brought to the City and interred in the Churchyard N. W. Corner Paca and Lombard streets.

#### GENERAL JOHN SUMMERFIELD BERRY

was born in Baltimore, June 18th, 1822; was educated at Dickinson College, and commenced his business career as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1845 he entered into co-partnership with his brother in law, the late John Hurst, in the wholesale dry goods trade, from which he retired eleven years later after an active and prosperous career.

In 1857 he was elected a Delegate to the State Legislature, and upon its assembling was chosen Speaker of the House. Though without previous experience he proved a most acceptable presiding officer. In 1861 he was again elected a member of the House of Delegates, and a second time was chosen Speaker. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. In 1862 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Governor Bradford, and continued throughout that and the succeeding administration of Governor Swann.

He was made a Mason in Adherence Lodge, No. 88, in the early part of 1850, and two years later became Worshipful Master. In 1856 he was elected Deputy and four years later Grand Master, serving two years, and again another term in 1869.

Like the other Past Grand Masters of Maryland he is a regular attendant upon the sessions of the Grand Lodge, freely contributing the benefits of his large experience and ripened judgment in the Councils of the Craft.

#### REV. JOHN N. MCJILTON, D. D.

was born in Baltimore in 1805. In earlier life he was attached to the Methodist Church, but was ordained as a Protestant Episcopal clergyman by Bishop Whittingham in 1841. He rendered efficient services in the Church and in the cause of Education, having been Treasurer of the Board of Public School Commissioners a number of years. His literary efforts are preserved in quite a number of published volumes of Sermons and Addresses, as also two of Poems.

His first appearance in the Reports of the Grand Lodge is at May Communication, 1845, where he is recorded as a member of Warren Lodge; subsequently he dimitted to Corinthian No. 93, of which he became Master. He was for quite a number of years Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, and his reports attracted great attention because of the ability displayed in them.

He was elected Grand Master in 1862, serving one year. He died April 13, 1875, aged 75 years.

#### JOHN COATES

was born in Baltimore, January 14th, 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent. He commenced life very early as a dry goods clerk, but the firm by whom he was employed having failed he determined to become a mechanic, and served his time as a Carpenter's apprentice. In 1822 he started out on his own account and became quite an active builder. In 1824 he

engaged in the Lumber trade in partnership with a brother of the late Judge Glenn. Surviving his partner he continued an active and prosperous business career until a short time prior to his death. He occupied various positions of trust in the community—Director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Western Bank and Eutaw Savings Bank; and for many years President of the Union Fire Insurance Company.

He was made a Mason in Warren Lodge immediately upon arriving at manhood. Having served as Master he continued as Treasurer of the Lodge 35 years. In 1859 he was elected Deputy and in 1863 was chosen Grand Master, serving for six consecutive terms.

He died September 24th, 1871, after a prolonged illness, and was buried with Masonic ceremony by the Grand Lodge.

#### JOHN H. B. LATROBE

was born in Philadelphia, May 4th, 1803. After thorough early training at school he was appointed a Cadet at West Point in 1818, and would have been graduated in the class of 1821 but for his resignation, caused by the death of his father. He stood first in his class at West Point and his resignation was a source of great disappointment and regret to the Commandant, General Thayer, who had foretold for him a brilliant career in the Engineer Corps. Having studied law under General Robert Goodloe Harper, he was admitted to the Bar in 1825 and for more than sixty years has been engaged in a most active and engrossing practice.

His thorough knowledge of mechanics coupled with his admirable facility with pencil and brush and early training in engineering, eminently qualified him for the management of patent cases, in which he probably has had larger and more successful experience than any other lawyer that this country has ever produced. His services have been called into requisition in all parts of the Country and on one occasion he spent nearly a year in professional employment in Russia.

His experience, however, has not been confined to patent cases, but has involved the whole range of general practice.

And yet he has found abundant opportunities in his busy life to devote to numerous other employments. Both in Literary and Artistic pursuits he has been busily engaged, his habit of industry being so confirmed that rest or recreation seemed almost unknown to him. Of robust constitution, powerful physique and yet highly nervous temperament and tireless energy, he is still a splendid illustration of a "*mens sana in corpore sano*", notwithstanding his advanced age.

His Lectures, Addresses and Orations upon public and private occasions, on literary and scientific subjects would fill volumes in addition to numerous published books written at odd moments when other men are wont to enjoy their *otium cum dignitate*.

In 1828 he was engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to secure the right of way for the road, and he has ever since continued as Counsel of the Company. He was the founder of the Maryland Institute, and after its destruction by fire in 1835 he was foremost in the reorganization of the present Institution of the same name. He was largely instrumental in the establishment and success of the American Colonization Society, and for many years has been President of the Maryland Historical Society.

Though never in political life his advice has been largely sought by men of all parties in the discharge of public functions, National, State and Municipal. His many gratuitous services in behalf of the City of Baltimore have endeared him to all classes of citizens, and the Masonic Fraternity owe him a large debt of gratitude for his skillful management of the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge at a time when difficulties seemed insurmountable and a disgraceful collapse impossible to avoid.

He was made a Mason in the Winder Lodge in 1827 and soon after became its Master. He was unanimously chosen

Grand Master for eight consecutive years, commencing in 1870, and his retirement was the cause of the most sincere regret among the Brethren.

#### JOHN M. CARTER.

The writer was born in Baltimore, February 5th, 1843, made a Mason in Annapolis Lodge during a temporary residence in that City, in January 1866; elected Master of Fidelity Lodge in June, 1872; Junior Grand Warden, 1875; Senior Grand Warden, 1876 and '77; Grand Master, 1878 and '79; Grand High Priest, 1885 and '86.

#### JOHN S. TYSON.

Born in Baltimore, May 22d, 1837; was educated at West Haverford College, near Philadelphia; studied Civil Engineering, and was for a short time employed on the construction of the West Virginia Railroad, (now known as the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) and also on the Western River Improvements, conducted by the United States Government. Afterwards studied law under his father, (of the same name), who was a lawyer of prominence and a zealous Mason. In 1864 was a delegate from Howard County in the State Legislature, but has since taken no active part in politics. Was made a Mason in Patmos Lodge No. 70, at Ellicott City, 1867; filled various offices in the Lodge; served as W. M. six or seven years. Afterwards became a member of Kedron Lodge No. 148, and was twice elected its W. Master; served two years as S. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge, two years as D. G. Master and five years as Grand Master. Brother Tyson has also served the Grand Lodge in various capacities on Committees, especially as Chairman of Committee on Correspondence. He has also been active in other branches of Masonry, serving twice as High Priest of Phoenix Royal Arch Chapter No. 7, and subsequently as Grand High Priest of the State.

He is also Past Eminent Commander of Baltimore Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Past Deputy Grand Commander of the State in the A. and A. S. Rite; in which he has attained the 32nd degree.

#### THOMAS J. SHRYOCK

was born in Baltimore, February 27th, 1851. His father, the late Henry S. Shryock, and mother were both natives of the Shenandoah Valley, Va. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Shields, was a zealous member of Brook Lodge in Alexandria. On the occasion of Lafayette's visit to that City in 1824, Mrs. Shryock, then a little girl, was selected to recite a children's welcome to the Marquis, the occasion being a Masonic parade, and often in after life when recurring to the subject the good mother urged her boys to become Masons.

Brother Shryock became an active business man early in life, and is now conducting the most extensive lumber trade in our own City and Washington.

He became a Mason in Waverly Lodge in 1876, was elected Master the following year and served two terms. He has also been active in other branches of Masonry, being Past High Priest of Druid Chapter, Past Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery and thrice Illustrions Grand Master of the Grand Council of the State, as also Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter.

After a year's service as Grand Inspector he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1879, Senior Grand Warden in 1880, Deputy Grand Master in 1884, Grand Master in 1885 and again in 1886.

His management of the finances of the Grand Lodge has been admirable and with each recurring session the Craft are gratified with the report of some new reduction in the debt and relief from the burden to be carried.

With the exception of Brothers Howard and Webb he is the youngest Grand Master in Maryland, and in all that pertains to the welfare of the Craft he is surely one of the most successful.

The first century of the Grand Lodge has ended and to-day we are fairly started upon the new era. The grey dawn of an early morn has already overspread the horizon. The century behind us has witnessed wonderful changes. At its birth it found thirteen feeble Colonies, a narrow fringe along the Atlantic shore, just freed from the domination of the mother Country at the expense of a long and exhaustive war, and menaced upon the Western border by hostile savage tribes. A young Republic, just tottering upon infantile feet and only exempt from incursion by reason of the broad sea separating it from Europe's marauders. To-day a mighty empire, stretching from the lakes to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, teeming with fifty-five millions of inhabitants and maintaining the proudest, happiest and most secure position in the whole family of nations, the admiration and emulation of all its sisters.

The century has witnessed the introduction of the steam-boat and locomotive and the application of steam in almost every department of mechanism, the wonders of electricity, the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, sewing machine and reaper. It has furnished scientific development and progress beside which the aggregated wisdom of the Ptolemies was but as child's play. It has penetrated successfully the mysteries of the dark continent, discovered the sources of the Nile and well nigh unlocked the icy fetters of the Polar sea.

It has discovered the potential amaesthetics, rendering surgical operations painless, averted the dangers of small pox by vaccination, conquered the fatal hydrophobia and arrested the ebbing tide of life at the very brink of the grave and restored vitality by the transfusion of blood.

It has introduced trial by jury in civil cases, abolished imprisonment for the debt and provided that all objections to evidence must be applied to its credibility rather than its admissibility.



It has witnessed the fierce conflicts and varying successes of the Latin, Teutonic and Anglo saxon races, and taught the nations of the globe to rely for prowess rather upon the arts of peace than the dread arbitrament of the sword. It has substituted universal common school education for the benighted ignorance of the masses.

It has abolished slavery in America and the British colonies and liberated the serfs in Russia. It has civilized and humanized the savage tribes of the forest and desert and carried the religion of the living God to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Freemasonry has all the while pursued the even tenor of its way. Surviving alike the conspiracies of the Illuminati and the open persecution of the Morgan zealots, it has risen, Phoenix like, from the ashes of its destruction, purified by the fire. It has presided at the birth of nations, stood sponsor at their baptism and united in requiems for their repose.

The century behind us has been rolled away as a scroll and added to the ages of the past. Parting the rift of heaven we may, with the eye of faith, see the grander achievements of the era upon which we have already entered. Standing to-day at the closed portals of the old and upon the open threshold of the new, may we not, in the language of the first message over the magnetic telegraph, fervently exclaim:

“WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?”

	GRAND MASTERS.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS	SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.
1787	John Coats.....	Peregrine Lethrbury	Thomas Bourke.....
1788	" " .....	" "	" " .....
1789	" " .....	" "	John Done.....
1790	" " .....	" "	Nicholas Hammond....
1791	Peregrine Lethrbury	Nicholas Hammond	John Erskine.....
1792	" " .....	" "	" " .....
1793	John Coats.....	Henry Wilmans ...	" " .....
1794	Henry Wilmans....	David Kerr.....	Joseph Clark.....
1795	David Kerr.....	Joseph Clark.....	Robert Ferguson.....
1796	" " .....	Gustavus R. Brown.	John Weaver.....
1797	Gustavus R. Brown.	William Belton....	Tobias Lewis.....
1798	William Belton....	Andrew Wiesenthal	David Crane.....
1799	William Thomas....	John Crawford .....	Levin Handy.....
1800	" " .....	" "	Gabriel Christie.....
1801	John Crawford.....	Roger Nelson.....	Basil Wood.....
1802	" " .....	" "	Jesse Green.....
1803	" " .....	" "	Allen B. Duckett.....
1804	" " .....	" "	" " .....
1805	" " .....	" "	John Gassaway.....
1806	Richard Pindell....	John Kilty .....	Frisby Tilghman.....
1807	John Crawford.....	" " .....	John Scott.....
1808	" " .....	John Scott.....	Tobias Watkins .....
1809	" " .....	Tobias Watkins....	Alexander McCormick..
1810	" " .....	" " .....	Archibald Vanhorn....
1811	" " .....	" " .....	Peter Little.....
1812	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1813	Tobias Watkins .....	Peter Little.....	Thomas Jennings.....
1814	Levin Winder.....	William Camp.....	" " .....
1815	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1816	Tobias Watkins. ..	Peter Little.....	Charles Wirgman.....
1817	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1818	Peter Little.....	Benjamin C. Howard	" " .....
1819	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1820	Charles Wirgman...	William H. Winder.	Benjamin C. Howard....
1821	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1822	William H. Winder.	Benjamin C. Howard	William Steuart.....
1823	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1824	Benjamin C. Howard	William Steuart....	Robert H. Goldsborough
1825	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1826	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1827	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1828	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1829	" " .....	" " .....	Edward G. Woodyear...
1830	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1831	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1832	" " .....	" " .....	Anthony Kimmell.....
1833	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1834	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1835	" " .....	" " .....	" " .....
1836	" " .....	" " .....	Israel D. Maulsby.....

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	GRAND TREASURERS.	
John Done.....	Charles Gardiner.....	Samuel Earle...	1787
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1788
Nicholas Hammond.....	" ".....	" ".....	1789
Joseph Larey.....	" ".....	" ".....	1790
William Martin.....	" ".....	David Kerr.....	1791
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1792
Joseph Clark.....	" ".....	" ".....	1793
Richards Johns.....	Lambert Smith.....	William Jacobs.....	1794
John Weaver.....	Greenb'ry Goldsborough.....	Alexander McClaskey.....	1795
William Belton.....	Philip Eckel.....	" ".....	1796
Abraham Jarrett.....	Pierce L. Tanner.....	Thomas B. Hugo.....	1797
Samuel Jacobs.....	Peter Little.....	George Woelper.....	1798
Roger Nelson.....	Samuel Vincent.....	" ".....	1799
Jesse Green.....	" ".....	William McDonald..	1800
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1801
Tubman Lowes.....	" ".....	William Bull... ..	1802
" ".....	" ".....	James L. Hawkins.....	1803
Robert H. Goldsborough.....	" ".....	Peter Little.....	1804
Frisby Tilghman.....	Samuel Cole.....	" ".....	1805
Robert H. Goldsborough.....	Oliver B. Hays.....	" ".....	1806
Leonard Frailey.....	J. Lewis Wampler.....	" ".....	1807
Otho S. Williams.....	" ".....	Abraham Larsh.....	1808
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1809
John Fisher.....	" ".....	" ".....	1810
Samuel Ringgold.....	John Wales.....	" ".....	1811
Peter Gault.....	" ".....	" ".....	1812
" ".....	Archibald Dobbin.....	" ".....	1813
" ".....	" ".....	Edward G. Woodyear.....	1814
William H. Winder.....	Benjamin C. Howard...	" ".....	1815
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1816
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1817
" ".....	Richard Mackubin.....	" ".....	1818
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1819
William P. Farquhar.....	John D. Readell.....	" ".....	1820
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1821
Israel D. Maulsby.....	" ".....	" ".....	1822
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1823
Otho Williams.....	" ".....	" ".....	1824
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1825
" ".....	Thomas Phenix.....	" ".....	1826
Dennis Claude.....	" ".....	" ".....	1827
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1828
William H. Barroll.....	" ".....	Robert Neilson.....	1829
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1830
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1831
Thomas Burchenal.....	" ".....	Francis J. Dallam.....	1832
Israel D. Maulsby.....	George W. Williamson..	" ".....	1833
" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	1834
" ".....	Richard Mackubin.....	Samuel Keerl..	1835
Thomas Hayward.....	" ".....	" ".....	1836

	GRAND MASTERS.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.	SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.
1837	Benjamin C. Howard	William Steuart.....	Israel D. Maulsby.....
1838	" "	Charles Gilman.....	Thomas Hayward.....
1839	" "	" "	William Denny.....
1840	" "	" "	" "
1841	" "	" "	" "
1842	Charles Gilman.....	Anthony Kimmell..	" "
1843	" "	" "	Thomas Hayward.....
1844	" "	" "	" "
1845	" "	Hugh Ely.....	J. R. W. Dunbar.....
1846	" "	" "	Daniel A. Piper.....
1847	" "	John D. Readel.....	M. Topham Evans....
1848	" "	" "	Charles Goodwin.....
1849	Charles H. Ohr. .	Thomas H. Hicks..	Enoch S. Courtney....
1850	" "	Simeon Alden.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....
1851	" "	John D. Readel.....	Charles Webb.....
1852	John D. Readel.....	John F. Hopkins....	Lawrence Sangston....
1853	Charles Webb.....	William Denny.....	Edward T. Owens.....
1854	" "	Edward T. Owens..	J. M. S. Maccubbin....
1855	" "	" "	George I. Kennard.....
1856	James A. McKenney	John S. Berry.....	James Bruster.....
1857	Charles Webb.....	Anthony Kimmell..	William McClymont....
1858	Charles Goodwin...	John J. Heckart....	William Campbell.....
1859	Anthony Kimmell...	John Coates.....	John L. Yeates.....
1860	John S. Berry.....	Nicholas Brewer....	Samuel M. Haller.....
1861	" "	" "	W. L. W. Seabrook....
1862	John N. McJilton...	W. L. W. Seabrook.	James Logue.....
1863	John Coates.....	" "	William J. Wroth.....
1864	" "	John A. Lynch.....	" "
1865	" "	Francis Burns....	Lawrence Sangston....
1866	" "	" "	" "
1867	" "	" "	" "
1868	" "	" "	" "
1869	John S. Berry.....	" "	Lucius A. C. Gerry....
1870	John H. B. Latrobe.	" "	" "
1871	" "	" "	" "
1872	" "	" "	" "
1873	" "	" "	John S. Tyson.....
1874	" "	" "	" "
1875	" "	" "	Charles E. Hayward...
1876	" "	" "	John M. Carter.....
1877	" "	" "	" "
1878	John M. Carter.....	John S. Tyson.....	Edmund J. Oppelt.....
1879	" "	" "	Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas.
1880	John S. Tyson.....	Woodw'd Abrahamis	Thomas J. Shryock...
1881	" "	" "	Albert Ritchie.....
1882	" "	" "	" "
1883	" "	" "	William M. Isaac.....
1884	" "	Thomas J. Shryock.	Edward T. Schultz....
1885	Thomas J. Shryock.	George L. McCahan.	Henry Lloyd.....
1886	" "	" "	" "

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	GRAND TREASURERS.	
Thomas Hayward.....	Richard Mackubin	Samuel Keerl.....	1837
William Denny.....	" "	" ".....	1838
Thomas Burchenal.....	" "	" ".....	1839
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1840
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1841
Cornelius Smith.....	Joseph Robinson..	" ".....	1842
" ".....	" "	Christian G. Peters...	1843
" ".....	" "	Samuel Keerl.....	1844
Charles H. Ohr.....	" "	Christian G. Peters...	1845
Robert C. Morse.....	" "	Jesse T. Peters.....	1846
Robert Denny.....	" "	" ".....	1847
George M. Lamb.....	" "	Samson Cariss.....	1848
John W. Ball.....	" "	" ".....	1849
Robert Y. Starr.....	" "	" ".....	1850
John J. Heckart.....	" "	" ".....	1851
Samuel M. Magraw..	" "	" ".....	1852
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1853
George I. Kennard.....	" "	" ".....	1854
James Bruster....	" "	" ".....	1855
William McClymont....	" "	" ".....	1856
Robert Gallaher....	" "	" ".....	1857
Samuel M. Haller.....	" "	" ".....	1858
" ".....	" "	Frederick Fickey, Jr.	1859
James S. Chaplain.....	" "	" ".....	1860
James Logue.....	" "	" ".....	1861
William H. Jordan.....	" "	" ".....	1862
Andrew K. Stake.....	Jacob H. Medairy	" ".....	1863
Walter H. Thompson...	" "	" ".....	1864
Levin Woolford.....	" "	" ".....	1865
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1866
Charles A. Wailes.....	" "	" ".....	1867
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1868
George L. McCahan....	" "	" ".....	1869
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1870
William A. Cunningham	" "	" ".....	1871
" ".....	" "	Woodward Abrahams	1872
E. Hall Richardson.....	" "	" ".....	1873
Charles E. Hayward....	" "	" ".....	1874
John M. Carter.....	" "	" ".....	1875
Edmund J. Oppelt.....	" "	" ".....	1876
Charles G. Edwards....	" "	" ".....	1877
Isaac Amos.....	" "	" ".....	1878
Thomas J. Shryock.....	" "	" ".....	1879
Edwin L. Parker, Jr....	" "	James D. Mason.....	1880
William F. Cochran....	" "	" ".....	1881
J. Augustus Parsons....	" "	" ".....	1882
Graham Dukehart.....	" "	" ".....	1883
John W. Horn.....	" "	" ".....	1884
William H. Martin.....	" "	" ".....	1885
" ".....	" "	William H. Shryock..	1886



Benediction

By Rev. Fielder Israel, D. D.

Grand Chaplain,

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.





## Benediction.

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God,

Be honor and glory forever and ever.

May this Grand Lodge ever be preserved in Purity, Power, Authority and Usefulness ; In the East, by the Wisdom of the Divine Law ; In the West by the strength of the Divine Righteousness ; In the South by the Beauty of Divine Love.

May the Lord God of our Fathers, grant unto us, and to the Craft everywhere dispersed throughout the world, as he did unto them, the virtues of His grace and the visions of His glory.

And now, men, women and children, and all here assembled, may the peace of God that passeth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of one another forever.

Amen and Amen.

So mote it be.



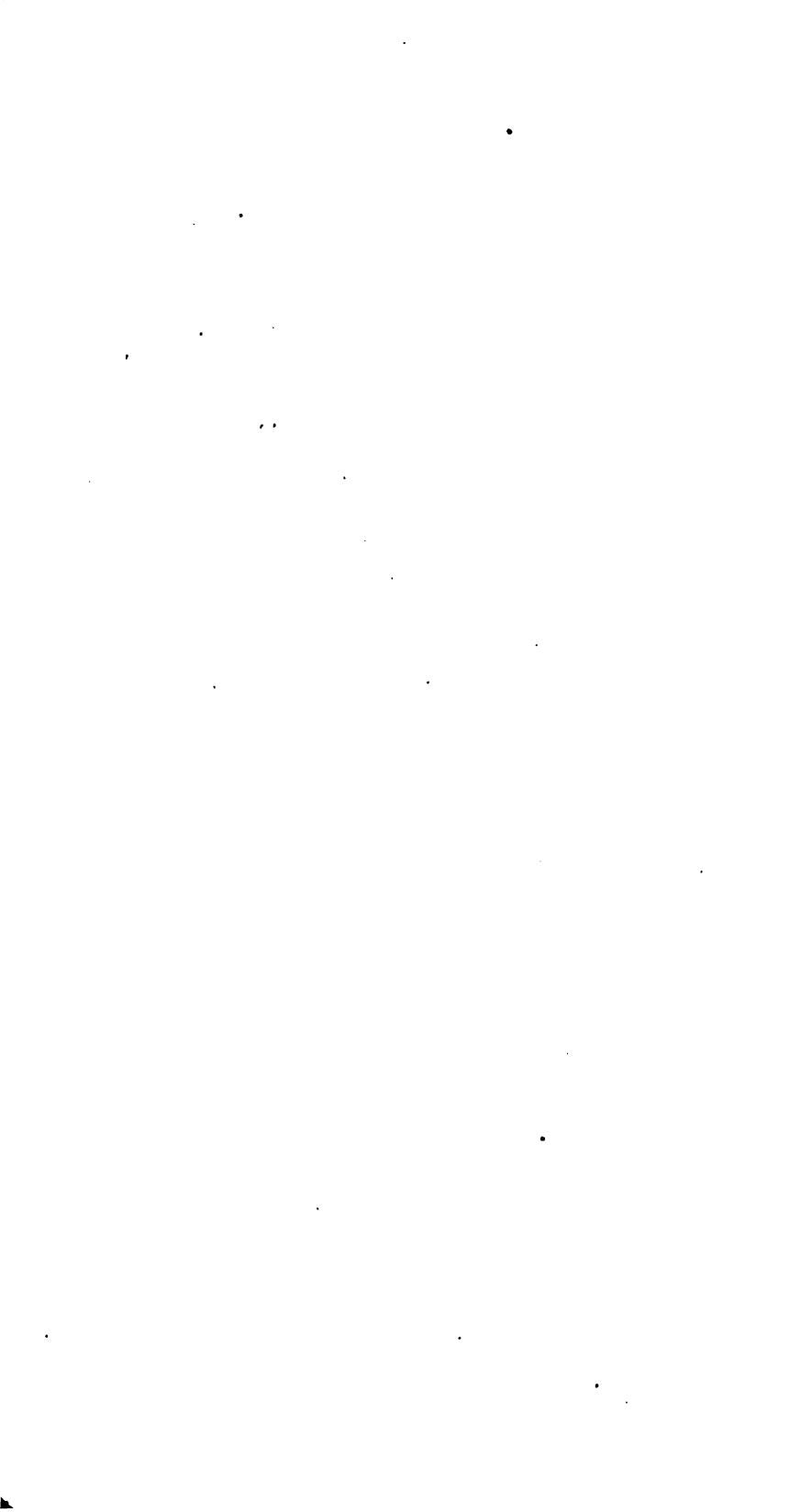
# Capitular Medal





# Centennial Medal.





Banquet

Complimentary to

≡•≡ Visiting Grand Officers, ≡•≡

Hotel Rennett,

May 12th, 7 P. M.





# Menu.

AMONTILLADO  
SHERRY.

GREEN TURTLE. CONSOMME

ZELTINGER  
MOSELL.

FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER SAUCE.

CUCUMBER SALAD.

FILET OF BEEF, LARDED, MUSHROOM SAUCE.

MOET  
& CHANDON  
WHITE SEAL.

FRESH ASPARAGUS.

NEW POTATOES.

SPRING CHICKEN, A LA TALOUSE.

SPRING LAMB CUTLET. CREAM SAUCE.

GREEN PEAS.

STRING BEANS.

ST. JULIEN  
BRANDINBURG  
FRERES.

FRIED SOFT CRABS

TOMATOES MAYONAISE.

LETTUCE SALAD.

SMITHFIELD HAM.

ICE CREAMS.

WATER ICES AND CAKE.

CREAM DE ITALIENNE.

MAROON CREAM ICE.

COGNAC,  
OLD RYE.

CHERRY GLACE, TUTTI FRUTTI.

CREAM WAFERS.

MACCAROONS, &c.

FRUITS.

FLOWERS.

COFFEE.

CIGARS.

**Music.**

# POST PRANDIAL.



**M. W. Thos. J. Shryock, Grand Master,**  
**Presiding.**

**Brother John L. Thomas,**  
**Toast Master.**



Our Country.

SUPPORTED BY WISDOM, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

*Sceno D. Nickerson, P. G. M. Mass.*

The Grand Lodge of Maryland.

*John H. B. Latrobe, P. G. M. of Md.*

The City of Baltimore.

*His Honor, Mayor Hodges.*

Our Mother.

THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*Richard Vaux, P. G. M. Penn.*

## Our Daughter.

THE GRAND LODGE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*R. B. Donaldson, P. G. M. of the District.*

## George Washington.

THE MASTER WORKMAN OF HIS AGE.

*Hon. Jas. B. Sener, Fredericksburg Lodge, Va.*

## Masonry Universal.

*J. Fred. Walker, Grand Master of Quebec.*

## The Temple of Masonry.

ITS GOLDEN GATES OPEN BUT TO THE MAGIC PASSWORD,  
DEPOSITED IN THE BOSOMS OF THE FAITHFUL.

*Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Salem Lodge, Mass.*

## Woman.

THOUGH NOT PERMITTED TO WORSHIP IN THE TEMPLE,  
SHE ENJOYS ITS PROTECTION AND ITS BLESSING.

"THE WIDOW'S CRUSE SHALL NEVER FAIL, NOR THE  
WIDOW'S SON FEEL WANT."

*Ellwood E. Thorne, P. G. M. of New York.*

## Grand Master Thos. J. Shryock.

### *Brethren:*

Having said to you so often that you are welcome, I think it superfluous to repeat it. We have endeavored in this celebration to maintain the reputation of Maryland and the City of Baltimore for hospitality and brotherly love. How well we have succeeded remains for you to say. The time has now come for the regular toasts, and we have in the City of Baltimore besides a Grand Master of Masons, a Grand Master of Toasts, so well known is he in our city, that a banquet of any kind, from one given by the Knights of St. Patrick to one by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland would be incomplete without him.

His acquaintance with all subjects, particularly Blue Lodge Masonry, is extended. He is one of the brightest lights in a bright Lodge; and though he has been demitted for a number of years, he reaffiliated within the past two weeks for the purpose of helping on our Celebration and especially of making this banquet a success. In view of his extensive knowledge upon all subjects, and particularly Masonry and Banquets, I have appointed him to the office of Toast Master; I refer to Brother, and I hope at some time to be, Most Worshipful, Jno. L. Thomas, our Toast Master.

BRO. THOMAS.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brothers :*

I have been a Master Mason for twenty-seven years, and this is the first time I ever held any office in the fraternity. I suppose the reason is that in Masonry the office seeks the man, and not the man the office. For twenty-seven years my Masonic duties have chiefly consisted in dodging the various offices that have been tendered me. To-night I am Toast Master, and this office has been thrust upon me by special dispensation and appointment by the Grand Master.

Now, although I am Toast Master for this occasion only, I do not want you to get confused and to suppose that I am postmaster. The Masonic fraternity does not recognize postmasters unless they happen to be men like Frank Brown, whom I am glad to see here to-night. He devoted a good portion of a month's pay to aid in entertaining our guests, and a liberal-minded postmaster like him is always welcome, and comes strictly under the "civil service,"—"to be continued in our next"—provided our next happens to be a Democrat. I rather prefer the office I hold to-night than that of Grand Master. To be sure, I have never been presented with any jewels; but you are my jewels, and I am proud of you.

Neither has the Prince of Wales appointed me as his deputy; but if he only knew me, I am satisfied he would do so. But if I ever go to London, which I hope to do one of these days, I will call upon Brother Albert Edward, and if he does not treat me as a Brother, and as a Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near Windsor Castle, and tender me the hospitality of the kingdom, I will be inclined to kick up a revolution, or stay with Gladstone, or Parnell in Ireland.

My duties here to night are two-fold—to introduce the speakers and to preserve order. I am satisfied I shall not have much trouble in performing the latter. How I shall perform the first I do not know, because not having celebrated any Centennial, I am a little rusty in Masonry. When

the next Centennial comes along, I hope to know more about it. There are some things about Masonry, however, that I am familiar with. I know there are three pillars, because I have leaned up against two of them on the night of an election, when the returns were coming in. Their names are "strength and wisdom." It requires strength and wisdom to hear the returns from this city and state, and also a pillar to lean up against. But I would not advise you to lean up against these pillars to-night, because I am afraid they are a little shaky—on account of my using them so much. Now, Brothers, this is a Centennial. It only comes once in a hundred years, and will not come again in our lifetime. You have come here to greet us, and you have come from all sections of the land. The Grand Lodges throughout the world have sent us their congratulations. We have met here after the labors of the last two days, to refresh and enjoy ourselves. Our Order is a grand and glorious one, and its tenets, properly carried out, must redound to the benefit of humanity. Masonry cannot make a perfect man, but it can do much to make an imperfect one better, if he will live up to its duties and requirements.

To quote the beautiful and expressive utterances of Grand Master Boyd, of Missouri, in his Annual Address to the Grand Lodge of that State :

"Out upon the plains of Egypt, anchored to a granite foundation, built with mathematical skill, demonstrating an accurate knowledge of astronomy, stands in all its magnificent, unapproachable grandeur, the great Pyramid, the first of the "seven wonders of the world." For more than four thousand years the storms of sand and dust and heat have beat about its base in vain ; for more than four thousand years it has stood a silent spectator of the conflicts of the ages, and looked down with an undisturbed serenity upon the rise and fall of nations, empires and kingdoms. Although of origin so remote as to be uncertain, yet the skill and accuracy displayed

in its erection surpass the skill and accuracy of the best work of our day. There it stands, coming up out of an unknown past, hoary with age, yet fresh with beauty, venerated for its antiquity, yet new in its accuracy and skill ; a study of to-day, a model of architecture, a monument of genius, firm, immovable, abiding forever.

"So, Brethren, out upon the plains of this active, restless, changeful, dangerous age, there arises, amidst this unrest, doubt, perplexity and agnosticism, like the great Pyramid, the Masonic order, built upon the idea of a Supreme Ruler, beginning and ending in the Great Architect of the Universe, coming up out of the deep unknown past, hoary with age, yet new and fresh with thought and principle : conservative, yet progressive ; old, yet always young with truth ; formal, yet vital ; profound, yet simple ; symbolic, yet clear ; silent, yet speaking with power, through all the avenues of thought and feeling—permanent, changeless, abiding forever. Against its foundations the waves of atheism are broken and dashed back into a sea of confusion, like the waves of the Levant, when they strike the immovable granite of Gibraltar."

It is because of this that I love Masonry, and it is for this reason that God will see to it, that Masonry shall not die.

In conclusion, let me say, after having enjoyed the Maryland productions that Mr. Rennert has set before you, I desire now to add another Maryland production, of which I am the exclusive owner. It is on

#### THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Ho ! Brothers of the mystic tie,  
We give you hearty greeting ;  
But dare not let this day pass by  
Unless it end—with eating.

A day like this but seldom comes,  
And our ancestral training  
Has taught us, when have ceased the drums,  
There's something else remaining.

"The day we celebrate," is one  
 That's been *so long* in coming,  
 That surely humor, wit and fun,  
 Should take the place of drumming.

Were our old great Grand Masters here,  
 They'd "call us off from labor,"  
 And "order up" the best brewed beer,  
 And call in ev'ry neighbor.

But Master Masons, we all know,  
 Learn to subdue their passions ;  
 And hence, the "craft" must go it slow  
 In taking in their rations.

And now that I'm Toast Master here,  
 And as such, am "to run it,"  
 I hereby interdict all beer,  
 And place "white seal" upon it.

So, Brothers, please attention pay !  
 The ammunition's ready !  
 And as each toast is drank, we pray  
 Each Brother will keep steady.





## RESPONSE OF PAST GRAND MASTER NICKERSON, OF MASS.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master:*

It is a singular fact that all the historians of our country have failed to give any credit to the Masonic Fraternity for the share it had in establishing our liberties. I happen to come, as your Toast Master has suggested, from a part of the country which, at the very beginning of the "little unpleasantness" between the mother country and the colonies, had a very important interest in the struggle. At that time nearly all the foreign commerce of North America was transacted through the Town of Boston. Its relative importance, as compared with other large settlements, was much greater then, than at the present time. The Rev. Andrew Burnaby, an English clergyman, who travelled extensively through the colonies in 1760, estimates the population of New York at that time as 16,000 or 17,000; that of Philadelphia at 18,000 or 20,000, having "a good assembly-room belonging to the Society of Free Masons," while he describes Boston, with a population of about the same number as Philadelphia, as "the metropolis of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, one of the largest and most flourishing towns in North America." In 1752, the Right Honorable, Alexander, Lord Colvill, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Success, was complimented by the Selectmen of Boston with a vote of thanks "for his services done to the town and good conduct since he had been upon the station." In his reply he declared himself "extremely sensible of the honor done him by the metropolis of America," and grateful to the freeholders and other inhabitants of this great town," He was raised in the Masters Lodge of Boston in 1750. At a still earlier date, Sept. 1st, 1736, our Provincial Grand Master, Henry Price, advised the Brethren of Glasgow Kilwinning Lodge of the Constitution of the First Lodge in Boston, which he described as "adorned with the most eminent gentlemen of this great town and kept up to its primitive beauty and purity." A century and a half has wrought great changes. Philadelphia and New York

were then each inferior to Boston in point of population, while in our day Philadelphia has twice as many inhabitants, and New York three or four times as many.

The large and valuable commerce of the "great town," suffered severely from the arbitrary and oppressive measures which the King and Parliament saw fit to adopt. You all know how bravely and obstinately those measures were resisted by a large proportion of the colonists of Massachusetts Bay. The leading men in that opposition were many of them members of our Fraternity. It is true we had in our ranks both patriots and tories. When we consider the violence and bitterness which characterized the contest, and the closeness and directness with which it came home to their business and bosoms, we are astonished that the harmony of their meetings was not more seriously disturbed than the records show.

About the year 1761, opinion was sharply divided in that colony in regard to what were called writs of assistance, the question being "whether the persons employed in enforcing the acts of trade should have the power to invoke generally the assistance of all the executive officers of the colony." The argument upon this question before the assembled judges of the colony was made in behalf of the crown by the Attorney-general, Jeremy Gridley, one of the most famous lawyers of his day and our Provincial Grand Master. His opponent was his pupil, James Otis, at that time a frequent attendant upon the meetings of the Grand Lodge. The case was hotly contested and the young advocate gained great reputation from his share in it, and practically obtained a victory; for, although the judges evaded a decision, such writs were not afterwards executed. So far as we are informed, this sharp encounter caused no interruption of the friendly relations between the two distinguished Brethren most actively engaged. The fame of the eloquent young orator has since

become world-wide, and one of the ways in which we have testified our appreciation of his talents, and our gratitude for his services is by giving his name to a Masonic Lodge located in the town where he was born.

As the contest waxed warmer we find our Brethren of the Mystic Tie coming to the front in every department. Dr. Joseph Warren was commissioned as Provincial Grand Master in 1769, by the Grand Master of Scotland. He was then only twenty-eight years of age. He was handsome, energetic and brave. Of the forty Communications of his Grand Lodge held during the succeeding five years he presided over all but four. Such regularity and constancy attest his interest in the Fraternity and his fidelity to duty. He was the first man of distinction to lay down his life in the cause of American liberty. He fell upon a field which has always been regarded as one of the most honorable and glorious in the annals of the Revolution. He was then the stay and support of a young family, engaged in a large and increasing practice as a physician, an active member of the numerous organizations then springing up for the protection of the liberties of the people, such as the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Correspondence, the Sons of Liberty and others, a frequent orator on anniversary occasions and at town meetings, a constant contributor to the columns of the press, and engaged in active correspondence with the leading men in all the thirteen colonies. As Masons, we may well feel a special pride in his record because during the few years in which he served his country so zealously in these various capacities, he was laboring diligently to promote the honor and usefulness of our Fraternity, and serving it most gracefully and acceptably in the capacity of Grand Master. To this day, of the many who thought it sweet and glorious to die for their country in that almost hopeless struggle, the memory of not one is more tenderly and lovingly cherished. We share with our countrymen in these emotions, but as Masons we love and honor,

and mourn our noble and zealous Grand Master. His Brethren were the first to search for his remains, the first to erect a monument to his memory, and they will be the last to cherish the sweet remembrance of his virtues.

His younger Brother, Dr. John Warren, is scarcely less worthy of honorable mention as a devoted patriot and a zealous Mason. He served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army and as Grand Master. In both capacities he displayed in a marked degree the qualities which distinguished the hero of Bunker Hill, energy, industry, fidelity to duty and the most exalted patriotism.

The history of New England at that period is crowded with the names of patriots and heroes who were active in Masonic work. You are familiar with the services rendered to their country by John Hancock, Paul Revere, Isaiah Thomas, John Sullivan, Israel Putnam and David Wooster. But few Brethren know that those patriots were at the same time devoted Masons and most of them occupying the highest positions in our ranks.

In Maryland there were Robert Gilmore, Mordecai Gist, Otho Holland Williams, Stephen Decatur, James Nicholson and a host of others, with the details of whose biographies, Masonic, as well as civil, you are doubtless more familiar than I am.

In Virginia we had the immortal Washington, of whom it will be the privilege of some other Brother to speak to you to-night. His Masonic character has been most shamefully traduced by anti-Masonic slanderers, and is to this day. You may rest assured, however, that he was to the day of his death a true and devoted Craftsman, and his remains were laid at rest in Mount Vernon after the most solemn and impressive ceremonies of our ritual, performed by his most intimate and life-long neighbors and friends.

From the same State came Peyton Randolph, Provincial Grand Master, who was selected as the first President of the

Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia in September, 1774. Probably he was chosen to that honorable and dignified position because he was the highest Masonic officer in the assembly. In May of the following year he was re-elected, but his health failing he resigned the position and Brother John Hancock succeeded him. In October, while still serving as a member, Brother Randolph died. In 1776, Hancock immortalized his name by affixing his magnificent signature to the Declaration of Independence.

Peyton Randolph was followed, as a member of the Continental Congress and as Grand Master of Virginia, by his nephew, Edmund Randolph. In the latter capacity he had the honor of granting a warrant for the Lodge at Alexandria, the petitioners for which requested that Washington might be named as the first Master.

In Pennsylvania we had Benjamin Franklin, who did such good service as a diplomatist in those times that so tried men's souls, and who received distinguished honors from the Fraternity of two hemispheres.

In the same manner, M. W. Grand Master, I might go on through the whole list of colonies which existed at that time, and which afterwards became States of the American Union, with many of these very Brethren in the most important and responsible official positions. Any Brother who studies the history of his country at that period will find its pages crowded with the names and the deeds of those to whom, in view of these suggestions, he will find himself bound by a new tie. The more deeply and closely he pursues his investigations the more firmly he will be convinced that Masonry had a most important and powerful influence upon the politics and the military affairs of the time.

To the fraternity of those days the people of this country owe a most profound obligation. The fact is but little understood or appreciated outside of our ranks; and indeed I fear it must be confessed that very few of our own number have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the debt.

Within the last few years some attention has been paid to the collection of the materials for this chapter of our history. Bro. Schultz has done exceedingly important and valuable service in this direction. The Craft, not only of Maryland, but of the whole country, are under the greatest obligation to him for gathering, at such great pains and at such expenditure of time and money and labor, the facts relating to your particular share in the glorious record.

We should not forget that the credit we have been claiming does not belong to any one State, or even to several of the largest States. It is the inheritance of the whole Masonic Fraternity throughout the country. The State of Massachusetts, perhaps the earliest in the field, is entitled only to a proportionate share and most heartily joins in the tribute to other localities.

We have all felt, enjoyed and appreciated the influence of Masonic principles. Among those most strongly impressed upon us are respect for law and obedience to the constituted authorities. One of the orators of the day, I think it was his Honor, the Mayor of your city, remarked this morning that it was becoming a common sentiment in this country that we had a little too much liberty in some respects. I rarely enter a Masonic Lodge without being forcibly reminded that there is at least one place where there is a will superior to my own; where an authority exists to which, for the time at least, my wishes and opinions must be subordinated; where prompt and implicit obedience is to be rendered under any and all circumstances. This is a useful, salutary lesson for us all to learn. This was the end for which our fathers so manfully contended: liberty regulated by law, established by the will of the governed, and founded upon the principles of eternal justice. May the Masonic Fraternity be found in the future, as it has ever been in the past, a strong bulwark for the maintenance and defence of true liberty under the protection of just and impartial laws.

## P. G. M. JOHN H. B. LATROBE'S RESPONSE.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

So much has been said of the history of the last hundred years, and especially so much of it as relates to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, whose Centennial Anniversary we are now celebrating, that it is difficult to select, in response to the toast, any subject that has not been fully exhausted, and, in this dilemma, I will venture to occupy my allotted time by personal recollections, of which memory is still able to recall. When, in 1825, I became a member of the Order, the Grand Lodge room was in the Masonic Temple, on St. Paul street, which it continued to occupy until the erection of the more pretentious, but not more convenient, edifice on Charles street. The Grand Lodge room, which is now appropriated to the Baltimore City Circuit Court, was very differently furnished from what it now is. In the East there was provided for the Most Worshipful Grand Master an elevated dais, under a heavy dome like canopy projecting some distance from the wall and supported by two sturdy nondescript columns : and besides the much more modest seats of the Grand Senior and Junior Wardens were ranges of scarlet desks on old-fashioned, slender legs, provided for representatives of Subordinate Lodges of the state. But the great feature of the room was the Grand Master's throne and canopy, which had, no doubt, been regarded a rare specimen of architectural skill. Here, when I became, as master of Winder Lodge, No. 77, a member of the Grand Lodge, was seated, at our several communications, Benjamin C. Howard, one of the best beloved of the Order in Baltimore, and respected and admired, not only by Masons, but by all who had the privilege of knowing him. A man of the middle size, great kindness of manner, only equalled by the determination that spoke in every line of his face. A son of John Eager Howard, of the Cowpens, he was the type of a gallant soldier in his appearance, with the

refinement of a courteous gentleman, a lawyer of merit, and an experienced statesmen—he was one of whom the Order might well be proud.

Preceding Col. Howard, Gen. William H. Winder had been Grand Master, a man of the same type of character, a lawyer and a soldier, too ; of middle size, fair complexion and strongly marked features ; who, in place of the quiet manner of Col. Howard, was possessed of restless energy and personal activity. As Col. Howard had been engaged at the battle of North Point, so General Winder had been in command at Bladensburg. Fearless as a soldier, and with the experience acquired by service in the North, his failure at Bladensburg was due to no fault of his, but to the impossibility with such material as he commanded, of confronting successfully troops trained in the conflicts of European war. The Grand Secretary in those days was Dr. John Readell, who to his skill as a physician added the rarest scholarly acquirements—a wit and a genius, who brought to the service of the Grand Lodge his very extraordinary accomplishments. Then, among the noted members of the fraternity was Tobias Watkins, another of those men who have the capacity to distinguish themselves in whatever they undertake ; quite a prominent politician in his time, of heavy build and marked individuality.

E. G. Woodyear, the Grand Treasurer, was a lawyer ; a dark-complexioned man of prominent features, who was distinguished for care and accuracy, rather than forensic power. The deputy Grand Master, of the date I refer to, was Colonel William Steuart, at the head of the marble workers of Baltimore ; square-shouldered and powerfully built, remarkable for his strong good sense, and having in every feature and in manner traces of his Scotch descent. Of Otho H. Williams, the Senior Grand Warden, I have no recollection sufficient to enable me to recall his personal appearance ; but of the Junior Grand Warden, Thomas W. Hall, I fancy that I see him now before me ; one of the most thoroughly-informed



and zealous members of the fraternity, and at the same time one of the kindest and gentlest men I ever knew ; one of those men who win their way through life always, perhaps, one degree less successful in its turmoils than they deserve to be.

But while I have thus gone over the Grand Officers of my day, the rank and file, so to speak, in connection to Masonry, are not to be forgotten. There was Joseph K. Stapleton, a host of energy in himself, who travelled through all the degrees of Masonry ; intelligent in all, and zealous in promoting everything that was good and generous. There must be many still alive who can recall his active walk, his kindly manners, and his bright and sparkling eyes.

Nor is "Sam Keerl" to be passed over among the active workers of my earlier day. Unmarried, he seemed to devote himself to the interests of Masonry out of pure devotion to its cause. Never unwilling to be useful, he was, as such men often are, continually employed in helping others. No one was better known than Mr. Keerl, whose name would not have been so often on men's lips, had it not been for the personal regard in which he was universally held.

Then, there was Richard Lemmon, a leading auctioneer on the wharf, a stout-heavily-built man, with a rolling gait and cherry laugh that inspired good-humor, and whose sound sense made him respected and esteemed by the entire business community. He was thoroughly versed in all the principles and forms of Masonry, and apart from the strong, personal regard I had for him, I recognize in the pains that he took in my Masonic instruction, any facility that I may have afterwards exhibited in the ceremonial of the craft.

Nor must Ephraim Barker be passed over, who, fragile and delicate as he seemed to be, devoted to Masonry an energy that made him one of the best informed Masons in the state.

And I might go through the old members of Winder Lodge, No. 77, beginning with Frank Davidge, our first Master, a lawyer and enthusiast in Masonry, followed by Dr.

Richard S. Steuart, the father of the present Dr. James A. Steuart, an elegant and refined gentleman, as well as an accomplished Mason.

And then, too, there was Thomas Phenix, whose name is perpetuated in the Lodge called after him ; Joseph Robinson, long the well-known bookseller on Baltimore street, whose circulating library was one of the sources relied on in that day for our literary knowledge. Both were shining lights in Masonry sixty years ago. But, were I to enumerate all the Brother Masons who were my friends when I entered the Order, the list would far exceed any reasonable limit on the present occasion.

It was among those whom I have thus attempted to bring in spectral array before you and of whom I am the sole survivor, that I learned the principles of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry ; and if our successors follow in their footsteps, they will have added to the claim, to the honor and respect due to the subject of the toast—"The Grand Lodge of Maryland"—an institution that inculcates charity to all mankind—a charity without stint, a Brotherhood without boundaries, religion without sectarianism, patriotism without party, and union, not of hands only, but of hearts ; a union not limited to persons, but embracing states and nations ; and all this accompanied by the profoundest recognition of man's dependence upon Him whose "All-seeing Eye" is our emblem ; "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and meted out Heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance." Governed by such principles, it will be but of little moment to us whether Freemasonry may go back for its origin to the Mithratic caves, Egyptian or Grecian temples, to Roman collegia, to the House of the Lord at Jerusalem, in Moriah, to the preceptories of all the Templars, to the Crusades, to the charter of Athelstan or the Lodge of Kilwinning.

## RESPONSE BY MAYOR HODGES.

"As the Mayor of Baltimore it was my pleasant privilege to deliver at the Academy of Music this morning a cordial greeting to the Grand Officers and Lodges of Freemasonry, who have convened in Baltimore to celebrate this Centennial occasion. Its delivery was a most pleasing duty, especially in view of the success which has attended your celebration. This evening I shall attempt to tell you, in response to the toast, something of the city which you have honored by so distinguished a convocation.

First, we are an ancient city, as ancient goes on the North American continent, having just completed the one hundred and fifty-seventh Anniversary of our birth. Though 57 years older than the Grand Lodge whose organization you are celebrating, we are vigorous in enterprise and progressive in power, influence and wealth. Our population is increasing, our commercial and manufacturiug interests are expanding, and each year adds increased attractiveness to the architectural appearance of our city. Our public parks and public squares are numerous and beautiful, and our monuments are distinguished for historic renown and artistic elegance.

Our port has an excellent harbor, and communicates with many navigable rivers of commercial value, and with the Atlantic ocean via one of the finest bays in the world. Our streets are broad and angular, and abound in architectural attractions in pleasing variety, as you have seen during your brief sojourn among us. Our water system is equal to the best in the world, and the supply of water is inexhaustible. Our fire department is well organized and equipped, and is equal to any demand on its power to extinguish a flame of less extent than a general conflagration, which we believe it to be capable of preventing. Our health department is so exacting and vigilant in the enforcement of sanitary regulations that the death rate of Baltimore is the lowest per thousand of any city in the world, as shown by the London weekly

mortuary reports. Our police force in discipline, faithfulness and efficiency would not suffer in comparison, I believe, with any similar organization on either side of the Atlantic.

Our judiciary is pure and incorruptible, and our criminal classes are comparatively small in number and viciousness. Our public school system is far above the general average, and requires few changes to make it the most complete in the country. It embraces 136 schools, about 40,000 pupils, and is under the instruction of about 1,000 teachers, the whole being sustained at a cost of about \$750,000 per annum. Our benevolent and reformatory institutions, which are supported at public expense, cost the city about \$300,000 per annum, and the efficiency of their management is seldom brought into question.

Besides these, we have many benevolent institutions of a very high order, founded and sustained by private endowments. Among the most notable of these are the Wilson Sanitarium, a summer resort for the sick children of the poor, located in a healthy rural district, with an endowment of about \$700,000, and the following, with their respective endowments: The McDonogh School Farm and Institute, about \$700,000; the Garrett Charity Fund, \$1,000,000; the Enoch Pratt Free Library, circulating 40,000 volumes, about \$1,100,000; the Peabody Institute, containing one of the largest and best appointed libraries in the world, about \$2,500,000, and the Johns Hopkins University, already one of the most renowned in the country, and the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the most complete institution of its kind in the world, each with an endowment of \$5,000,000.

I have named in each case, as far as I could learn the facts, the present value of the endowment, including property in use and sources of income. There are other institutions here of high merit which I must omit to name for want of time. There are one hundred of them that are somewhat prominently known. Then I may claim for Baltimore a high degree of excellence in many other things. The moral and religious

standard of her churchmen is high, irrespective of sectarian denomination. Her professional men, in point of ability, ask no odds of their rivals elsewhere, as many a contest at home and abroad has abundantly proved. Our politicians are among the ablest in the land, and they are very sweet-tempered towards each other. The chief difficulty is that two swords cannot be crowded into one scabbard. Besides, it is claimed that all the political saints are out in the cold, and that all the political sinners have an office and a chromo. The consequence is that we may have a delightful political jubilee on the hustings every year, with choruses set to the music of 'the criminal classes,' and 'no reform without us.' The rehearsal is now going on, and I regret that you cannot remain long enough to witness the entertainment. Our mechanics and workmen are skillful, industrious and deserving, and esteemed as the chief contributors to our wealth and expansion.

Our merchants, manufacturers and business men are of high credit and integrity, energetic and enterprising, and have extended their trade far beyond the limits of their natural territory. Our transportation faculties have not been up to the requirements of our trade, neither in economy nor expedition, but we have reason to believe that a favorable change will soon be made in that direction. Our city government is conducted on business principles, and while only the faithful are allowed to have seats at the government table, the integrity and capacity of the officials of the City Hall will compare with those of any city government in the land. In a word, it may be said that our population is exceptionally good, the men being sagacious, kind-hearted and brave, while the women are distinguished for cleverness, beauty and grace.

Moreover, it may be said that many of the great inventions and improvements of modern times were first put into practical operation in this city, and that many initial acts and events of national interest and importance first occurred here.

For example, it is a fact that we established the first system of municipal water-works, and the first gas company to illuminate the streets and houses of a city, and organized the first railroad system ; took out a patent for the construction of the first locomotive ; sent out the first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic, and erected the first electro-magnetic recording telegraph line ever used in the United States. The newspaper is still published here—the *Baltimore Sun*—that first made use of it, and that reliable and enterprising journal was the first in the United States to introduce the Hoe type-revolving cylinder presses. In a few days it will have reached its semi-centennial, with the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Besides all this, it may be said that the present post office system of the country was organized here ; and also the first marine artillery, and the first paid fire department, and the first small-pox hospital, and the first agricultural society, and the first temperance society, and the first Southern Relief Association, by which the ladies of Baltimore raised \$165,000 for free distribution among the impoverished people of the South at the close of the war. We were the first to import goods direct from China ; to petition Congress to give protection to American manufacturers by imposing on all foreign made articles which could be made in this country such rates of duty as would secure protection to American labor, which was at the time a wise and timely policy for the protection of our infant industries.

Our record as a patriotic people is historic. We first suggested a general conference of all the colonies on the question of our grievances with the mother country, which resulted in the Declaration of Independence, which was first printed in Baltimore on the site now occupied by the The Sun Building. A Baltimore merchant, Mordecai Gist, organized the first military company in the province for the revolution, and the first frigate for the Continental Navy was

built at Fell's Point, and William Wilson, another Baltimore merchant, was the first man in this country to loan the government money, without interest, to carry on the war. That patriotic citizen contributed for that purpose \$50,000. The defeat of the British before Baltimore by its citizen soldiers was the first of a series of events in the war of 1812, that brought about peace. It was here that Francis Scott Key, 'amid the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air,' composed our national anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner, and it was the Baltimore battalion that planted the first American flag on the walls of Monterey in the war with Mexico. While Baltimore has not the honor of having given birth to the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, many benevolent fraternities were first organized here, including the first Lodge and the first Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of the United States, the Independent Order of Red Men and the Order of Knights of Pythias. It is also the birthplace of many initial acts and events of importance touching the religious and political history of the United States. So you see that we have played our part as a city in the general development of the country, and in promoting its happiness and history, and hence Baltimore deserves the honor you have conferred on it by celebrating your Centennial Anniversary here."

P. G. M. RICHARD VAUX, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master :*

A very distinguished poet, one whose genius has placed him in the front rank of our classics, (I don't mean Bro. Thomas, he is too young to have acquired that position, and he don't give promise of very great success), but this poet has told us that the thoughts we cannot bridle force their way without the will. Following this impulse, I desire on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to thank you, the Grand Lodge of Maryland for the reverence and respect, which your toast evinces, that you entertain for your ancestor in Freemasonry. Without attempting to occupy all the forty minutes, or the ten minutes allowed to the speaker, on account of that abundant modesty which marks my character.—I desire to express to you my gratification, personal gratification at the fraternal courtesy which has marked my selection as the individual to respond to this ancestral toast.

In the year 1766, (I hope Bro. Nickerson wont have fits, because if there is anything a Massachusetts Mason hates to hear it is a date he thinks interferes with their history, whether national or Masonic). He told me a little while ago that when he talked he should only occupy ten minutes, and P.G.M. Latrobe the same. Bro. Nickerson talked twenty-five minutes and Bro. Latrobe about thirty, but my distinguished Brethren's remarks were so interesting that the time taken seemed very short.

However; in 1766 then, on the 23d of May, 1766, a Lodge was chartered at Georgetown on the Sassafras, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland by the Pennsylvania Masons. Brethren you know something of '65, but I am talking of 1766. From that time until the Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized, nine Lodge charters were granted for Maryland by the Brethren of Pennsylvania. Between 1766 and 1789



nine Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons owed their existence to the Lodges of Pennsylvania. A Lodge was also instituted in 1780 at Newcastle and Christiana Bridge, and met once a month at each place. That charter was renewed on March 1st, 1790. Now, Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and you, my most distinguished Brethren of other Grand Lodges, permit me to call your attention to these facts. On September 15, 1806, the charter was vacated for unmasonic conduct. Will you listen Brethren, Pennsylvania took the charter away from that Lodge for unmasonic conduct in attempting the formation of a pretended Grand Lodge of Maryland. You see how anxious this Mother of yours, this ancestor of yours, was to keep you straight and in accordance with all the landmarks of the craft.

Lodge No. 17, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, on the 29th of July, 1779 asked advice from the Brethren of Pennsylvania as to how they should proceed in certain delicate and difficult questions, and the Pennsylvania Masons gave them the advice, as the ancestor will always give to the decendent, that was legitimate, and belonged to the household.

At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held on March 30th, 1789, the Grand Master of Pennsylvania presented a letter from R. W. Charles Gardner, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, informing the Grand Lodge of the reasons for the separation of the Maryland Lodges from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of Maryland was instituted in 1787. On the 18th of December, 1789, the Grand Master of Pennsylvania replied to this letter of the Grand Lodge of Maryland wishing them godspeed in their independent organization. Listen, Brethren of foreign jurisdictions—and hoped that the Grand Lodge thus formed would grant no charters outside of their own jurisdiction. These facts show the relations that existed between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the interest the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had for its children in this jurisdiction

of Maryland. She was your ancestor Brethren, although I admit it may not be exactly in line with the old traditions, the pre-historic and historic which come down to us from the past.

There were traditions in Egypt, in Greece and in Rome before history began that have come down to us with the history of the races of mankind. Some singular facts which we recognize. The ancestral fire which was lighted on the hearth of the family ; the great fire which was lighted on the hearth of every family was that around which the family met—around which the family worshipped—and no stranger was allowed to take part in these rites that belonged to the ritual of that ancestral fire. It excluded strangers who could not worship at it, they could not get within the refraction of its light. That was a right that belonged to the family and if the daughter went into another family, or if the son went, they were compelled to ask permission to worship at the fire of the family they were about to join. If you look back through the ages you find this to be the case. You find it coming down from all these ages until to-night, we here in this latter part of the 19th century, we Masons representing their principles, are now around our ancestral fire. Masons of Maryland, this great fraternity under the administration of your distinguished Grand Master, here to night are celebrating within your jurisdiction our worship of this ancestral fire.

Is there nothing in all this, Brethren that gives us some idea of the sacred rites to which I have called your attention. Is there nothing that applies to our organization that does not bring to your minds at once the idea of worshipping at this ancestral fire, to which your toast, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the mother of Masons, gives ground for reflection. Have we not an ancestral fire. Are there not three great lights, Oh! Brethren you young Masons here, who are coming just now to understand what the meaning of this ancestral fire is, you who are just learning what the three

great lights are, eternally upon our altar, you are beginning to comprehend that it is not a thing involved in the present, but belongs to the great past that has gone before us. You will find Free and Accepted Masons everywhere worshipping at that same ancestral fire which teaches us to love all of the family of Masons who are entitled to its rights and privileges. Yes, my Brothers, you have heard it from P. G. M. Latrobe; you have heard it from my Brother on the right, P. G. M. Nickerson, and let me tell you that no one outside the limits of our hearth, ever has known, can ever know or ever will know until the last period of recorded time what the real landmarks of the Craft are or what is the meaning of these great ancestral lights.

This Craft has lived through all these years and it now has presented itself to the gaze of the world to-day in the streets of Baltimore. Is there a body of men, an organization in the world that could show such a history? no such other organization or human society can you find among men.

And now, Most Worshipful Sir, let me say to you, you can congratulate yourself as Grand Master of the State of Maryland upon the remarkable showing as seen in your streets to-day, and the manner in which the proceedings of your Grand Lodge Communication were held, and the individual characters as well as the behavior of the Craft.

His Honor, the Mayor is also to be congratulated for the admirable address of welcome he has given us and the admirable manner in which the police conducted the procession. This will be a memorable event to every Mason in Maryland, to every spectator and to every Mason in the United States.

The Eternal Jehovah has given us our landmarks which no time can change and which will be upheld by every true Mason because he knows he is charged to maintain them, because they are the eternal landmarks of his Craft, which, like the word of God—can never be altered.

## RESPONSE OF BRO. R. B. DONALDSON, P. G. M., D. C.

*Brethren :*

Our Most Worshipful Grand Master who was expected here this evening to respond to the toast to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, being unable to come, I find myself placed in the embarrassing position of being called upon to respond to that toast without having had five minutes in which I could prepare my mind or get together my ideas into anything like order to respond in proper terms thereto. And Sir, after the many good things which we have all heard to-day, I feel as though I would be doing the proper thing if I attempt in some measure to carry out this duty which devolves upon me in the absence of our Most Worshipful Grand Master. I might Sir, refer you to the eloquent speeches we have heard this evening and say those are my sentiments, but I feel that it would be improper on my part if I did not endeavor to show in some slight measure the high appreciation which I feel, and I think I can speak for the visiting Brethren, in expressing my and their thanks for the hearty hospitality with which the Grand Lodge of Maryland has received the Brethren who have come from different parts of the country to participate in the celebration on this occasion, an occasion which will be memorable, not only in the annals of your Grand Lodge, but in the lives of all the Brethren who have been so fortunate as to be present on this occasion of the Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and who have spent so many pleasant hours with our Brethren of Maryland. I do not think that I can make a more fitting closing than to wish to the Mother that gave us birth, the Grand Lodge of Maryland, who is now celebrating the 100th Anniversary of her birth, than to wish that this may be only one of many similar celebrations that she may be fortunate enough to enjoy.

BRO. JAS. B. SENER, OF FREDERICKSBURG LODGE, NO. 4.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master, Mr. Toast Master and Brethren :*

I represent a very old and very honored Lodge that has had its birth and life in a town that antedates in its history the one in which we are to-night. I come from the land of Gov. Spottswood, who was the Tubalcain of America. George Washington was a man whose highest ambition, and whose shibboleth was duty. Lodge, No. 4, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, is proud of him who owes his birth-right as a Mason to that Lodge. When but twenty-one years of age he became a Master Mason and a member of our Lodge, and he continued a member without interruption until his death, which was reported to the Grand Lodge of Virginia by our Lodge, at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1801. Just after becoming a Master Mason, Washington undertook his journey through the wilderness of six hundred miles, knowing nothing of the country through which he was called to pass. That journey, like everything he undertook, was well performed. In his life work and history George Washington is the sun, in America's constellation of great men, around which revolve such honored names as Jefferson, Madison, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. His first love was his mother, his first duty was filial duty; his next love was love of wife, to whom he was most devoted; his highest duty, after taking command of the Continental army at Boston, which position he held, never despairing of the success of the American Army, (as the Roman Varro never despaired of that Republic,) through all its varying fortunes until after the victory at Yorktown, he surrendered his commission at Annapolis, and retired to private life, was inspired by love of country.

There are many things which go to emphasize his character as a great and good man. One hundred years ago,

George Washington declared that under no circumstances would he purchase another slave, at the same time setting free those he held after a certain time ; and to-night it can be said of the republic of Washington, as of England, that no slave breathes its free air—"they touch our soil and their shackles fall." We call him a great workman because by his valor in war he rescued thirteen feeble colonies from a kingly grasp, with scarcely more than three millions of scattered people, and to-night largely owing to his wisdom in Council, we have a Republic of sixty millions of free people, speaking the same language, controlled by one government, all moved by the same patriotic impulses, the wonder and admiration of mankind everywhere. No higher tribute to him than this can be uttered. His work can be seen all over this land in its peaceful homes, preparatory school houses, its inviting church edifices, its teeming harvests, its furnaces, whose smoke is a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night ; and best of all, its thrifty and contented population, whose great boast is its wise code of equal laws.

Cromwell established a commonwealth, but Cromwell and the commonwealth perished because of his unwise ambition. Washington, called like Cincinnatus, from the plow, fought for the rights of man and for self-government, and the war over, became the faithful counsellor to perpetuate in peace the results of war. Kingly power and offers of wealth, he put away from him as no man before or since has ever done, and now in bronze, in marble, in granite and in letters, his fame is being preserved and handed down the ages. Wherever and whenever liberty is loved or the rights of man are regarded, the fame of Washington will be kept green and bright. His workmanship will be looked upon as the wisest and the best in all the problems of government, and no chart to mariner, or guide to statesman, has ever been formulated more deserving of study or worthier of being referred to and being preserved than the farewell address of the Father of his Country. The master spirit of such work will ever be hailed

the Master Workman of his Age, as he has been of the generations that have so far succeeded it ; and men, when his name is called, will ever delight to honor it as the world's great paragon and as it so far ever has been, so may it ever be the cynosure of all eyes.

In national affairs, George Washington was our father, in Masonry he was our Brother. In all things he builded grandly and nobly, squaring his actions by the enduring principles of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice. Equally composite and complete was his character, whether viewed from the stand point of General-in-chief of the army in war, presiding officer of the convention called to frame a federal constitution, as first President of the infant Republic, or in plain walks of private life. In every sphere either as General or President, Man or Mason, Son, Brother, Friend or Husband, everywhere and at all times, he stands forth peerless and almost faultless. As a good Master Mason, he was an exemplar whose precepts and practices it should ever be our aim to cherish and imitate.



J. FRED. WALKER, GRAND MASTER OF QUEBEC.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master and Mr. Toast Master,*

I have listened with delight to the eloquence which has poured from the lips of the distinguished Brethren who have preceded me. If I could but drink at the fountain from which their inspiration springs, I should have an easy task and a pleasant one in replying to the toast which has been entrusted to my care. As it is—I am afraid I shall be lost in its immensity—My mind is but finite, the subject infinite.

God loves from Whole to Parts ; but human soul  
Must rise from Individual to the Whole.  
Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,  
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake ;  
The centre mov'd, a circle straight succeeds,  
Another still, and still another spreads ;  
Friend, parent, neighbor, first it will embrace ;  
His country next ; and next all human race.

The ever increasing circles of Masonry spread so rapidly that before you reach the circumference of the outer one the whole human race is embraced in its universal love.

To glance around this table with such men as Shryock, Latrobe, Vaux, Nickerson, Tyson, Carter and other illustrious names too numerous to mention, one might well suppose that you had here assembled the greatest Master Spirits Masonry had ever produced, but we have only to spread the circle of time some sixty years, and we find LaFayette a guest at a Masonic Banquet in this city. What a grand old Banquet that must have been with its twenty-four regular toasts besides nineteen volunteer ones—Brother Schultz tells us in his history that it never was excelled in this country—I fancy Bro. Schultz must have been right that it never was excelled until to-night.



One more spread of the circle will include the "Master Workman," whose virtues, character and achievements have been so brilliantly depicted by the speaker replying to the last toast. Our George Washington, I say *our* George Washington, for the world's leaders are too great to belong to one nation; but if you think that I, as a British subject, am selfishly appropriating your countryman, I am quite willing that you take one of mine of the same date, in exchange, who was also a Mason, and as in spite of all your assurances to the contrary, I think you are rather fond of the "Titled Nobility," I will give you Royalty itself—George the Third, of England, call him your George—Although you declined to have him in those days—But draw the mantle of Masonic charity kindly around the memory of George the Third—to his obstinacy we owe the independence of the great liberty loving country on this side of the ocean, and the consequent development of the same feeling in the Mother land, so that to-day among English speaking people, no matter what the nominal form of government, nothing will be tolerated which is not a government by the people.

George the Third was the father of a good Masonic stock, six of his seven sons, were Masons, two of whom afterwards became kings, George IV and William IV, a third, the Duke of Kent, was father of our present Queen Victoria, the beloved, whose jubilee as Queen, we celebrate this year—She claims as one of her proudest titles that of Patroness of Freemasonry. Her sons and grandsons are Freemasons—In the circle of literature while this country claims its hundreds of Masonic names, with which you are more familiar than I am from the days of Franklin to those of your own historian, Schultz, the British Isles show on their Masonic roll such names as Sir Walter Scott, Sir Archibald Allison, Bulwer Lytton and Robt. Burns. Spread the circle still wider, take in the hardy adventurers, go to the frozen North—Kane, Franklin, Greely, I will not class them under either the Star Spangled

Banner, or St. George's Cross, for "the strange device" on the banners, which they left to mark the farthest point reached, was the square and compass.

What is it that has drawn these people of various nationalities, ranks and callings into Freemasonry? What is it that has brought together this brilliant assemblage from North, South, East and West?

Your distinguished Mayor, who says he is not a Mason, but whose address was brimming over with Masonic sentiment, says the secret of Masonry is an open one, but I can tell him that he has not discovered our secrets yet, though he has with burning eloquence truthfully described our principles.

Masonry gives us a universal haven of rest where the strongest opponents may join hands in love and friendship—It gathers together the best of every nation, creed and opinion—It is not confined to the kings and nobility of Europe—It is not restricted to the dignitaries in church and state in this great Republic—It welcomes in its ranks the farmer from his plow, the mechanic from his bench, treating all with equal honor if they are of high moral character and prepared to adhere to its tenets, which are Glory to God on High, on earth, peace and good will toward men.

My friend, the Toast Master, thinks I have exceeded my time, but before I sit down I must add a word about the splendid reception, which has been extended to the visitors to the Monumental City. The craftsmen of Maryland have without sound of axe, hammer or other metallic substance erected a monument in the hearts of their visiting Brethren, which will endure forever.

RESPONSE OF BRO. GEORGE B. LORING, OF ESSEX LODGE,  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren :*

I suppose the first duty of every speaker, whose fame has not preceded him, is to put himself in association with his audience and to establish as familiar acquaintanceship as possible between himself and them. I can hardly claim to belong to the Southern Jurisdiction, for as a Mason and a citizen, I represent that county in Massachusetts in which one of the oldest Masonic Lodges was established, and which furnished to this country in its infancy, the first Secretary of War, an early Secretary of State, the first Postmaster-General, a Vice President among the first, and set an example of official service which has been followed to this day, as strictly as circumstances would admit.

Retired as I am, at present, by the decrees of Civil Service Reform, to private life, I can boast of no conspicuous position which would give weight to my words. I am not even "past" in any Masonic sense which would give me the right to claim the homage, perhaps not even the respect of the Brethren and Companions here. If I am "past" anything it is as past president of the Massachusetts Senate, past surgeon of a Marine Hospital, past trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, past member of Congress, past Commissioner of Agriculture. I followed the example set me by the revolutionary fathers of my country as long as I could possibly do it, and am now here with this personal introduction to perform the service assigned me. True, the questions I would have discussed, the topics I would have considered have been fully treated by those who have preceded me, and the thoughts which I had hastily prepared for this occasion have been eloquently expressed by the gentlemen who got their oratorical opportunity before I got mine.

I will not say I had prepared a long and elaborate speech on nearly every subject which has been considered here, but I must say that when less than five minutes ago I was notified that I was expected to speak to the toast you have just heard, I envied those who with longer preparation and greater knowledge had performed their task so well. On all local allusions, on all references to personal associations, on all the individual service which has been so eloquently eulogized by the distinguished gentleman who presides on this occasion, I could not be expected to be in any degree informed. But when our worthy friend from Virginia discoursed to us of our illustrious Brother, Washington, I felt that he was occupying ground on which I ought to be at home. I remembered how carefully I had studied the character of the great man, not only in his capacity as warrior and statesman, but as land holder and farmer and trader. It has always been a source of great pride to me that he could raise the best tobacco in Virginia, and could look out over the broad Potomac and watch his outgoing vessels with their freights of crops, and the returning of his fleets with the proceeds of his sales in foreign ports. I recall the presence of those noble lords of the soil, of which he was one, and true in the manly qualities, they acquired on their acres those characteristics which make our people great in war and generous and manly in peace. In our fraternal rivalry with other nationalities, I am interested, I have listened with profound pleasure to the kind words which have been spoken here with regard to our Brethren beyond the sea. I can, however, leave all the topics which have been discussed, and turn to the sentiment before us with the assurance that I shall find swift and sudden inspiration from the theme itself.

I feel sure that I can take my seat in the Temple of Masonry and find there strength for the work assigned me. It is true that "its golden gates open but to the magic password deposited in the bosoms of the faithful." But how true

it is also that within that temple are cherished those virtues which adorn society and make the world a heaven, even to those who cannot enter the home of the faithful. There are temples of art in which we can cultivate our tastes; there are temples of science in which we can familiarize our minds with the works of nature and nature's God; there are temples of religion in which we can prepare our hearts for the sacred communion of the saints. But in all these, ambition may stir the passions, or differences of opinion create contention, and discordant tastes and opinions destroy that peace, without which earth has no joy and heaven can have no existence.

In the Temple of Masonry, how different; when the faithful enter its portals all contests and differences are laid aside. The violence of discussion ceases, only those human qualities which lie at the foundation of human brotherhood are called into action. Before the altar all animosities are laid aside. And in every injunction the faithful are encouraged in the exercise of those virtues which ennoble life, and constitute what we love to call a christian community. If man is to learn anywhere faith in his fellow-man, careful scrutiny of his own conduct, charity, liberality, fraternal love, kind consideration, it is in the courts of that temple whose significance and influence are known, and whose pavements can be trod by the faithful alone, on whose minds the value of these great virtues is impressed by the great solemnity of the place. It is because they who enter in, pass on to good influences and noble precepts and kind associations, that this temple of ours becomes like that "not built with hands." It is because from out this sanctuary there come moral injunctions which are a law unto the faithful, and whose influence is felt even among the uninitiated, that its foundations have not been shaken during the long centuries of its existence.

Our venerable Brother. Past Grand Master Latrobe, can remember when the storms of political passion beat against

its walls ; when “ the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock ; ” when statesmen and clergy were arrayed against, and its purpose was distorted and belied ; and he can remember also, as many of you can, how triumphantly the beauty of the temple was preserved and its vessels kept unharmed, while the ministers who stood around the sanctuary were upheld in their sacred work. The triumph of Masonry will always command the admiration of mankind. When hostility did its worst, the faithful patiently retired and kept sacred watch over their shrines and embalmed their truths in their hearts, until its strength was renewed and its influence restored. It belongs to those imperishable monuments of man’s aspiring spirit, which stand like beacon lights to humanity in its stormy voyage through the world—those imperishable institutions of which the poet speaks, when he says of them and their assailants :—

“ The feeble seabirds, blinded by the storms,  
On some tall lighthouse dash their little forms,  
And the rude granite scatters for their pains,  
Those small deposits that were meant for brains.  
But the proud column in the morning sun,  
Stands all unconscious of the mischief done,  
Still the red beacon pours its evening rays  
On the lost traveller with as full a blaze,  
Aye, shines all radiance o’er the scattered fleet  
Of gulls and boobies brainless at its feet.”

RESPONSE OF BRO. ELLWOOD E. THORNE, P. G. M. OF N. Y.  
*Brother Chairman, M. W. Grand Master and Brethren :*

Some weeks ago I received an invitation to be present, and participate in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Maryland; and a few days afterwards, I was officially informed by letter, that the *Toast "The Temple of Masonry,"* with its accompanying sentiment, had been assigned to me for a response at this Banquet, and as requested, I replied, accepting the appointment, and as you may imagine, made elaborate preparation, to electrify, if not to edify, my Brethren on this memorable occasion; but fortunately for you it has been already, most eloquently responded to, while you are the gainers by the transfer. Yet who knows but, that to me, it was the loss of a "golden opportunity." So it frequently happens through life, and even "Toast Masters" sometimes, as in this instance, interfere with the "*regular order*," and while maintaining his own well known reputation for cleverness, and a most excellent presiding officer at a Banquet, as we all must admit, our Brother Col. Thomas, who now presides at this table, is at the head of the list, yet I submit the query, clever as he is, has he not played a "*Toast-Master's*" professional trick, upon "a pilgrim stranger from afar?" by informing me, *since* I took my seat at this table, that the Toast which had been assigned to me, had been transferred to another for a response. Now; Brother Chairman, I forgive you and thank you and the committee, for the compliment paid in calling upon me to respond to any sentiment, at this Centennial Banquet; and happy indeed would I be, could I but fittingly respond to the Toast of *Woman*—and the noble sentiments you have accompanied it with. I know that every true Mason's heart will respond with an earnest and a sincere *Amen!*—to every good word or sentiment that may be uttered in behalf of the subject of our text.

Brother Chairman, I observe, that this evening, as is usual at public dinners, *this Toast*, is placed last on the regular list;

it seems to be a benevolent provision of the "Committee on Toasts;" in order to give man in replying to *Woman* one chance at least in life of having the last word; Woman's first home was in the Garden of Eden. There man first married woman; strange, that the incident should have suggested to Milton the "Paradise Lost." Man (it is related,) was placed in a profound sleep, a rib was taken from his side, a woman was created from it, and she became his wife. Evil-minded persons constantly tell us that, thus man's first sleep became his last repose. But if woman be given at times to that perversity of mind which sometimes passeth our understanding, it must be recollected in her favor that she was created out of the crookedest part of man. The first woman, finding no other man in that garden except her own husband, took to flirting even with the devil. The race might have been saved much tribulation if Eden had been located in some calm and tranquil land—like Ireland. There would at least have been no snakes there to get into the garden. The first woman's favorite son was killed with a club, and *married* women (particularly,) even to this day seem to have an instinctive horror of clubs. The first woman learned that it was *Cain* that raised a club. The modern woman has learned it is a club that sometimes raises cain, and this fact doubtless originated the celebrated "*Candle Lectures*," of which Washington Irving said: "A Curtain Lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long suffering."

As the ages roll on woman has materially elevated herself in the scale of being. Now she stops at nothing, she soars, she demands the co-education of the sexes; the right of combating the most abstruse problems of science; and what is more, she can cipher out the exact hour of the night when her husband *ought* to be home, either according to the old or the recently adopted method of calculating time. And yet man's admiration for woman never flags. He will give her half of his fortune; he will give her his whole heart, he seems always willing to give her everything that he possesses, except his seat in a horse-car. But even the least serious of



us, Gentlemen, have some serious moments in which to contemplate the loveliness and true nobility of woman's character. If she were created from a rib, she was made from that part which lies nearest a man's heart. It has been beautifully said, that man was fashioned out of the dust of the earth while woman was created from God's own image.

It is our pride in this land, that woman's honor is her own best defense; that here female virtue is not measured by the vigilance of detective nurses; that here woman may walk throughout the length and the breadth of this broad land, through its highways and its byways; uninsured, unmolested, clothed in the invulnerable panoply of her own woman's virtue; that even in places where crime lurks and vice prevails, in the haunts of our great cities, and in the rude mining gulches of the Wild West, owing to the noble efforts of our women, and the influence of their example, there are raised up, even there, girls, who are good daughters, loyal wives and faithful mothers, aided and protected by the noble Institution of Freemasonry everywhere. They seem to rise in those rude surroundings as grows the pond lily, which is entangled by every species of rank growth, environed by poison miasma and corruption, and yet which rises in the beauty of its purity and lifts its fair face unblushing to the sun. While by the rules of our Order, *Woman is not permitted to worship with us in the Temple*, yet her holy influence is ever with us, inspiring and encouraging us to greater devotion to, and practice of the beloved principles of our noble, blessed Institution, and which solemnly enjoins her protection in every phase of life.

Brother Chairman, "there is a word, one of the most simple, and familiar utterances of our mother tongue; the medium of an idea, which, when conceived or spoken, never fails to enkindle the best, the purest and the holiest of emotions of our nature, it is lisped in the cradle of infancy, and its influence never ceases to be felt till the narrow walls of the grave have finally stifled all thought, and stilled every earthly sensation; to the school-boy it is the ultimate haven of delight, it sends its enlightening and cheering rays to the bosom of the prodigal; the youthful maiden turns to its loss upon the

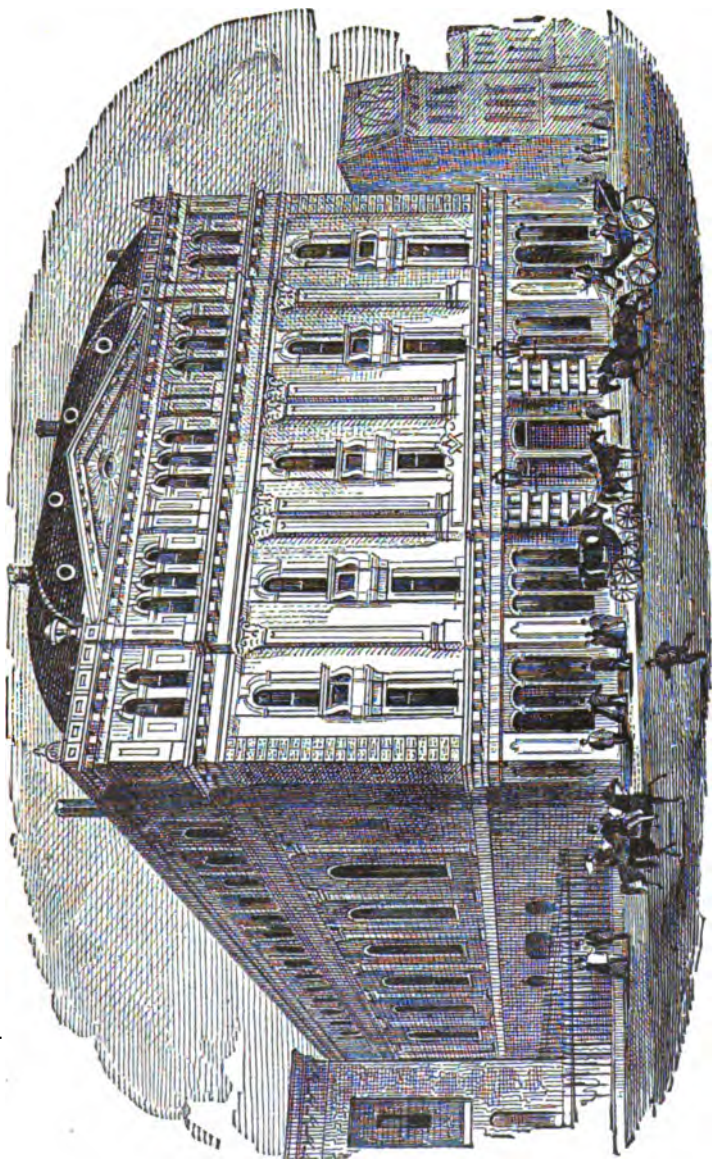
bridal morn, as the single drop of bitterness in her full cup of anticipated joy, and continues to deplore it, until it has been won again in a new relation, and the husband, and the father looks forward to it, as the fulfillment of his richest reward for his daily labor. The tender pathos of the *Great Teacher* of mankind, to whom were thrown open alike, the doors of lordly mansions, and the dwellings of the poor, and who had been made a welcome guest at the gorgeous feasts of the rich, and the simple board of the toiling fisherman, deplored its want,—when He uttered the truthful and plaintive lament, that He had not where to lay His wearied head ! and the highest joys of Heaven are depicted in the thought, that it is there to be an everlasting possession. Need it be said, that this priceless treasure, this coveted solace of life, this never dying hope—is *Home* !—the one in existence around which is clustered all that is dear, enviable and sacred—thitherward we ever fondly, joyfully turn, and there is centered the untold wealth of all our hopes and joys on this side of the Heavenly rest ; and which every true and faithful Mason is solemnly pledged to foster, and protect. God be praised for the blessed, precious guardians of our homes—*Woman*—in all the relations of life she commands our love, fidelity and devotion.

Then Brethren, is it not well, and good for us to pause in the midst, or better still, to end our festivities, and renew the vows that we have ever held sacred, since the *Widow's Son* gave the binding word ! and pledging anew, our fidelity to the guardian angels of our households, the light and sunshine of our homes—to wife, mother, sister and daughter—sacred names,—inspiring us to be true and faithful to our vows, professions, and the noble principles of our beloved fraternity !—Then indeed like the "*Widow's cruse of oil*"—our devotion and fidelity will "*never fail*,"—nor "*the Widow's Son feel want*," and the *Supreme Grand Master above*, will bless our every effort with success—so that the *dear ones at home* "*will never want*," for the comforts and necessities of life.



the bitter drop of bitterness in her full cup of sorrow, and she continues to deplore it, until it is transformed into a new relation, and the husband, and the children, are brought to it, as the fulfilment of his richest reward for his labor. The tender pathos of the *Golden Rule* is made a welcome guest at the gorgeous feast of the rich mansions, and the dwellings of the poor, and the simple beauty of the toiling fishermen, and the lowly want,—when He revealed the truthful and faithful love that He had no need to lay His weary head upon the bosom of His Father, are depicted in the thought, though not in the possession. Need it be said, that this coveted source of life, this coveted source of love,—the one in existence around which all our hearts are drawn, that is dear, enviable and sacred,—we should joyfully, joyfully turn, and there we should place all our hopes and joys on this source of life, and which every true and faithful guardian angel pledged to foster, and protect. God's angels, our blessed, precious guardians of our homes,—the relations of life she commands our love and devotion.

Then, is it not well, and good for us to pause for a moment, or better still, to end our festivities, and renew our vows, that we have ever held sacred, since the *Wedding* of the *Golden Rule* and pledging anew, our fidelity to our guardian angels of our households, the light and life of our homes—to wife, mother, sister and daughter—and names, inspiring us to be true and faithful to our vows, professions, and the noble principles of our beloved *Maternity*—can indeed like the "*Widow's vase of oil*" our courage and fidelity will "*never fail*,"—nor "*the Widow's Son*" "*will never fail*," and the *Supreme Grand Master* "*who*" will bless our every effort with success—so that the "*dear one*" "*will never want*," for the comforts and necessities



❖ \* Masonic Temple, Baltimore. \* ❖





Report on

Foreign Correspondence

\* May, 1887. \*







# Report on Correspondence



*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland :*

The Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence although accepting the position with misgivings, nevertheless feels considerable pride in having been selected by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to prepare the Report on Correspondence at this particular time, when the Grand Lodge of Maryland is celebrating with imposing ceremonies the centenary of its existence as an independent organization.

It may not, perhaps, be inappropriate or without interest at such an interesting season, to take a retrospective glance at the origin, rise, and progress of Reports on Correspondence in this jurisdiction, and to note the names of the distinguished Brethren, who, from time to time during the hundred years just closed, prepared the Reports.

At the date of the *first* organization of the Grand Lodge in 1783, there were but two independent Grand Lodges in this country, viz.: Massachusetts and Virginia; but before the close of the century, independent Grand Lodges were organized in nearly all of the then States of the American Union. The earliest correspondence recorded in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge is that of its first Grand Master, Dr. John Coats, with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and refers to the action of the six Lodges on the Eastern Shore in their efforts to form a Grand Lodge, independent of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to whom they owed allegiance. That body, itself subservient to a foreign jurisdiction,

was unwilling to permit a withdrawal of its subordinates, and the Maryland Brethren, for the sake of that peace and harmony characteristic of all true Masons, waived their undoubted rights, and suffered the organization to fall into abeyance.

But when, three years later, the Subordinate Lodges comprising the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, following the example of the Lodges of the Eastern Shore, threw off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and organized an independent Grand Lodge, it was the first to acknowledge the independence of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and to extend cordial and fraternal greetings on its *second* and successful organization, April 17th, 1787.

Brother Henry Wilmans, upon his election as Grand Master in 1794, addressed a communication to the Grand Lodge of England, expressing a desire to open a correspondence with that body "for the purpose of more firmly cementing that brotherly and uniform conduct, which ever exists among all true Masons." This communication was sent by the hands of Brother Lambert Smith, Grand Secretary, and to which a most fraternal response was sent by the Deputy Grand Master James Agar, by order of the Grand Lodge of England, enclosing resolutions cordially reciprocating the desire to establish an intercourse and correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

After the reading of this correspondence it was ordered to be spread upon the records, and a resolution adopted: That a correspondence be opened with all the ancient Grand Lodges in the United States and also with the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. At the June, 1796, Communication, a circular letter was ordered to be issued and sent to the various Grand Lodges, in which the desire was expressed, "as far as possible, to hold a friendly correspondence with all the Grand Lodges on the terrestrial globe."

This desire for a fraternal correspondence appears to have been duly reciprocated, as from this time communications

were received from the Grand Lodges of this country as well as from England, Ireland and Nova Scotia. These communications consisted of brief abstracts of the proceedings, lists of Grand officers, and letters and addresses upon various subjects. They were generally referred to the Grand Steward's Lodge, but sometimes to a Special Committee termed "The Committee on Communications."

From about the year 1800, a regular Committee on Correspondence was appointed at the commencement of each session, to whom the communications received by the Grand Secretary during the recess were handed, and reported upon at the same session. But in 1840, upon the recommendation of Brother Joseph Robinson, the present custom was adopted of delivering the proceedings and documents of other jurisdictions to the committee, as received, to report thereon at the succeeding Communication, thus affording the committee the time necessary for a proper examination of them.

The first report that regularly reviewed the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges was presented by Brother Charles H. Ohr, May, 1844. This brother is still living, and despite his years and infirmities, attended the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, prepared the reports, and with signal ability for many years.

Did space permit it would be interesting to quote from some of the able reports that have been presented and to notice the subjects, that in the early days engaged the attention of the writers. But we can only refer briefly to a few of them.

As early as 1790 the subject of the formation of a General or Supreme Grand Lodge for the United States, was brought to the attention of the several Grand Lodges of the country, upon the recommendation of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, and at frequent subsequent periods, to as late a date as 1847, the subject engaged the attention of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. At times the project was favorably considered, at others, disapproved.

The Maryland correspondent writes of 40 years ago: Bros. Ohr, Gilman, Robinson and Piper, strongly advocated the project, and at that period it was also favorably considered by the Grand Lodge, but the proposition at no time received the approval of the required number of jurisdictions to insure the formation of such a body.

The subject of "Grand Representatives" also occupied the attention of the correspondence reporters at this period. The system was inaugurated, we believe, by the Grand Lodge of New York about 1843. The Grand Lodge of Maryland did not adopt the system until November, 1860, when it received its approval under the following regulations :

"1. The Representative of any Sister Grand Lodge shall be admitted to an honorary relation with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and in such relation shall be entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge.

2. The office is to be regarded in its interchange of fraternal courtesies alone, and not as conferring any right of membership or privilege which are restricted by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

3. The Representative of any Sister Grand Lodge is entitled to all the respectful consideration that may be claimed by the Grand Body he represents, and may confer with the Grand Lodge in any interchange of views, sentiments and courtesies that may be appropriate in the premises.

4. The Grand Lodge of Maryland reserves to itself the proper regulation of each case in which the Representative may be called upon to act in the exercise of his commission. The following Brethren were then duly accredited as Grand Representatives : Brothers John N. McJiltan from Minnesota, Charles Goodwin from Louisiana, and Daniel A. Piper from Iowa.

The questions "Prerogatives of Grand Masters," "Non-payment of dues," and "Non-affiliates," engaged the attention of the writers forty years ago, equally as much as at the present day.

While the Maryland writers, then and since have differed in opinion somewhat regarding the two latter questions, there has been no divergence of opinion among them regarding the former. Upon this question there has been no uncertain sound in Maryland. "The decisions of Grand Masters and the actions of the Grand Lodge supporting the same, present an unbroken line of precedents in favor of upholding the prerogatives of the Grand Master from time immemorial."

The reports have varied in length from six lines to three hundred pages; indeed one of the reports of Brother McJiltan exceeded the figures named. It was customary to read them before the Grand Lodge. Upon a certain occasion, Brother McJiltan, after having consumed several hours in the reading of one of his reports at an afternoon session, was about to resume at the evening session, when a Brother who during the recess had mustered the requisite *courage*, moved that the further reading be dispensed with. The motion being unanimously adopted (Brother McJiltan himself voting affirmatively), the same course has since been pursued. The reports are now simply submitted and ordered to be printed with the proceedings, and it is greatly to be feared are read by, but few Brethren when printed.

Reports were made to each Communication, Annual and Semi-annual, until the year 1874, since which time but one report is made, usually at the Semi-annual Communication in May.

The following Brethren have prepared the reports on Communications and Correspondence during the hundred years of the existence of the Grand Lodge: some of the Brethren named occupied the position for many years; Charles Gard-

ner, John Crawford, Philip P. Eckel, David Crane, James Smith, John Scott, Alex. McIlhaney, Thomas Jennings, H. W. Evans, Wm. Frick, Wm. R. Swift, Hezekiah Niles, Otho H. Williams, Robert H. Goldsborough, James F. Houston, Thomas Phenix, Charles S. Dorsey, Francis H. Davige, John H. B. Latrobe, Thomas W. Hall, John McHenry, Benjamin Edes, Jesse T. Peters, William Camp, Israel D. Maulsby, Henry S. Keatinge, Samuel Steel, Robert Neilson, Joseph K. Stapleton, George Keyser, Joseph Robinson, John D. Readell, E. S. Courtney, Asa Child, Daniel A. Piper, Charles H. Ohr, Charles Gilman, John N. McJilton, John S. Berry, John S. Tyson, John M. Carter, F. J. S. Gorgas and William J. Wroth.

In this Report we have followed the custom of our predecessors, and will review the various jurisdictions alphabetically, giving at the conclusion a list of the proceedings reviewed.

## ALABAMA.

The Sixty-sixth Annual Communication was held in the City of Montgomery, 6th December, 1886. The Grand Master John Gideon Harris, opens his annual address with the following historical statement:

On the 11th day of June, 1821, in the town of Cahaba and county of Dallas, a Masonic convention was held, composed of seven Subordinate Lodges. This convention organized the Grand Lodge of Alabama, drafted a constitution, and on the 11th day of December of the same year, in the same town, the first Annual Communication was held.

At this period in Alabama there were eleven Lodges; now we have two hundred and fifty; then our membership aggregated about one hundred and thirty; now we number over twelve thousand active members, not including a large number who hold dimits.

Since its organization this Grand Lodge has been presided over by thirty-two Grand Masters; twenty-three of whom have laid aside the working tools of the craft, and gone to give an account of their stewardship at the great assize above.

He states that the present Grand Secretary, Daniel Sayre, has held his office for twenty-nine years, and that "his continual re-election is a sufficient evidence of appreciation" by his

Grand Lodge. "For seventeen years Brother Wm. Henry Dingley, Grand Treasurer, "has kept watch over the funds of the Grand Lodge."

During the year the Grand Master laid the corner stone of a monument to be erected in the capital grounds at Montgomery, in memory of those Alabamians who fell during the late war on the Confederate side. Over 5,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. He also laid the corner stones of various buildings, among the number a Jewish Synagogue in the City of Birmingham. He reports eight decisions, and which appear to be in strict accordance with the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

In the conclusion of his address he makes some judicious remarks regarding profanity and intemperance, which he says, is to some extent prevalent, and that he would be recreant to duty if he did not raise his voice against it.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the question, "can a man be made a Mason who has lost his left hand at the wrist?" very sensibly say—that in their opinion such a question should not, and could not have emanated from a reading Mason."

An unsuccessful effort was made to repeal the edict of the Grand Lodge forbidding the use of Lodge halls for other than Masonic purposes.

While we think halls that have been dedicated to Masonry, should not be used for other than Masonic purposes, we can see no objection in Lodges using rooms in which other associations hold their meetings.

The report on correspondence is from the pen of Brother Palmer J. Pillans, who in 93 pages gives an able review of the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges, so far as they came into his possession. Regarding the proceedings of foreign bodies he says :

We have handled some of the proceedings of the various foreign bodies seeking recognition; they have not been before us, though we have had some in the German, Magyar, and other unknown tongues which have demonstrated the universality of Masonry. But how these work, we know not; whence they sprung, we know not; to whom or what they are of obedience, we know not, then how could we be expected to write of what we neither know, or understand?

The Annual Communications of our Grand Lodge for 1885, and Semi-annual May, 1886, is kindly noted by Brother Pillans. He says "he is inclined to think that the number of active Masons in this jurisdiction is shrinking for more dimitted, than affiliated, and more died and were suspended than were initiated." There was a slight shrinkage during the periods referred to, but we think the returns at the present session will show an increase in the membership.

He heartily agrees with Grand Master Tyson, in the decision, that the granting of a dimit severs membership even if the certificate has not been issued.

He quotes the case of the difficulty between two Brothers referred to in the address of Grand Master Shryock, to show that in Maryland there is an opinion prevailing that a Grand Master has some "inherent powers," however much this may be disputed elsewhere.

He also quotes the resolution of the committee on the address of the Grand Master, in approval of the same, and which he "kindly recommends to the consideration of those who hold that a Grand Master's powers are only to be found in the constitution."

Upon the same subject under Nevada, he says :

In juxtaposition, we give what he (Brother Hammond) says about the report of the Alabama Committee on Jurisprudence on the powers of a Grand Master, only mentioning that this has been the doctrine for sixty-five years in this jurisdiction, and has bred no disturbance, and that in our opinion it has always been the doctrine. Yet we have never known of any great stretch of authority tending to injure the Craft. In Nevada the powers of a Grand Master are limited and his duties fully described. Yet occasions have arisen when these powers have been exceeded, and subsequent Grand Lodge has been of necessity compelled to acquiesce in the wisdom of such action. Under the well recognized rights we have never known of "*noisy wrangling*," nor have we ever heard of any such "assumption" as he himself cites:



Under other jurisdictions he also replies to the writers who deny that Grand Masters have any rights or power, other than those given by the constitution.

He agrees with Grand Master Shryock that the Report on Correspondence, should in some way be passed upon by Grand Lodge before publication in the proceedings,—and so do we.

John Gideon Harris re-elected Grand Master and Daniel Sayre re-elected Grand Secretary.

## ARKANSAS.

The Forty-Seventh Annual Communication was held in the City of Little Rock, 23rd November, 1886. An emergent Communication was held 15th June for the purpose of attending funeral of Brother Luke E. Barber, who was Grand Master for six years and Grand Secretary from 1869 to 1881. Brother Barber was an able and distinguished Craftsman. The Grand Master (T. C. Humphrey) in announcing his death at the Annual Communication says:

Brother Barber was Grand Master of this Lodge as early as 1852, and filled this office several times since that date. But most of us young men remember him as Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, which office he held from November, A. D., 1869, to November, A. D., 1881, continuously. Many of you doubtless bade him farewell at the last Annual Communication with tears in your eyes. How well I remember when he stood near where I stand and shook the hand of so many Brethren, telling them that he might never see them again. "God bless you, Brother Barber," was the fervent prayer of scores of Brethren of the Grand Lodge at that time.

Twelve decisions are reported, but none of them are of general interest.

From the Report of the Committee on Credentials, we learn that there are upon the Secretary's roll 381 Lodges, out of which 283 were represented.

A majority of the Committee on "Masonic Law and Usage," recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That it shall be a Masonic offense worthy of expulsion for a member to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquors."*

A minority report was submitted as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge no person whose business is the keeping of a liquor saloon should be initiated into the Masonic fraternity, and no person should be retained in membership who was not in the business when initiated and afterwards engages therein.

The following substitutes for both was proposed:

*Resolved*, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for Subordinate Lodges to initiate any man whose business is that of keeping a liquor saloon, and that all persons who are now Masons and may be engaged in the business "of liquor selling," except for medical purposes, shall be admonished by his Lodge to cease said business, and on his failure to do so may be disciplined by his Lodge, and that this edict be enforced from and after the 1st day of January, 1888.

The substitute was accepted by the majority of the committee, but after prolonged discussion was rejected by the Grand Lodge and the minority report was adopted.

We may be in error, but we really think legislation of this character altogether out of place; so long as the manufacture and sale of liquors are licensed by State and National authority it appears to us presumptuous in Masonic bodies to pass such resolutions, as much so as it would be to require a man to be a member of a church, in order to hold membership in Masonry.

One Brother of a Lodge, who entertains the opinion that the selling of liquor renders a man unfit to become a Mason, can prevent such a one from becoming a member of the fraternity; and that it appears to us, is as far as we have any control of the subject.

During the third day's session, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a church at Argenta. No Report on Correspondence.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fifteenth Annual Communication was held at the City of Victoria, 19th June, 1886. The Grand Master Thomas Trounce, presiding.

He was asked the very foolish question "can the Master of a Lodge working under dispensation, confer the degrees before he is installed into the chair." He very correctly replied:

A Lodge working under dispensation, is the agent of the Grand Lodge, or Grand Master for his term of office, who grant authority to work as a Lodge, and to initiate, pass and raise candidates in the usual manner, until the Grand Lodge meet in its annual session; it will then, if the Brethren think proper to do so, order a warrant to be issued, and the Grand Master will then appoint the time for consecrating the Lodge and installing its W. M. and officers.

He reports the formation of one new Lodge.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties, he says he was unable to visit the Subordinate Lodges as he had intended to have done.

There are seven Lodges in this jurisdiction with a membership of 333. No report on correspondence.

Williams Dalby elected Grand Master and Edward C. Newfelder re-elected Grand Secretary.

## CALIFORNIA.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Communication was held in the City of San Francisco, 12th October, 1886. The representatives of 179 chartered Lodges were present.

The address of the Grand Master Wiley James Finnin, is quite brief, and with the exception of the following is altogether of local interest:

Charges were regularly preferred and presented to me against the Master of *Sacramento* Lodge, No. 40, for unmasonic conduct, and, in compliance with Section 2, Article II, Part VI, of our Constitution, I entertained the charges and appointed a Commission of Past Masters to try the Master named. The Commission organized to proceed to the trial, but, at the commencement of their proceedings, assumed to themselves extraordinary powers and dismissed the whole matter *on a demurrer to the charges*. While I believe that this act was a gross violation of duty on the part of the Commissioners, yet, considering that they might be better subjects for charity than for punishment, I let the matter pass until the term of the Master expired; and since that time the Master has been tried and punished by his Lodge for the offense.

A careful investigation of the matter of trials, and other proceedings connected therewith, has convinced me that we are rapidly departing from the ancient usages and customs of the Craft, and that we are drift-

ing into the customs of the criminal courts, where paid attorneys, stays of proceedings, and legal quibbles and demurrers are the rules of practice. We want justice plainly administered, not legal technicalities and delays.

The mechanical mind and Master Workman who is by the vote of his Lodge elected a Commissioner to try one of his Brethren for an offense against our laws, sits there in a different position from a juror summoned in one of our criminal courts to try a criminal for an offense against the State laws. The Commissioner is not inclined to deal harshly and unjustly with the defendant, for there are sympathies and obligations between him and his defendant that do not exist with the juror and his defendant. Then why should the Commissioner, his judgment and his verdict, be subject to the same procedure as the juror and his verdict in our State courts?

It is plain to the practical mind that the procedures in our criminal courts under the State can only be conducted by learned judges and attorneys who are experts in those procedures, and who among themselves invariably differ as to the interpretation of the law. Then why should those who are known not to be legal experts be held to strict accountability in matters which they do not understand? As our laws impose upon the Master Workman the duty of sitting and determining in his judgment the kind and extent of the offense of his Brother Workman, let us not surround him with strict forms and ceremonies, such that his honest and just decision may be set aside and the criminal go unpunished for the want of technical knowledge on the part of the Commissioner.

We heartily concur in the above. We have ever believed that forms and procedures for Masonic trials, were innovations, and that they obstruct, rather than assist in the administration of justice.

Brother Alex G. Abell, presented his *thirty-first* annual report as Grand Secretary.

By a resolution of the Grand Lodge he prepared a certificate to the effect that the M. W. Brother Jonathan Drake Stephenson, was the first Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, and caused the same to be handsomely engraved on parchment, and which will be presented in due season to that venerable Brother.

We believe that Brother Charles Gilman of our jurisdiction assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of California, and was tendered the position of first Grand Master, but as he contemplated returning to Maryland declined the proffered honor. A brief but pleasing address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Brother Morris Marsh Estee.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Brother James Wright Anderson, and is full, able and interesting.

He dissents from the Alabama doctrine regarding the inherent prerogatives of Grand Master.

Regarding Reports on Correspondence he says:

We furthermore think that California is abundantly able to meet all demands upon her liberality, and still afford a sufficient inducement to secure the services of some of her able Past Grand Masters for the execution of the responsible and influential duties of Correspondent. We do not speak disparagingly of the reviews that have heretofore been made; they are creditable alike to the writers and to the Grand Lodge, and have been so considered by the numerous able writers to whose scrutinizing judgment they have been submitted. But we are led, by our brief experience, to the conclusion that this work is so important, so great, and so arduous, as to require more time and space than is usually appropriated to it. We acknowledge, candidly, that we entered upon the discharge of our duties, in our last review, impressed with the opinion that these reports were comparatively useless. It was an opinion formed, as opinions often are, upon the statements of such as we supposed knew whereof they affirmed. Intercourse with the "Guild,"—with such as DRUMMOND, VINCIL, GURNEY, PARVIN—has brought us to a conviction that no greater instrument of good exists in any Grand Lodge. They are great moulders of Masonic thought and action, and, as such, call for the exercise of the knowledge and judgment which only long study and experience can command. The ability requisite for the proper execution of this important work can command recompence in other fields, and can only be secured in this by proper remuneration or by voluntary efforts prompted by love for the Order. No one untried in this work can form any conception of the amount of labor incident to it; nor can those who have given these reviews merely an occasional cursory glance appreciate their importance.

Brother Anderson, gives, kind and fraternal review to our Annual 1885, and Semi-Annual Communications, May, 1886, he says:

We agree with the Grand Master in reference to the duty of Masons generally making themselves more thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the Grand Lodge. The members assume obligations to obey the edicts and regulations of the Grand Body under which their Lodges exist, as well as the general regulations of Freemasonry. Some Grand Jurisdictions make the reading of the proceedings obligatory. We consider this a wise regulation. We have often been impressed with the fact that in few Lodges do the Masters deem it essential that the Brethren should be instructed in any particulars outside of the ritual of the degrees. Indeed, we are of the opinion that few Masters take the care even to acquaint themselves, as they should, with either the regulations of their Grand Lodge or the general regulations of the Fraternity. Copies of the proceedings are sent to all the Subordinate Lodges, but these are usually stowed away so as to be of no practical avail to the membership. It should be deemed a matter of importance with all

Masters of Lodges to examine the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and present to the members of their Lodges such portions thereof as may be considered valuable for general information. The trouble to themselves and others in the asking of many questions, and the grave errors and mistakes incident to ignorance of the law, will be avoided by the Masters of Lodges directing more attention to the study of the Constitution and of the general principles by which Lodges and members are governed. It would redound quite as much to the interest of the Lodges if more attention were directed to the discussion of interesting topics, and less to the conferring of degrees. The chisel and mallet of study and reflection will accomplish much in beautifying and perfecting the rough ashlar. Merely to quarry the material is not enough; it should be subjected to such processes in discipline and instruction as enables the lapidary to bring to view the beauties and virtues hidden under the rough exterior of the diamond.

The happiest of hours of our Masonic life were those spent at Lodge meetings, when there was no work, which was a very frequent occurrence in our younger days.

There was always some interesting questions arising for discussion, whereby we could learn something of the ancient regulations, customs and usages pertaining to the fraternity. Failing which, the Master would deliver an address, or catechize the Brethren, so that the meetings were always made attractive and interesting.

If there were more of this sort of thing the number of non-affiliates would be greatly lessened. There is unfortunately but little to attract the attention of an intelligent Brother at most of our Lodge meetings. To see nothing but work, and that often imperfectly performed, soon tires them, and they cease their attendance, and then ask for a dimit.

He says the Grand Lodge of Maryland holds two Semi-Annual Communications, not so Brother Anderson. One is an Annual, the other Semi-Annual, and such has been the custom for one hundred years in this jurisdiction, save one year 1797, when a new constitution provided for but one session, but in the following year this provision was repealed and the holding of a Semi-Annual Session, re-adopted.

Reviewing the address of Grand Master Shryock he says:

Grand Master SHRYOCK has made his position anything but a sinecure. He had made fifty-seven official visits during the past six months, and had examined every Lodge in the city of Baltimore except

two. He had also visited several Lodges in the country, and asserts, as the result of his observation, that there is now more interest felt throughout the State than has been shown for many years past. He had, in making his visits, adopted a method which would enable him to discover the actual condition of the Lodges. "Be ye always ready, for at such a time as ye wot not I will drop in upon you."—was the substance of a notice which he had issued to all the Lodges of the State. At the same time he reminded the Brethren that these official visitations were not to be considered occasions for festivity, "but for the inspection of the manner in which they conducted their meetings and did their work." In some Lodges he found the work done in a creditable manner; in others he discovered a great many deficiencies on the part of the officers, which had since been corrected; in others he "found the work and general *ensemble* simply atrocious." He had threatened to arrest the charters of this latter class, unless within thirty days there was a marked improvement. This had the desired effect. We have thus commented as a prelude to the remark that we believe that strict accountability is the basis of all good work, and, we may add, of all lively interest in Lodges, as well as in everything else. Our own observation convinces us that we need a modicum of such inspection in many Lodges in our own jurisdiction.

The Grand Master reiterates the same story. He had "been called upon to make innumerable decisions, ninety per cent. of which could have been answered without any reference to the Grand Master."

He congratulates the "Lodge of Relief" in Baltimore that they have not had much opportunity to exercise practical charity in the way of giving, but that they have exercised much of it in the way of saving.

• Of the Correspondence Report of Brother Wroth, he says :

The report proper is prefaced with some very appropriate remarks, and the enunciation of some of the views entertained by this Grand Lodge, and the Correspondent, on Masonic questions. From it we learn that Maryland is firm in her maintenance of the moribund doctrine of "Perpetual Jurisdiction," and the equally declining one of "Prerogatives." We are pleased to see, however, that Brother WROTH prefers "to leave each Grand Lodge to determine these questions for itself."

He is not a believer in the prerogatives of Grand Masters; thinks non-payment of dues a Masonic offense, and deserving of punishment to the extent of a deprivation of all rights and benefits,—upon both of which questions we hold a contrary opinion.

Edmund C. Atkinson elected Grand Master, and Alexander G. Abell re-elected Grand Secretary.

## CANADA.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication was held in the Town of Windsor, 14th July, 1886. M. W. Hugh Murry, Grand Master, on the Throne. Three Special Communications were held for the purpose of laying the Corner Stones of two Churches and one Masonic Hall.

The address of the Grand Master is excellent, and contains much of general interest. Referring to the jubilee of the Queen of England, he says :

Having acknowledged fealty to the Great Source of all that is, it is fitting and appropriate for us as Masons, ever loyal to the sovereign and government of the country in which we live, to express our joy at the long life and continued health of our good and gracious Queen, and to give utterance to our gratification that we have entered the fiftieth, or jubilee year of her benign reign. Enjoying all those blessings of civil and religious liberty which we prize so much, and which are ensured to all the subjects of the great empire of which we form a part, we must not forget that to the liberty and toleration which have been so much fostered during the reign of our glorious sovereign, are largely due the prosperity and progress of our craft, which, founded upon the broad principles of toleration and equal rights, has ever progressed or retrograded in proportion as these principles have been propagated or opposed. Therefore we pray for Victoria

Long to reign over us,  
Happy and glorious,  
God save the Queen.

Long may she reign, and long may Masons in every portion of the British Empire be able, as is their time-honored custom to say, "The Queen and the Craft."

Under heading "Benevolence" he gives this grand showing :

Besides the large amounts given by individual Masons, which are never recorded, and by Lodges, many of whom set aside a fixed percentage of their gross receipts to be expended in benevolence, this Grand Lodge has dispensed during the year ten thousand and eighty-five dollars. The pressing necessities of 36 Brethren, 272 widows, and 41 orphans, have been materially relieved. It is cause for regret that there are so many needing assistance, and cause for rejoicing that you have the ability and the inclination to aid them. I again urge you, Brethren, to give to those who are calling for assistance as largely as your means will permit. Several applicants for the first time seek relief. One is eighty years of age, the widow of a past grand officer, who has been dead for many years; though in straitened circumstances, she has never before appealed to you, but with wonderful independence has supported herself. Advanced age and failing health compel her to



make her necessities known. I refer hers, and every other deserving case to you, confident that they will be carefully considered. While you are disbursing the surplus funds of Grand Lodge among the worthy poor, who to a great extent are dependent on your bounty, it is gratifying to know that as Lodges and individuals the Masons of Canada have found other channels in which to give practical proof of their large-heartedness. It has come to my knowledge (and doubtless there are many similar cases) that a Lodge has adopted the son of a deceased Brother, and has determined that the intention of the father before his death that his son should be properly educated shall be carried out. The young man, who gave promise of great ability, was at the time of his father's death attending a high school, and had the Lodge not assumed this obligation, would have had to relinquish his studies. The Lodge assumed the responsibility, and who can foretell the result? One thing is certain; that the Lodge assuming this trust is composed of the right material, and is bound to succeed.

Early in the year I received a communication from a worthy Brother, a merchant in one of our cities, stating that it was his desire to adopt a child, and that he would prefer a Mason's child. Having a personal acquaintance with this Brother, and a confident belief from his character and standing that any child adopted by him would be taken to his heart as well as to his home, and carefully reared and educated, I forwarded his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence, with a request that he would ascertain whether among the orphans, who are to a certain extent the wards of Grand Lodge, there was one of suitable age, whose guardian would in his or her interests, consent to the adoption. After considerable correspondence such a child was found, and has been lawfully adopted. The home of that dear Brother has in it now a little fairy form, a blessing to himself and wife, and as far as human foresight can determine, the support, education, and happiness of the little darling have been secured. Every Lodge cannot afford to educate a deceased Brother's child, neither can every Brother adopt one, but all can do something.

He refers to the case of a Brother who had been suspended on the ground of unfitness, being an "agnostic," a "seculent" and "freethinker." He says he regards this case as the most important one that has ever come before the Grand Lodge. After adverting to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Canada had expressed its adherence to the landmark, requiring a belief in "the existence of God, the Great Architect of the Universe," and had concurred in the strictures passed upon the Grand Orients of France, Belgium and Holland, for striking from their Constitution the clause affirming a belief in a Supreme Being. He continues :

Does Brother Harrison believe in the immortality, of the soul? Listen! He says, "I hope that the soul of man is immortal, but not having any actual knowledge on the subject, I cannot say that I believe it."

Does Brother Harrison believe in a future life of rewards and punishments? He says, "I hope there is a future life of reward and punishment, but having no actual knowledge, I cannot say that I believe it."

Brother Harrison says that he believes that the will of God is revealed in the Bible, as far as it goes, but that the Bible does not contain the whole of God's revealed will, and is not applicable to the intelligence of the present day, and that it is not the unerring standard of truth and justice.

Admitting that he is an Agnostic, a Secularist, and a Freethinker, he defines an Agnostic as one who is honest enough to admit that he does not know what, under the present condition of human knowledge, is impossible to be known. That though a Secularist, he does not believe in the secularization of the Sabbath, and does not hold himself responsible for the nine demands of liberalism. That though a Freethinker, he is not an unbeliever, nor one who discards revelation. While I would be among the first to defend Brother Harrison from intolerant persecution, believing, with the members of the last year's Board of General Purposes, that he honestly holds the views and opinions he expressed to me, still, I regard the holding of these views as fatal to his continuance in membership.

A suspended Mason, who does not believe in a personal God, who cannot say that he believes in the immortality of the soul, or in a future life of rewards and punishments, and who believes that our first great light, the Bible, is inapplicable to the intelligence of the present day, should not, in my opinion, be restored to good standing in Masonry. I therefore deem it my duty not to interfere with the action of the Lodge.

The principles laid down by the Grand Master we are pleased to see met the approval of the Board of General Purposes; and were received and adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Very interesting reports were also received from the various District Deputy Grand Masters from which we should like to make quotations, but can only notice the following under heading "Antiquities:"

The Niagara District claims especial distinction as being the birth place of Freemasonry in Western Canada, and as containing the oldest Lodge on our Grand Lodge Register, viz.: Niagara, No. 2. On my visit to this Lodge, in the month of February last, I was informed that its records unfortunately had been destroyed by fire in the year 1860, consequently there was no written evidence of the exact age of the Lodge, but the Brethren assured me that to the best of their knowledge and belief it had been in existence over one hundred years, as they had a crown land document still in their possession granting land for a site for a Masonic Hall, which was really a century old.

In regard to this matter, I would observe that the Centenary of Niagara Lodge is the Centenary of Canadian Freemasonry, as far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, and it raises a question in my mind whether the District and the Grand Lodge should not take steps

towards arranging a befitting celebration of such Centennary, ascertaining in the first place from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in England the exact date of the first warrant issued for the establishment of a Lodge at Niagara.

The Lodge next in order in point of seniority is Union No. 7, Grimsby, which is exactly one year older than this century, its first meeting being held in the year 1799.

Happily no accident has deprived this Lodge of its records, and through the kindness of R. W. Brother Forbes, an opportunity was given me of perusing them. To this pleasant task I devoted an entire afternoon on the occasion of my visit to Grimsby in April last.

From these interesting papers much curious and valuable information may be obtained in regard to the history of Freemasonry in the old Niagara District during the first quarter of the present century.

Warrants were granted for the formation of three new Lodges, and dispensations were continued for two others.

A new Constitution and Regulations were proposed and printed with the proceedings, and from which we quote the following :

The Grand Honors are as follows :

*Nine* (nine times three we suppose) for Grand Master and Past Grand Masters.

*Seven* for Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters.

*Five* for all other elected and Past Grand Officers.

*Three* for all other distinguished Grand Officers.

Forms to be used at the ceremonies of laying foundation stones, etc., were also submitted, one portion of which we regard as improper: that is *calling off the Lodge*. We hold that the laying of foundation stones, unveiling of monuments, dedication of halls, the burial of a Brother, and in fact, any other duty which a Lodge may properly perform in public, is *Masonic labor*, and therefore cannot be performed while the craft are at *refreshment*.

Thirty-three years ago shortly after our admission into Masonry, we were called upon to act as Junior Deacon of our Lodge upon the occasion of the funeral of one of its members. After opening a Master's Lodge, a procession was formed, and we were directed to open the door, which to us appeared

altogether improper. We took counsel of a very aged Brother present, for whom we entertained the greatest veneration and regard, not alone for his Masonic knowledge and experience, but also for his estimable qualities of head and heart. His reply was, its all right my young Brother, we are going to bury this Brother *Masonically*, and that can only be done in *open Lodge*.

The propriety of this at once struck us, and naturally made a deep impression upon our mind, and hence, we have ever since, entered our protest; when, as we have frequently seen a Lodge *called off* or *closed*, for the purpose of attending a funeral of a deceased Brother or the laying of a corner stone. We were much gratified, therefore when Grand Master Tyson, decided, "that it was not proper to call off at Masonic funerals;" this is now the law of this jurisdiction, until set aside or abrogated by the proper and competent authority.

There are over 400 Lodges in this jurisdiction. There is no Report on Correspondence. Henry Robertson was elected Grand Master and I. J. Mason, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## COLORADO.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Communication was held in the City of Denver, 5th October, 1886, M. W. George Wyman Grand Master presiding.

The Grand Master reports "the growth of the Lodges during the year as of a generally satisfactory character."

Among his decisions are the following:

A Brother wrote me as follows: "It was asserted in open Lodge that the Tyler has no right to vote on any question coming before the Lodge; I would like to be informed upon that question." I replied that the Tyler of a Lodge, when a member thereof, forfeits none of his rights by accepting that office; that, while much inconvenience might arise, in consequence of that officer's demand to be admitted to vote upon every question that came before the Lodge, his privileges were those of any other member.

I have been asked to state whether, upon the request of a Lodge, regularly preferred, I would grant a dispensation for the burial of a non-affiliate with Masonic rites. I replied that I thought the matter could safely be left to the discretion of a Lodge acquainted with the circumstances, and that when the Lodge vouched, as it where, for the merits of the case, I should grant the dispensation. Upon further consideration, however, I feel satisfied that in such cases no dispensation is required. Admitting the validity of our by-law depriving non-affiliates of all the rights and benefits of Masonry without trial, it seems to be negative in its application so far as the Lodges are concerned; that is, while it would cut off the non-affiliate's right to demand Masonic burial, it would not interfere with the right of the Lodge to confer it.

Both of which we regard correct. Upon important questions the Tyler should have the opportunity of voting if he so desires; in which case he enters the Lodge, and the Junior Deacon takes his place.

A non-affiliate, as we understand the regulations of Masonry, is deprived of Lodge rights and privileges, among which is that of Masonic burial, but that does not prevent a Lodge from giving a worthy non-affiliated Brother charity, or at death, Masonic burial.

A resolution was adopted to establish a "Mineral Cabinet" in the rooms of the Grand Lodge Library, and the several Lodges of the jurisdiction and Sister Grand Lodges, especially in the West, were invited to send specimens properly labelled—\$150 was voted for cases.

Brother Earnest La Neave, Grand Orator, delivered before the Grand Lodge a brief but interesting Oration.

The Committee on Correspondence presented the following supplementary report:

Your Committee to whom was referred the circular letter from "The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oaxaca, U. S. of Mexico," asking fraternal relations with this Grand Lodge, respectfully report that while we sincerely desire to extend all due Masonic courtesy to all Grand Masonic bodies, we regret that, in the case of the above Grand Lodge, we feel that we have too little information to justify us, at this time, in recommending that this Grand Lodge accredit a Representative near the said Grand Lodge.

The same Committee reported on the Louisiana resolutions:

A resolution was adopted to have bound, in permanent form, the Official Correspondence of such Grand Masters as has been preserved. A good provision, and which we commend to the attention of this Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Brother James H. Peabody, a new hand apparently, for he says :

When the writer hereof was called upon to act on this Committee, we were informed who the associate members of the same were, and feeling sure that *their* experience would be employed in the writing of this report, we accepted. Imagine our surprise when we were notified "that *we* should do the work of reviewing and *they* would share their proportion of errors committed."

With a diffidence akin to embarrassment we enter upon the task, work in which we have no experience, and perchance, "'tis folly to be wise," we cannot predict what the quality of this Report may be. If it prove good we will naturally be glad ; and if it prove otherwise we shall be glad—that we have some one to help bear the blame.

We are gratified to see that he does not agree with the writers who favor forced affiliation. Under Arkansas he very correctly says :

Masonry being a voluntary institution, to whom one comes of "his own free will," no formulation of laws can be legally enacted to compel him to *remain* a member of some Lodge *against* his will, and we believe a Mason is at "liberty to demand his dimit as freely as he would demand a receipted board bill," and it should be granted him equally as free.

Kind and fraternal mention is made to the proceedings of Maryland, November, 1885, May, 1886 ; also to the Ceremony of the unveiling of the Statue of the DeKalb Monument at Annapolis by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, 16th August, 1886.

He notices that the case reported by Grand Master Tyson of a Lodge in which neither the Master nor his predecessor had received the Past Master Degree, and says :

We would say legalize the action of the Lodge, and drop the Past Master's Degree forever from the Statute Book.

To legalize the action of the Lodge, all right—Brother Peabody—but to drop the Past Master's Degree, no. We regard that degree as of the greatest importance when properly conferred,

He calls Grand Master Shryock Thomas J. Sprage, but as he gives the name correctly in his review of the May, 1886, proceedings, we will not quarrel with him or his printer.

He refers to the opinions of Grand Master Shryock and Brother Wroth regarding perpetual jurisdiction, and of the latter says :

While willing to leave for each Grand Lodge to decide for itself, he does not endorse the idea.

He further says :

Brother Wroth's manner of writing is agreeable, and should be read entire by each Committee on Correspondence.

Upon the physical qualifications, he correctly says :

We confess our entire inability to discover any good reasons why Masonry should frame her laws to suit the convenience of those of mankind who have been unfortunate in their bodily conformation. Because England has permitted innovations to creep into the body of Masonry is no reason why others should follow in her footsteps.

The report of Brother Peabody is an excellent one, and compares most favorably with any we have seen. He is sound on most of the questions discussed, from our standpoint, but on perpetual jurisdiction and a few others he is not as *orthodox* as we would like to see him.

Albert H. Brand elected Grand Master, and Ed. C. Parmalee re-elected Grand Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT.

The Ninety-ninth Annual Communication was held in the City of New Haven, 19th January, 1887. An Emergent Communication was held 8th October, 1886, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a Masonic Hall, to be erected by the "Benjamin Isaacs Masonic Benevolent Association" at Norwalk.

The site selected for the building was that upon which the first Worshipful Master Benjamin Isaacs lived, and in which tradition says St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Norwalk, chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1765, held its meetings.

A very interesting historical address was delivered on the occasion by Bro. Rev. Edward Anderson, from which we quote the following statistics, regretting we cannot give fuller extracts :

"In the year 1816 there were in the United States 500 Templars, 6,000 Royal Arch Masons, and 30,000 Master Masons. In 1886 there were 57,219 Templars, 140,915 Royal Arch Masons, and 593,164 Master Masons."

The Annual Address of the Grand Master (Henry H. Green,) is a business-like paper, but it is confined to a recital of his duties for the year.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master Wm. L. Brewer, at "a ripe old age." The death of Brother L. E. Hunt, Past Grand Secretary, is also announced.

Among the decisions rendered is the following :

Can a man be dealt with for unmasonic conduct who has been convicted of selling liquor contrary to law? Yes; Masonry requires her followers to be law-abiding citizens. The law of our state makes the selling of intoxicating liquor, without a license, a crime. The unwritten moral law regards it as a crime. If Masonic Lodges fail to punish this offense, first by admonition, next by suspension, and lastly by expulsion, then they fail in the discharge of their duty, and are untrue to their trust.

He attended the *seventieth* anniversary of the raising of Brother Hezekiah Hubbell in Monroe Lodge, No. 19.

The third degree was conferred, followed by a banquet. Brother Hubbell was present and although over ninety, seemed to be remarkably well preserved and enjoyed the exercises as well as any one present.

A few years since the late Elijah Stansbury being then in the 93rd year of his age, attended a re-union of the Veteran Fraters of Maryland Commandery, in which he had been knighted 55 years before. At the time of his death he was a Master Mason of 69 years standing.

The Grand Master alluded to the fact that the present Communication closed the ninety-ninth, and that the Grand Lodge was entering upon the one hundredth year of its existence, and suggested the propriety of celebrating the centennial with



appropriate ceremonies. In accordance with his suggestion a committee was appointed to arrange for such a celebration, "as shall be worthy the record of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut."

The Grand and Past Grand Officers of Connecticut, have been invited to attend our Centennial Celebration. We hope they may come, and see how we do it.

The Grand Secretary, Brother Jos. K. Wheeler, in his report thus speaks of "Masonic Tramps."

For the protection of Lodges and Masons, I desire to caution them against a too liberal use of their funds in aid of itinerant Masons. While we are always willing to cheerfully render assistance to the worthy who are in need, we are decidedly opposed to helping those worthless ones who travel from one place to another, depending entirely upon the liberal heart of the fraternity for their support, and many times the assistance rendered is only converted to the use of administering to their depraved appetites and degraded passions. Remember that temperance is a cardinal virtue and our passions should be circumscribed within certain points, when a Mason so far loses sight of his own duty to the craft as to degrade himself and the fraternity to which he claims allegiance, he is no longer worthy of our confidence and much less of our assistance.

For the last few years I have had charge of a local organization, supported by the three Hartford Lodges, established for the purpose of relieving traveling Masons who are in distress, and my experience has taught me that very few applicants are found worthy of assistance. I have collected through various sources, the names and description of some two hundred such characters, whose names are also recorded in other organizations, that are fit specimens of the "Masonic Tramp." They diligently ply their vocation, with sufficient success to live without work, and their long experience in the business enables them to profit by the unwary.

Our Lodge of Relief has also done good work in the direction of ferretting out Tramps.

From the same report we learn that there are in the jurisdiction 15,029 affiliated Master Masons, and that 2,311 *are exempt* from dues. There is nothing in the report from which we can tell upon what grounds so large a number are exempt from dues. We presume however he refers to non-affiliates.

He reports: "No appeals or grievances have been presented for action at the present session. This is in marked

contrast to some of the proceedings before us, in which many pages are taken up with cases of grievances and appeals.

The Report on Correspondence is also from the pen of Brother Wheeler.

Under California noticing that the Grand Lodge prohibits the use of the funds of its Subordinates for suppers, etc., he says, and we fully concur :

We believe Grand Lodges should not be over strenuous on this point. If the members are taxed with annual dues (as is the case in nearly all jurisdictions,) they would pay them with more cheerfulness if allowed to use a portion for social purposes. What boots it, my friend ! so long as the Lodge pays it dues to Grand Lodge and the rest of its indebtedness ? The social feature in Masonry has been to a great extent crushed out, and the sooner we return to the old-time methods of our forefathers, the better it will be for Masonry, barring out the introduction of intoxicating drinks, as a matter of course.

The following is in accord with views expressed by us in this report :

We have never been able to discover any good practical reason why the use of halls for Masonic purposes, in connection with other societies, should be absolutely denied.

Maryland for May, 1886, has kind notice. He quotes with approval from Grand Master Shryock's address. Referring to the case where he threatened to use his prerogative in the difficulty between two Brethren, he says :

This ended the matter, but the question that would naturally arise, would be, whether such power was vested in the Grand Master. The Grand Lodge approved his action, standing by the old ways, not subscribing to the later day theory of limiting his prerogatives.

The report of Brother Wroth he says is "well prepared, selections judicious, though he is not very free in the line of criticism," and that he ;

Finds him strongly in sympathy with the ancient custom, regarding prerogatives of the Grand Master. We think if it was more fully recognized and practiced, and firmly sustained by the Grand Lodge, that much good would be accomplished in settling many petty disturbances arising between Lodges and Masons.

We close a review of this admirable report with great reluctance.

Henry M. Green elected Grand Master, and Joseph K. Wheeler re-elected Grand Secretary

## DAKOTA.

The Twelfth Annual Communication was held at the City of Bismark, 8th June, 1886. M.: W.: Wm. Blatt, presiding.

The Grand Master recommends the compilation of a "Masonic Code," containing not only the local regulations, but also the common law of Masonry acknowledged by the world.

He reports the presentation of a gold watch and chain to Brother Parvin, of Iowa, the joint gift of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which that distinguished Brother is held by the Craft of Dakota; in recognition of which compliment Brother Parvin has presented to the Grand Lodge his library of proceedings of Grand Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies.

Grand Master Blatt believes that the policy in permitting the formation of new Lodges has been too liberal. Fewer Lodges and stronger ones would, he says, in his judgment, "be conducive to the achievement of those results for which the institution exists," and very correct is he.

The Grand Master was empowered to establish Schools of Instruction at such places as he may deem best, to be conducted by the Grand Lecturer. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to pay the mileage and expenses of the Grand Lecturer.

A decision of the Grand Master to the effect that "a person blind in one eye, the other being good, may be made a Mason," was disapproved by the Grand Lodge.

There is no report on Correspondence. Wm. Blatt was re-elected Grand Master, and Charles T. McCoy re-elected Grand Secretary.

## DELAWARE.

The Eightieth Annual Convocation was held in the City of Wilmington, 7th October, 1886. A Special Communication was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall, February 18th, for the purpose of dedicating the Lodge room of Harmony Lodge No. 13, located at Symrna.

Grand Master Thomas Davidson, officiated on the occasion. Past Grand Master Thomas N. Williams, delivered an interesting address.

The Annual Address of Grand Master Davidson is quite brief. He reports all the Lodges in the jurisdiction save one are in a prosperous condition.

He complains of want of uniformity in the work, and suggests as a remedy the creation of a Committee on Work, consisting of three well informed Brethren. The work could then he says, be enforced by the Grand Master in his visitations.

We will state for the information of the Brethren of Delaware, that we have such a Committee in our jurisdiction, who hold a school weekly in the City of Baltimore, and that the happiest results are attending the same.

A brief but very readable Report on Correspondence was presented by Thomas N. Williams.

He appears to think and very correctly that Free Masonry is not a reformatory institution. An Orator in Colorado, having used the following:

Who of us that has a dear friend without the Order, that would not welcome him within our door, whatever be his faults. Once there, the unseen power of the Brotherhood *could wield its power with effect.*

Brother Williams thus replies :

"We cannot agree with the principle that a "DEAR FRIEND" should be admitted with *known faults*. It is too great a risk to incur. A man, in our opinion, ought to be good, or so considered, when he is admitted. Let us take no risk, Brother Gore, but when we admit our friend, let us be sure that we can count him as *good material* and *above suspicion*.

His review of Maryland is so brief, and withal so kind that we quote it in full :

The M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Maryland held its One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Stated Communication in May, 1886, having met Semi-annually for ninety-nine and a half years. The address of the Grand Master is a most excellent one. Brother Dobb, my predecessor, stands corrected with reference to the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The Maryland report is published at the May, or Semi-annual Communication. We have read, with pleasure, the able report of Brother *W'roth*, and we are glad to find that he is not so "*wrothy*" as he used to be toward Delaware. He *gives Delaware* kind notice.

Prosperity abounds throughout the jurisdiction of Maryland. We first saw light in that *grand old commonwealth*, and sincerely pray that the great Architect of the universe may bless, with the greatest prosperity, all the Lodges of Maryland. Brother Thomas Shryock was elected Grand Master, and Jacob H. Medairy Grand Secretary. God bless *our Maryland!*"

The writer had the pleasure, while preparing this report, of mailing to Past Grand Master Williams an invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of his *Alma Mater*.

From his conclusion we quote the following :

Few persons, without actual experience, can form any idea of the amount of time required in the preparation of anything like a creditable report on Foreign Correspondence. We can assure our *fault finding* Brethren that the position is no sinecure. This report has been prepared amid difficulties. Our mind has often been disturbed by other important duties and labors: Often in the midst of a review, we have been interrupted by sickness in our family, and it has been difficult to take up the idea of thought where we left it. If the Fraternity appreciate our labors, we will feel fully compensated. If the report wins no approval, we will shed no tears. In the examination of the fifty-one volumes of proceedings of other Grand Lodges, we have enjoyed an intellectual feast; have obtained a large fund of information, and the conclusion at which we have arrived, after a review of the different records of proceedings before us, is that *Masonry* is on the onward march. We are gratified to see among our Brethren of the reportorial corps, evidences of enlarged views, liberal ideas, and of that *charity* which becomes a Mason more than *loud sounding* words or *ostentatious learning*. We fear that some of our Brethren, (if we judge from their *lengthy reports*,) desire to be heard for their *much speaking*. There is *much* that oftentimes appears in these reports that might very properly be omitted. A report, in our opinion, should be as condensed as possible, incorporating only such things therein as are of interest to the Craft generally.

George W. Marshall elected Grand Master, and Wm. S. Hayes re-elected Grand Secretary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Communication was held in the City of Washington, 10th November, 1886. Two Special Communications were held for the purpose of exemplification of the work, and one for the purpose of attending the funeral of Past Deputy Grand Master James Gozler; and still another was called for the purpose of attending the funeral of Past Grand Master Horace A. Whitney.

This jurisdiction, following the example of its mother, the Grand Lodge of Maryland, holds a Semi-annual as well as an Annual Communication, but the proceedings are published in one pamphlet, differing in that respect from the custom of its old mother.

At the Semi-annual, the Committee of Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the question, what is "the necessary qualification of the Grand Representatives," reported that no one should be recognized as the Representative of a Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia unless he be a member of the Grand Lodge.

While our Grand Lodge has no regulation upon the subject, such has been its practice.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was, by order of the Grand Lodge, presented to the late Grand Master, Myron M. Parker.

Brother Noble D. Larner was received and duly accredited as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. A handsome jewel accompanied his credentials.

The Grand Master (Thomas P. Chiffelle) having been suddenly taken ill on the day of the opening of the Annual Communication, Brother Jose M. Yznaga, Deputy Grand Master, presided. The Grand Secretary read the Annual Address of the Grand Master, in which is given in a business-like manner

a recital of his official duties for the year, among which was a dispensation to Pickering Lodge No. 146, of Maryland, to bury with Masonic ceremonies one of their members in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown.

The Worshipful Master of one of the Lodges wrote to know if the Lodge could act upon the petition of an applicant residing in Maryland, but whose residence was nearer his Lodge than any Lodge in Maryland, and to whom he replied, quoting the resolutions of the respective Grand Lodges referring to such cases.

Upon the invitation of Companion Geo. E. Corson, Grand High Priest of the District of Columbia, the Grand Master assisted in the formal welcome of the General Grand Chapter of the United States at its Triennial Session, September 28th, 1886, in the City of Washington.

The transactions are of local interest only.

The Report on Correspondence as usual was presented by the veteran Secretary and Reporter, Brother Wm. R. Singleton, and is an able and interesting paper.

He is a believer in the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters, but does not concur in the premises laid down by the Alabama Committee, that "Masonic sovereignty was vested in the general body of Masons and its Grand Master, long before any Masonic body adopted a Constitution. Neither Masonry nor the office of Grand Master is the creature of any written Constitution, etc," quoting which from their report he says:

We challenge the proofs for such a boast, as it only is a boast, there not being one scintilla of evidence to prove such bold and barefaced assertions.

The careful examinations which have been made by Hughan, Woodford, and Freke Gould in England, and by D. Murray Lyon in Scotland, have failed to discover one particle of evidence to prove the above. Not a Grand Master ever existed in England prior to 1717, or in Scotland before Saint Clair, about 1600. All the pretended histories of Anderson, and Oliver, who followed him, with Dr. Mackey and other American writers, have been blown to the four winds of heaven by the researches of the above-named careful antiquarians.

There is no one who entertains a higher regard for the valuable labors and researches of the distinguished writers

named, than your committee, but we are not prepared to regard the traditions recounted by Anderson, Oliver and others, as "bold-faced assertions," which "have been blown to the four winds of heaven," simply because modern writers have failed to discover evidence to substantiate them.

Anderson wrote 165 year's ago, and had access perhaps to records and documents not now attainable, and it is to be presumed knew whereof he wrote.

The traditions regarding the York or Edwin Charter of 926, are we believe mentioned in manuscripts over 300 years old, and while doubtless they have been added to, and changed in other respects during these many years, there must have been some foundation in fact upon which they could have been built.

We are firmly of the opinion that some kind of assembly of Masons was held at York about the date mentioned, and that there was a Grand Master, or presiding officer over the entire Craft, with supreme governing powers. Furthermore, that certain regulations were adopted by that assembly which formed the basis of the regulations now governing the fraternity. The traditions on which Anderson and Oliver base their histories *cannot* be pure inventions. We therefore coincide in the opinion expressed by the Alabama Committee, "that Masonry and the Grand Master existed before written Constitutions."

In the following under Louisiana, it will be seen, a reference is made to the Baltimore Convention of 1843.

We disagree with our good Brother (Whittaker) when he says "the convention of 1843 hurt practical Masonry more than anything that has occurred in North American Masonic history, barring the adoption of the Webb Ritual." As we at that time had been a Mason nearly three years, was an officer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was present when S. W. B. Carnegy and Joseph Foster made their report of the doings of that convention upon their return from it, we know that great good resulted from that convention. But that has nothing to do with a convention for the purpose of adjusting certain international laws, whereby there may be concurrence upon most important and essential matters now left entirely at the will and pleasure of individual ideas and prejudices, and by which great trouble, and oftentimes difficulties, arise between the different jurisdictions.



Under Pennsylvania he thus upholds the prerogative powers of Grand Masters and the rights and powers of Grand Lodges :

We are pleased to learn from the address that before conferring the degrees of Masonry upon Brother Bishop William Stevens Perry, a resident of Iowa, at sight in an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge, he had obtained the consent of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. This was conformable to "true comity" as between the two grand jurisdictions; although according to ancient usage, extending back to at least 1731, it was the prerogative of a Grand Master to grant a deputation to confer the degrees of Masonry at an occasional (emergent) Lodge upon well-known distinguished men, as in the first recorded case, of Francis, Duke of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, afterward Emperor of Germany. He, however, only received the first two degrees at that time; the third degree was given afterward in England the same year.

In our search upon this question we have as yet found no single instance where the three degrees were given at the same time. If a Grand Master has such a prerogative, and we do not deny it, then according to ancient usage and the present practice in every grand jurisdiction in Europe, "free soil makes free Masons," *i. e.*, any profane being in any jurisdiction in Europe, although not a resident thereof, is suitable material, *ipso facto*, to be made a Mason against the protest of the body near which he may reside when at home. Personal or territorial jurisdiction being unknown in Europe, our peculiar condition in the United States forced such regulations upon the fraternity for our protection against improper persons gaining admission away from the places where they were known to be unworthy.

Jose Yznaga elected Grand Master and Wm. R. Singleton re-elected Grand Secretary.

## FLORIDA.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Communication was held in the City of Jacksonville, 18th January, 1887. The address of the Grand Master (Geo. S. Hallmark) closes with the enunciation of much sound Masonic truth, and which we should like to give in full, but must be content with the following, speaking of the Masonic fraternity, he says;

That its object must be good is equally clear, from the simple fact that a secret association for bad and evil purposes would soon become fit subjects for criminal prosecution and would speedily fall to pieces by its own weight and its own villiany. How can we conceive of an association of good men all over the world, and clinging together through lapse of centuries, banded together for no purpose at all or for a mischievous one which they have never attempted to carry out, and coming down to us unspotted and without reproach through ages of time. Surely the absurdity is too monstrous, even for a fool. Then where

lies the good? We answer: 1st, in the objects it claims. These are, in the first place, the moral instruction and culture of its members. Masonry is, indeed, a system of symbolic morality.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Brother Robert I. Beny. A jewel was also presented to Brother De Witt C. Dawkins, Past Grand Master, who has occupied the position of Grand Secretary continuously since 1869.

An Oration was delivered by Rev. Brother R. H. Weller, Grand Orator.

The transactions were of local interest. No Report on Correspondence.

George S. Hallmark re-elected Grand Master and De Witt C. Dawkins re-elected Grand Secretary.

## GEORGIA.

The Annual Communication was held in the City of Macon, 26th October, 1886.

The Grand Master (John S. Davidson) reports having made eleven decisions, and having granted thirty dispensations for various purposes.

One of his decisions is to the effect that, "a man with front half of his foot cut off does not possess the physical qualifications necessary to make him a Mason."

Of the condition of the Craft he says:

The Craft within the jurisdiction has been prosperous during the past year. In many places large and valuable accessions have been made, the drone and discordant have been removed, the trestle board has received the watchful care of well governed workmen, and about the Altar renewed vows have given evidence of more constant devotion to the great purposes of our organization, whose mission leads it to illustrate in almost every department of life, the practices of the good Samaritan. As one of the many gratifying evidences of the present prosperous condition of the membership, it is shown by the Report of the Committee upon Relief, made to the session of 1885, that but one case requiring attention was reported, and in that case the committee found no necessity for action. It cannot be denied that such condition of affairs is due largely to the care, wisdom and discretion of the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges, whose supervision of the Craft is thus so well and pleasantly rewarded.

He announces the death of the Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Master David E. Butler, in the following manner:

To-day we listen in vain for the supplications which so moved us : we hear no more the appeals that deeply stirred us; the lips are forever silent, the heart forever still. The very midnight shades of nature spread themselves over the form which once held a spirit as loyal and a soul as true as ever stood in the presence of man. To Masonry he gave the rare devotion of a long and brilliant life. From the hour when in the north-east corner he received the charge of the Master, until he laid aside that emblem of authority with which for many years he guided the labors of the Craft in all this jurisdiction, he bore its welfare upon a faithful breast and its good name as a shield. No music found nearer place in his heart than its fraternal songs, no hope stood higher in his life than its sacred promises, no benefactions touched him with more potential weight than the beauties of its charity. For the defense of its good name, he stood ever armed like valiant soldier; for exposition of its claim upon mankind, he was a gifted teacher; for distribution of its bounties, he was a generous almoner.

From the Report of the Finance Committee, we notice the bonded debt has been reduced and the Committee "look forward with much pleasure to the time when the Grand Lodge, shall have become free from debt now resting upon her, and the dues from the Subordinate Lodges be greatly reduced."

The Grand Master in compliance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge delivered "a most eloquent, interesting and instructive address."

The Grand Lodge continued in session three days, morning and evening and transacted a large amount of routine business.

The Report on Correspondence, is the joint production of Brother I. Emmett Blackshear (20 p. p.) Anselm Stern (13 p. p.) and James A. Gray (20 p. p.)

The Grand Master had appointed a Committee of five "on Foreign Correspondence, with the understanding that each member thereof should have a *finger in the pie*," two of whom it appears failed to respond :—did not want any of the *pie*.

We confess that we do not like this plan, too many cooks it is said is sure to "spoil the broth."

Maryland is not noticed by either reporter.

John S. Davidson re-elected Grand Master and A. M. Wolihin re-elected Grand Secretary.

## IDAHO.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication was held in the City of Boise, 14th September, 1886. An Emergent Communication was held 10th August, for the purpose of paying the last token of respect to Past Grand Master John A. Post.

We quote the following earnest words from the annual address of the Grand Master M.: W.: Brother George H. Davis.

There are too many among Masons who rest satisfied with a superficial knowledge, and esteem themselves bright Masons worthy to be leaders, if they have acquired a certain perfunctory proficiency in our ritual. But he wholly mistakes the spirit of Masonry who considers mere acquaintance with its ritual ceremonies and with the written and unwritten statutes of the order the sum of its teachings and the entire qualification of a true craftsman, "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." These are but the scaffolding of the temple, the working tools with which the building is to be erected, the helps by which the Master Workman is to develop the most sublime social, and Masonic virtues.

Have we learned to subdue our passions and to discipline our hearts by the exercise of brotherly love, relief, and truth? Are we spreading the cement which shall unite the dissevered family of man into a temple of living stones, in which no contention shall ever exist but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree? Has prudence taught us to regulate our lives and actions by the dictates of reason and temperance, and to exercise that due restraint upon our affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from allurements of vice? Is justice our standard, and a noble self-denial for the good of others and a scorn for all that will sully the purity or detract from the integrity and dignity of manhood? If we have not thus learned or are not thus learning it is in vain that we have stood upon the tessellated pavement and entered the middle chamber and ascended the three steps which lead to the sanctum sanctorum.

He commissioned six Grand Representatives, among the number reported, is Brother John S. Black, near the Grand Lodge of Maryland. So far as he has been informed, "peace and harmony prevail among the Craft throughout the Grand Jurisdiction."

A Special Committee reported on the liability of Lodges for money advanced as charity to a sojourning Brother, as it is interesting, we quote it nearly entire.

The first questing arising in our minds is, what are a members inherent rights or prerogatives? We answer, the right to be present at all

meetings of the Lodge, to take part in all matters coming before it for action, and to participate in its ritualistic work. These are all the rights or benefits that can be claimed as inherent, and we do not yield to or endorse the opinion so often practically expressed, that the fraternity is in any sense a mutual benefit society, or acting the part of insurance, and every candidate for the mysteries of Masonry understands this when he declares upon honor that he makes the request "uninfluenced by mercenary motives."

Masons and their almoners—the organized Lodge—understand the fundamental law governing Masonic charity, and that it should be as "expansive as the blue vault of heaven itself," when the applicant for relief is found worthy, and we have the ability to grant the request. And this we understand to be the immemorial landmark of the fraternity, and should govern the action of Lodges as well the individual members thereof. Hence we do not comply with a request for relief because the applicant has any legal right to demand it, but because we find him or them worthy objects of charity, and such as we have "a sincere wish to be serviceable to, as our fellow-creatures."

The members of a Lodge pay their dues for the simple purpose of meeting with the fraternal, and enjoying the prerogatives of Lodge membership, and not for the purpose of insuring to them, in case of destitution or want, the sum of \$4.63 per week, or any other sum.

We do not recognize the idea that Masonic charity is founded on the law of compensation, or that the Lodge occupies the same position as an individual Mason—when a deed of charity is done that is an end of it—but under our Lodge system, if a Brother receives relief from a Lodge when he is sojourning, the Lodge of which he is member, if able, should reimburse the Lodge giving the relief; but in all cases where the telegraph can be used, or communication had with his Lodge, it should be done at once, and before any expenditures are made except to relieve the immediate necessities of the Brother.

It would not do to make an iron rule that a Lodge should be reimbursed for all expenditures made in behalf of a sojourning Mason, because a Lodge might be *too liberal* in spending the money of another Lodge, and thus entirely impoverish it.

We would not have the Lodge to which the Brother belongs plead the baby-act, and say he was not worthy of relief, for it has, in the most solemn manner, given him a certificate to Masons wheresoever dispersed, and if he has lost the good opinion of his Lodge, it is one of the most important duties of the Lodge to see to it that he be disciplined, and not allow him to become a Masonic tramp or sponge.

With these very brief suggestions, we submit the following resolution with the hope that other jurisdictions will take action, and that at no distant day some settled rule will result upon this vexed question:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, that when a Lodge responds to the request of a sojourning Brother asking for relief, it is the duty of the Lodge to which he belongs to reimburse the Lodge granting the relief, so far as it can do so without material injury to itself."

If a Lodge assists a sojourning Brother beyond his immediate necessities, and expects reimbursement from the Lodge to which the Brother belongs, it is the bounden duty of the Lodge so assisting to immediately notify his Lodge of the fact, in order to ascertain to what extent the Lodge is willing to assist this particular member.

If this is done, we do not understand the assisting Lodge has done a deed of Masonic charity, nor can it claim it as such. It must be considered a business loan, and stand upon that basis alone.

There is no Report on Correspondence. George H. Davis, re-elected Grand Master, and James H. Wickersham, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## ILLINOIS.

The Forty-seventh Annual Communication was held in the City of Chicago, 5th October, 1886.

The annual address of the Grand Master (Alex. T. Darragh) is an able paper of 30 closely printed pages, and contains much of general interest. Of the "condition of the Craft," he says:

From every part of the State comes the flattering report of the prosperity of the Craft. The D. D. G. M.'s report a very satisfactory increase in Lodge membership, and greater care as to the material admitted. Further light is being called for and cheerfully supplied by those who are competent and qualified to teach. The Grand Lodge and the Craft have a right to feel proud of the satisfactory condition of Masonic affairs as they generally exist throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

In accordance with instructions from the Grand Lodge, he issued his edict forbidding all Brethren acknowledging the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to hold intercourse with any member or members of any Lodge existing in the Province of Quebec, enrolled on the register of any foreign Grand Lodge, other than that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Under heading "Voluntary Dimission" he has the following views:

The law does not reach far enough. Let the Brother who wishes to do so, take his dimit and retire from the Lodge; but when he does so, let him leave at the threshold of the Lodge every right and privilege acquired by "his own free will and accord" when he entered. Change the law so that it shall say to him, "Voluntary non-affiliated Mason shall not be permitted to visit or sit in any Lodge in this jurisdiction, and the evil is remedied at once. Give the Brethren who care so little for the privilege of Lodge membership as to withdraw, to understand that they can not again visit the Lodge while dimitted, and that the

are not wanted on festive occasions, and especially at the feast, and a very effectual remedy, as I believe, will be provided against the common practice of dimitting from our Lodges simply to avoid paying dues. I submit this subject to the careful consideration of the Grand Lodge.

It appears to us the remedy is already in the hands of the Lodge. A dimitted or unaffiliated Mason has not the right of visitation. He can only visit by courtesy, and short work ought to be made of such cases as those referred to by the Grand Master. A rule, which we supposed was general, permits a non-affiliate to visit a Lodge three times, after which he cannot do so unless by special invitation of the Master.

He recommends that the regulation which permits an objection of a member to exclude a visitor ought to be modified, and says :

In justification of this law, it has been claimed that each individual Lodge represents a family and that as such any member ought to be permitted to exclude any or all of the other families of Lodges. If this be true, we are not a Craft and have been teaching a false doctrine to the present time.

We are proud to say that the form of a Lodge is an oblong square extending from east to west, between the north and south, from the earth to the heavens, and from the surface to the center. In this way the whole earth is represented as a Lodge-room and every member of the Craft entitled to be present at any and all Lodge meetings.

The time was when there was but one Lodge ; no one then thought of objecting to any member being present. In time the Craft prospered and spread over the face of the earth. For the sake of convenience, it became necessary to divide up and establish more Lodges; not that they might antagonize each other; not that they might vent petty spite and malice by objecting to visitations, but solely as a matter of convenience.

This is, as I believe, the broad view that should be taken to-day: We are a Craft, a brotherhood, dispersed over the face of the globe, divided up into Lodges for the sake of convenience and pleasure, each Lodge or member thereof being interested in all the other Lodges; in all the rules and regulations established; in all the transactions, and of the material admitted to the several Lodges, and all combined to uphold and perpetuate the noble tenets of our profession. If this is not the correct view, how comes it that a member of one Lodge may object to the material being admitted to another Lodge? I fear that we have departed from the faith of our fathers. Is it not reasonable that a visitor who belongs to the same brotherhood, the same Craft, or calling, should be entitled to the same consideration accorded an E. A. or F. C., when objection is filed to advancement, and given an opportunity to be heard in his defense, or at least the Lodge or Worshipful Master be permitted to judge of the validity of the objections? Looking at this question as

it appeals to my judgment, I believe that our law on this subject ought to be modified, and I sincerely trust that the Grand Lodge will give it that consideration which its merits demand.

We cordially endorse the above views of Grand Master Darrah. If the character of a visiting Brother is such as to render him unworthy of association, charges should at once be preferred against him. Every member of the Craft in good standing is presumed to be the peer of every other member, and should be treated and respected accordingly. It has been our boast, that within the precincts of the tiled Lodge the Prince and the humblest subject are upon one common level.

He also refers to the law of the Grand Lodge which prevents a Lodge of the jurisdiction from placing on trial a sojourning Brother, no matter what the offense may be, until the right to try the case has been waived by the Lodge of which he may be a member. He says: "While in theory it is all satisfactory, yet practically it is far from subserving the ends of justice."

We hold that it is equally as wrong in theory as in practice. If it is true, as he says, "We are a Craft, a brotherhood dispersed over the face of the globe, divided into Lodges (solely) for the sake of convenience and pleasure, each Lodge or member thereof being interested in all other Lodges."

We have always entertained these views, and hence favor the presentation of the ballot box to visitors. Viewed from this standpoint of course a sojourner is amenable to the jurisdiction where he may be at the time of the commission of an unmasonic offense. The consent of his Lodge is no more necessary than it is to have the consent of the civil authorities of a neighboring State for the trial of one of its citizens for an offense committed against the laws of this State.

The trouble, in all the cases referred to by Grand Master Darrah, arises from the fact that so little attention is given to the study of the ancient Constitutions and Regulations of Masonry, and so much given to the making of new Constitu-



tions. A new regulation is made for every imaginable case that has, or which it is supposed may arise ; whereas, if the old regulations and charges, which all admit are paramount, were as thoroughly understood as they should be by the officers and members of our Masonic bodies, there would be but little necessity for new regulations. It would be discovered that the ancient charges, regulations and landmarks are sufficient to meet all requirements, if not specifically, by analogy drawn therefrom.

The Grand Secretary, Brother Loyal L. Munn, reports that all the Lodges of the jurisdiction but one made their reports before October, and all but nine paid their Grand Lodge dues ; a most excellent showing for a jurisdiction numbering over 700 Lodges, with a membership of 40,203.

Brother Isaac Clements, Grand Orator, delivered an able and interesting Oration, and which is printed in the body of the proceedings. Did space permit we should like to quote therefrom.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Brother Joseph Robbins, although the larger part was prepared by Brother Theodore T. Gurney. This distinguished Brother had proceeded in the work until the jurisdiction of New York was reached. When he was prostrated by an attack of paralysis, and which alas, after a few months, terminated fatally. It has been the good fortune of the writer to have known Brother Gurney both personally and from his writings for many years, and learned to know him as most genial and affable in his social relations, and as a Correspondence Reporter, with few equals if any superiors.

The report before us is fully equal to any that have emanated from his pen, indeed in some respects it is superior, and from the circumstances under which it was written is invested with peculiar interest.

He thinks the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, on the Prerogatives of

Grand Masters, (and which was quoted in full by Brother Wroth in his last report) "is one of the most conclusive documents on record," and desiring the Brethren of his jurisdiction to "give it particular attention," he quoted it in full, because "of its importance to *reading, thinking* Masons." He favored the proposed Masonic Congress of Grand Masters to assemble in Chicago in June next. Although hostile to any governing powers being invested in such a body, it should, he says, be advisory, and only permitted to give its conclusions to the Fraternity to be adopted or rejected at pleasure.

With your Committee, he does not favor trial Commissions by which the Lodge divests itself of judicial functions as old as the organized existence of the Fraternity.

The oldest law upon the subject, of which we have any knowledge, provides: "If any complaint be brought, the Brother shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies.

He ably argues for perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

If perpetual jurisdiction is not justifiable, as a principle in law, why not permit an E. A. or F. C. particularly if desired advancement, to seek remaining degrees elsewhere, as he may be inclined, (at the conclusion of a specific period) and without regard to time or place? Both E. A. and F. C. are *Masons*, and in our view of the case are as much entitled to *fraternal* consideration as is a rejected profane.

Brother Gurney gave kind review to our Semi-annual Communication, May, 1885, and the annual, November, 1885; he quotes the Special Report of Brother Gorgas upon the application for recognition of the two bodies in Mexico claiming to be Sovereign Bodies, he favored recognition to neither.

In various parts of his reports he expressed his views strongly against any other than regular legitimate Craft Grand Lodges having any control whatever of the three symbolic degrees.

Brother Robbins in concluding the report says:

The hand that essays to write the conclusion to this report is **not** the hand that wrote the report itself. That was the work of Brother Gurney.

ney. In the actual order of writing, though not of arrangement, the last jurisdiction reviewed by him was New York, and it is a regular coincidence that in the closing words of that review, referring to the rumored serious illness of Past Grand Master Simons, of which he had before spoken, he said what not only every Illinois Craftsman, but scores of thousands elsewhere will echo with reference to himself: "Well, Brother S. has given his readers one of his comprehensive papers, and it is our sincere prayer that he may be preserved to the Fraternity for many years to come."

No hand is quite fit to finish another's work, and we can claim but one qualification for taking up the pen that dropped from our beloved Past Grand Master's palsied hand, and that is a complete accord with him of sympathy and judgment on the chief matters which he had at heart. This may enable us to forecast in a measure the points on which he would probably have dwelt in summing up, and on which he would certainly have dwelt could he have been forewarned that his utterance might be—what in spite of our hopes it may prove to be—his last legacy to the Craft he has served so well.

The forebodings of Brother Robbins were soon realized, Brother Gurney having died Nov. 9th, 1886, at his residence in Chicago.

Alexander T. Darrah re-elected Grand Master, and Loyal L. Munn re-elected Grand Secretary.

## INDIANA.

The Sixty-sixth Stated Communication was held in the City of Indiannapolis 25th May, 1886, M.: W.: Albert P. Charles, presiding.

Under heading "Dead Lodge," the Grand Master says, he annulled the charter of 14 Lodges for failure to pay Grand Lodge dues, and that on the 1st day of April last, there were 131 Lodges delinquent in payment of dues, or in making their reports. But by the issuance of a circular notifying these Lodges that if their dues were not paid by May 1st, their charter would be annulled, all responded save two, which proves that there is nothing like firmness and the application of wholesome discipline when needed.

Two new Lodges were organized, but dispensations for a number were refused, experience he says has convinced him that there is already sufficient Lodges in the jurisdiction.

The only decision reported is the following: Michigan Lodge, No. 83, in 1868, surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge. In the following year some of the former members formed a new Lodge known as Acme, No. 85, in the same place.

The Grand Lodge donated the jewels, furniture, workings, tools and funds of Michigan City Lodge to Acme Lodge, which then demanded of all the old members seeking admission into other Lodges, to first pay all dues charged against them on the books of Michigan City Lodge to Acme Lodge.

The Grand Master very properly decided :

That the books of Michigan City Lodge did not pass by that resolution to Acme Lodge, but remained the property of the Grand Lodge ; that Acme Lodge had no right to require non-affiliated members of the defunct Lodge to first obtain membership in Acme Lodge, and directed that the books be sent to the Grand Secretary's office.

He announced the pleasing fact that the Grand Lodge of Indiana is out of debt, and has nearly \$12,000 in its Treasury, and;

"That we meet here to-day under our own roof-tree, freed from the grasp of the money-lender, and with the satisfaction of having paid our honest debt to the uttermost farthing.

After referring to the struggle that preceded the levying of the assessment of a dollar *per capita* upon each Mason of the jurisdiction, he continues,

"I call to mind no other Grand Jurisdiction that has indulged in the luxury of a temple reared by debt that to-day is free. In this connection it is but proper to mention that credit is due two Brethren who, when the debt was contracted and the lender required endorsers of the bonds and mortgage, came forward and placed their names thereon as surities—Brothers Nicholas R. Ruckle and James W. Hess. Brethren, this is our year of jubilee; and it is but right that we lift up our voices "with shouting and with praise."

He announces the death of Charles Fisher, who for thirty-seven years, had been Grand Treasurer, and of whom he says :

"Our Brothers' creed made him an honest man, a kind husband, a loving father, a true friend. It opened his heart and purse to distress, taught him to despise hypocrisy and meanness and made him a gentleman—a christian Mason.

Pages of panegyric could not say more.

In two instances two Lodges consolidated into one, in each case under the name and number of the older Lodge. We regard the consolidation of weak Lodges most commendable.

A Resolution to authorize the Grand Master to grant dispensations, permitting Lodge rooms to be used for other than Masonic purposes was rejected. Numerous cases of appeals from the action of the Subordinate Lodges are reported.

During the session a "jubilee" was held to celebrate in a fitting manner the payment of the debt upon the temple. The Grand Lodge marched in procession to Lyra Hall, where a banquet had been spread, after an hour spent in discussing the good things provided, addresses were delivered by the Grand Master and Brothers William Hacker the oldest, and Brice Carr the youngest Past Grand Masters. Brother Wm. H. Smythe read a paper entitled, "who paid the debt," after stating that in the past eight years the sum of \$151,829.64 had been paid principal and interest; he said the credit was due to the *twenty-two thousand Master Masons* of the State of Indiana, who have so nobly and so grandly stood shoulder to shoulder, and marched elbow to elbow in solid phalanx with measured steps, and without wavering from 1878 to 1886, those Master Masons who have annually gone down in their pockets, and drawn therefrom the dollar agreed upon in 1878."

We believe the Temple debt of Massachusetts was paid in this same way, by one dollar *per capita tax*. We respectfully submit for the consideration of this Grand Lodge, the adoption of this plan for the extinction of our debt.

Brother Simeon S. Johnson presented the Report on Correspondence. In his opening, he says:

"We are indifferent as to what may be said of this report by other Committees. Our labor has been directed to the preparation of a report of matters of interest to the Craft of Indiana. If we have succeeded in our effort, our aim will have been accomplished, and other reviewers are at liberty to say what they wish.

He also, is a non-believer in the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters, he quotes the following conclusion of the Committee of Jurisprudence of Alabama ;

"We are therefore of the opinion that the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Alabama does possess, and may exercise powers and prerogatives outside of those given by the written Constitution; and that in determining whether or no in any given State he may exercise such power, we are to be guided and controlled by the ancient landmarks of the Order, *unless the power there found is expressly or by necessary implication prohibited by the written Constitution.*

And then says:

Which is as clear as it was *before* they reported. It is about time the theory of "inherent rights" of Grand Master was exploded in this day of law—the Rules and Regulations are sufficiently broad to "cover even Grand Masters.

We heartily concur in, and endorse the general views expressed in the able report referred to, but we must confess that the concluding portion which we italicise in the above quotation, is no clearer to us, than to Brother Johnson. If the committee mean, to say, that a Grand Lodge can make a "written constitution" that will control or deprive the Grand Master of powers given or recognized as existing in him, by the ancient charges and regulations, then we dissent in toto. A moments reflection, we think must convince any one who has given even a superficial examination to the subject; that a Grand Master has rights, powers and prerogatives, that the Grand Lodge *cannot* take from him, without a violation of those fundamental laws governing the fraternity: the ancient charges, regulations and landmarks—concerning which, every Brother, before he can be installed as Master must solemnly assert; "no man or body of men can make changes or innovation therein."

We cite some of these powers—The right to issue dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, and by analogy therefrom, the right to make Masons at sight, for surely he may do himself that which he may authorize others to do. The right of visitation and to preside over every assembly of Masons in his jurisdiction, for he is Grand Master of the

entire Craft; The right to convene the Grand Lodge whenever he may deem it expedient; The right to arrest the charter of a Lodge; The right to suspend the Master and other officers. These and others that might be mentioned, are powers that all must admit are inherent in the office of Grand Master, and cannot be taken from him. Why then do we hear so many writers declare, that a Grand Master has no other powers than such as *may* be given him by the constitution of his Grand Lodge?

Brother Johnson gives brief notice to our proceedings for May, 1884, and May and November, 1885. He notices that our Grand Lodge has *three* Representatives; that the proceedings for May, 1884, contains thirty-two pages, while the Report on Correspondence covers one hundred and eight pages—"a genuine case of caudle appendage wagging the dog"; and says Grand Master Shryock address "is good."

Notwithstanding Brother Johnson appears to be indifferent as to the opinion his Brother reporters may entertain regarding his report: we will say, it is a good one and fairly up to the standard.

M. W. Nye elected Grand Master, and Wm. H. Smythe re-elected Grand Secretary.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Twelfth Annual Communication was held at A-to-ka, Choctaw Nation, 2nd November, 1886. An Emergent Communication was held 9th July for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Hall of South Canadian Lodge, U. D., which being duly performed the procession was reformed and repaired to a grove adjacent where a grand feast was prepared and to which justice was done in ample form, repairing to an arbor the Grand Orator, *pro tem.*, Brother F. L. Cramer then delivered an excellent oration."

The annual address of the Grand Master, (F. H. Nash,) is quite brief. He granted dispensation for four new Lodges. Among the decisions reported is the following, and which we regard as correct Masonic doctrine.

Has a member of a Lodge a right to refuse admission as a visitor a member in good standing in another Lodge?

Ans.—As I understand the universal law of Masonry, an affiliated M. M. in good standing has a right to visit any Lodge of M. M. on the face of the globe, otherwise there is no universality in Masonry; every Mason should have such a feeling within him, and feel that he is welcome everywhere. However, if a member of the Lodge visited should object to a visiting Brother, the objection should be made known to the W. M., who has a right to judge of its sufficiency. This does not deprive the objecting Brother of the right of appeal.

He says, and truly:

The W. M.'s should not only be competent so far as the ritual is concerned, but they should be moral men and by their example outside, as well as inside, the Lodge, show to all the true teachings of our Order.

Pursuant to a previous resolution the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to refreshment for the purpose of opening a Lodge of Sorrow. A beautiful catafalque had been prepared by Brother J. H. JACKSON of Ok-la-ho-ma, No. 4, assisted by the ladies of the Eastern Star, on which were inscribed the names of the fraternal dead of the past twelve years. A procession was formed under the direction of Brother JACKSON, as Grand Marshal, and the Grand Lodge, together with a large number of Brethren, marched to the Methodist house of worship. There the M. W. Grand Master opened a Lodge of Sorrow, remarks were made by several brethren, the virtues of a number of good and true men and Masons were recalled to mind, the Lodge was closed and the procession returned to the Masonic Hall, where labor was resumed.

Brother J. S. Murrow presented a sprightly Report (50 pp) on Correspondence. His fellow appointees promised to do their share of the work, but failed to do so.

He very correctly says:

If Lodge Secretaries will be kind and vigilant in the collection of dues yearly, calling for dues in a kindly spirit, every meeting if necessary and writing to those absent, and if Brethren on the other hand, will recognize the importance and obligation to pay their dues promptly, there would be few cases of delinquents. If a Brother has been unfortunate or is poor and unable to pay his dues, let him say so in open Lodge or write to the Lodge; there is no good reason why he should be ashamed to do this, it is a good deal better than silence or stubborn negligence. In such cases every true Lodge will cheerfully remit the dues. If charges are to be preferred and a trial ensue on every case of delinquent dues, some Lodges will be in a chronic condition of litigation. The form presented by our Grand Lodge for



"trials" is a fearfully long technical concern, and if I was Secretary of a Lodge, as I have been for years, until recently, I believe I would rather pay the dues myself, poor as I am, than write up the quire or two of MS. it requires in a trial case.

We have often thought that if half the diligence was displayed by our Secretaries in collecting Lodges dues that a merchant or mechanic uses in the collection of their bills, there would be very little discipline required for the non-payment of dues.

He thus kindly reviews our jurisdiction for May, 1886.

An exceptionally excellent address is this of Grand Master THOMAS J. SHRYOCK before the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

A fearful debt hangs over the Grand Lodge. A mortgage debt of \$135,000, besides a stock debt the figures of which are not given, and yet the Grand Master takes a very cheerful and hopeful view and thinks it will all be paid in a few years.

Would it not be well for them to hold biennial sessions, as Indiana and Georgia have done, and save the expenses of annual meetings? The "East Room" in the temple has been fitted up for the Lodge of Instruction, and schools are taught there much to the improvement of all the Lodges.

The Grand Master and staff have visited many Lodges during the year; a kind of Masonic "surprise parties." He reports that seven have thus been found in apple pie order, others not so well off, while others have been caught in a "simply atrocious" condition. These the Grand Master "condemned severely" and threatened to arrest their charters unless there was a very marked improvement in thirty days, which improvement was speedily made. We commend this plan heartily.

Indeed, Grand Master SHRYOCK seems to be made of the right kind of stuff, and if he will remove into this Territory and become a big Injin, we will try to have him elected Grand Master. See the following:

He then quotes the case reported by Grand Master Shryock of the difficulty between two Brothers and his action thereon.

He is gratified, he says:

To see that the Grand Master commends the zeal and fidelity of Grand Secretary J. H. MEDAIRY in the highest degree. The whole address is excellent and the Grand Lodge did just right to re-elect Brother SHRYOCK again to the Grand East.

He agrees with Bro. Wroth, that:

His position as correspondent does not give him the right or privilege of saying anything disagreeable, or ridiculing the views of another who may differ in opinion,

Right again, Brother. We have occasionally been pretty severely criticised, if not ridiculed, personally, for things that our Grand Lodge regulations are responsible for, or some act of Grand Lodge that we

could not prevent. At other times reporters do not read carefully the proceedings and make statements which are not correct, and then criticise severely on this false assumption. In Brother WROTH's review of Indian Territory is a case of this careless statement, though no criticism was possible.

He says : "The Grand Secretary in his report says his Grand Lodge is the only one that gives more than one volume of proceedings to each Lodge. "We beg to say Maryland does." Now here is what we said : "So far as I have been able to learn, ours is the only Grand Body that issues more than *three* copies to each Subordinate Lodge, New York gives but one copy to each Lodge.

We quote the following from the conclusion of Brother Murrows report showing his impressions as to the value of Reports on Correspondence :

And now we cease our labors. We have enjoyed reading the Proceedings and Reviews of Sister Jurisdictions, for they are worthy of enjoyment. We doubt if the writers of any other institutions of like character as Masonry do, as a general thing, produce more interesting or profitable reading, considering the quantity, than the Masonic reportorial corps. These reviews are

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

One may find sound theology, the purest morality, the liveliest humor, the sharpest wit, the loftiest imagination, all clothed most generally in the most elegant language. All honor to the Masonic Reviewers of America.

Florian H. Nash re-elected Grand Master, and Joseph S. Murrow re-elected Grand Secretary.

## IOWA.

The Forty-third Annual Communication was held in the City of Des Moines, 1st June, 1886. The address of the Grand Master (C. T. Granger) covers 28 pages of the printed proceedings, and is a remarkably well written document.

The strictures in the following will apply to other jurisdictions as well as Iowa :

In the first months of my first year as Grand Master I was burdened with what seemed to me a useless correspondence. Many questions were submitted with regard to what was done by the Grand Lodge, and by members who were in attendance, and with ordinary attention would have known. I was thus led to ask, why should this be? You who have observed that after the first few hours of the session from one-third to one-half of the members are elsewhere than in attendance upon its labors, will at once comprehend the situation. Many of these,

under the old law, were retiring officers, and seemingly here at Grand Lodge expense for a retiring holiday. Our last Communication was somewhat open to this criticism, but not to the extent that I have heretofore observed it. Again, it has been the custom, about noon of the second day, and when committee work was about matured, and the active and important work of the Lodge about to commence, that applications by the score for excuses from further attendance were showered upon us—and, I think, always granted. And as to such, the Craft would have been better served if they had remained at home; for their labor was of little if any avail, and the only noticeable feature of their attendance was a depleted treasury. This, my Brethren, was not true of the last Grand Lodge. I think, not to exceed one-half dozen excuses were asked, and those mainly on the last day of the session. Hence the members left the Grand Lodge with knowledge of what had been done; and as duty required, aided in the transaction of its business. Of course I realize the emergencies that may and do arise, and shall ever join my vote with others to grant excuses for valid reasons. But I will record here what I believe cannot be truthfully denied, that no member seeking mileage and per diem should ever be in attendance, except with a *purpose* to aid to the conclusions of our labors.

We think that in the following case the position assumed by the Grand Master is correct:

"All pecuniary aid rendered traveling or sojourning Brethren is voluntary. For moneys thus bestowed, the Lodge or Brother has no legal claim on the Lodge of which the distressed Brother is a member, unless such aid was rendered in obedience to the request of said Lodge, or its Committee on Charity."

I then said: "That is the law of this jurisdiction made as against its own Lodges and members. And we believe our record does not show us wanting in the proper exercise of that greatest of Masonic virtues—*Charity*. I think one-half of our Masonic charity is expended upon sojourners, or members of the Order outside of this jurisdiction. It will be a sorry day when Masonic charity is bounded by state lines, or is given under a law for reimbursement. The Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction has definitely settled the obligation of Subordinate Lodges in this respect. It leaves each Lodge and Brother the judge of what charity shall be bestowed *under Masonic obligations*. It will not recognize the rule that it is a *loan* or *trust*, but a *Charity*. With this view, I cannot of course, hold that Formal Lodge is under obligation for reimbursement."

We fully endorse also the following:

In my experience as Grand Master I have sometimes thought that the business of *Mason-making*, was to some extent overshadowing the lessons taught for *Mason's-doing*, and to an extent detrimental to our well-being. This unwarranted zeal has so many promptings that it is difficult to control, and future Grand Masters will find their ingenuity taxed in applying rules of restraint thereto. The remedy is not in a change of the law, for it can be no more positive. That "eternal vigilance" which "is the price of liberty," is the anchor of our hope in this respect.

Regarding the unjust use of the black ball by one who, because of the rejection of his friend, will say, "when you admit him others may come in" he says, and very correctly :

And in one case I have officially said, that while as to any specific ballot there could be no inquiry as to how it was cast or as to the motives which governed therein such remarks evidenced a prejudgment, with no knowledge of the person or facts—were unmasonic, of which a Lodge could take notice by criminal procedure, and upon conviction, suspend or expel, with the chances in favor of the latter.

He believes and so do we, that sojourners should be tried for unmasonic offenses in the jurisdiction where the offense was committed, and without asking a waiver of the jurisdiction to which the party belonged.

By analogy with the laws for general government, as with states and nations, these holdings are conclusively sustained, as crimes are offenses against the commonwealth where they are *committed*, and the offender, regardless of his governmental allegiance, is amenable thereto. Why not thus for Masonic Jurisprudence? is the query for you.

And we too say, "why not? If Freemasonry be the universal Fraternity we claim it to be.

The Grand Secretary Brother Theo. S. Parvin, presented a very full and able report, and from it we quote the following, pretty plain talk, and yet perhaps not uncalled for.

Lodges should be, and were in earlier years, created for the "good of Masonry," and not the convenience of a few Masons unwilling to go a little distance to one already existing; and it has been well said by more than one Grand Master that—the curse of Masonry is that we have too many Lodges; the natural sequence of which is, that many are weak, sickly, and indifferently ministered to. Masonry has become dog-cheap, now that a dispensation can be had for \$10, and obtained for the asking, and the degrees for \$20. In the Chapter and Commandery they are, \$40 for the degrees, and \$90 for dispensation, and ought to be the same in the Lodge. Read—if only the Brethren would—our Masonic periodicals, and see how languishing and lukewarm our Lodges have become. Read, then, again, and see that at the meetings of the Consistories of the Scotch Rite at one or more cities in each State, how largely they are attended by great numbers from many and very distant places. To get the charter papers for such bodies costs from \$500 to \$1,000. The necessary paraphernalia (and all have it,) from \$1,000 to \$10,000 more. Trained officers do the work, and in costume, as do the Knights Templar and Royal Arch Masons; and all are prosperous and happy; and herein we may see why the Master Mason of a month seeks to become a Templar at the earliest possible date. To set the wheels of a Commandery in motion costs at the least \$500, and yet we find them at all our prominent points.

Once this Grand Lodge charged \$20 for a dispensation, and reduced it to \$10. We demanded that it be put up to \$40, and though a plebian, and poor as a church-mouse, the foolish ones said we were an aristocrat. We are, in our view of worth of character and efficiency in our Lodges and their membership, and also in the number of Lodges really demanded for the good of the order, as well as of their individual membership.

The day the Grand Lodge reduced the price of the dispensation and the degrees, and proportionately increased the number of the Lodges and their membership, she lowered the standard of Masonry throughout the jurisdiction, in interest and in character, as every comparison abundantly proves.

He says :

"The Law of Fraternities and Societies" is the title of a work compiled by Brother A. J. Hirschl, of Davenport, Iowa. During the present year we have had in Iowa two suits, in one of which we were a witness, growing out of frauds in obtaining policies in our "Masonic Aid Associations." This valuable work was cited to the court as authority in the matter of which it treats, and we are pleased to note that a Mason of Iowa has been the first writer, law or otherwise, to write upon this subject, growing in importance from year to year. While the Grand Lodge is not, nor can it be, in anywise connected with these insurance companies, it is interested in that its membership shall be protected from any undue advantages in any way practiced upon them. Hence it is well to become posted upon the subject of which the book treats.

Brother Parvin also presents an interesting report as "Librarian," but we regret that for economic purposes he omitted to prepare and publish his Annual Report on Correspondence. We are gratified, however, that provision was made to have the report made and published hereafter. Telegrams of Fraternal greetings, with the Grand Lodges of Washington and New York were exchanged, upon the motion of the Grand Representatives of those jurisdictions.

From the Report of the Committee on Chartered Bodies, we quote the following interesting items :

Number of Lodges making returns to date, 414, not including 2 extinct, which are included in 51 above. Number of Lodges making no reports, 4.

The past year has been one of life and energy among the Fraternity. There has been initiated, 1,219; passed, 1,111; raised, 1,143—nearly 40 per cent. more than were added during 1884.

There has also been admitted five hundred and seven, and reinstated seventy, adding to our grand Masonic army during the year one thousand, seven hundred and twenty members, which added to the mem-

bership of last year would make a grand Masonic army of nearly twenty-two thousand good men, and true marching under the snow-white banner of friendship, morality, and Brotherly love.

What a power for good this grand army is.

Twenty-five thousand men of Iowa's best blood have met upon the level in the broad prairies of our fertile State, among its fields of nodding grain, in its workshops, down among its black diamonds, at its counters, at the bar, in her councils, on the bench, and at the holy altar. Masonic feet have stood on the captain's deck, Masonic hands have manned the wheel, and Masonic hands have stood at the throttle, and the great ship of state, under the guidance of the professors of our art, has spread her tender wings of love and affection over the oppressed, the widow, the orphan, and the down-trodden of every station. This grand army can touch hands across these broad and fertile prairies of ours, from border to border, and there is no neighborhood, however humble, in our beloved State but Masonry's altar stands ready to receive the offered incense of a pure and contrite heart to the great "I am."

There has been expelled from all this grand body of men for all unlawful acts of all kinds, eight during the year 1885, which certainly speaks in terms of highest praise of the moral status of our institution.

Last year one hundred and four passed over the dark river. This year one hundred and ninety-eight have knocked at the door of that higher Lodge to which we all are fast advancing, and Brethren, let us all hope that our great pass-word, "Immanuel," has admitted them all into the joys and glories of that eternal Sabbath, where the scales of doubt and darkness fall from every eye, and the wise purposes of the Grand Master of Heaven shall be displayed in all their splendor. We would recommend that a tablet be placed in the proceedings of this year commemorative of the one hundred and ninety-eight Brethren, faithful and true, who have fallen holding high the banner of our noble order.

Wm. P. Allen elected Grand Master, and Theo. S. Parvin re-elected Grand Secretary.

## KANSAS.

The Thirtieth Annual Communication was held in the Town of Topeka, 17th February, 1886. The Grand Master (Matthew M. Miller) was so much *plagued* by requests to grant dispensation for the conferring of degrees out of time, that he found it necessary to send a circular to the Lodges of the jurisdiction in reference to the matter. He says:

Like the lady who failed to understand why the conductor could not delay the train for her, just five minutes, each applicant thought his a special case, and one not likely to incommode or inconvenience the Grand Master or the Craft in general. It is all wrong, Brethren, and

those of you who fill this station will see it as much more clearly than I have, as I do, than those who have gone before me. I cannot stop to argue the question; the fact stares us squarely in the face, that something must be done for the relief of the unfortunate officer who is cursed with the prerogative of granting these dispensations.

As an effectual remedy he recommends that a fee of ten dollars be required for such dispensation. We very much question the propriety of this.

He reports having drawn an order on the charity fund for \$250 for the relief of the Brethren at Galveston. An old and faithful member of the Grand Lodge, who had been brought very low in health, and destitute, was also relieved by his draft on the Grand Treasurer. He says: and truthfully,

Brethren, this is what I conceive to be the crowning glory of Masonry—just such “work” as this. One act of this kind will warm our hearts more and knit them closer together in the bonds of fraternal love, than a score of years of labor in memorizing a ritual and another score of work, in exemplifying it.

Under heading “A Question for Consideration” is the following :

Right at this point, comes up for consideration, that which for years as member of the Committee on Lodges U. D., and the entire year just closed, has been to me a source of anxiety and perplexity, viz : the questionable manner in which Lodges U. D. have been and to-day are organized in this jurisdiction: A town springs up by magic, in one of our western counties; twelve or fifteen Masons meet and determine to organize a Lodge; they come from as many different States, the diploms of some are pocket-worn and nearly illegible; a majority are not even acquainted until called together; there are rough ashlar among them. They write to the Grand Master and he sends them a schedule of questions which are answered properly; a Custodian or Lecturer is called for; the ritual is memorized, the nearest Lodge sees them exemplify the work, and recommends their petition, and a dispensation issues; the character of the material in this organization we do not know, they do not themselves know until it is tested, and if the test is applied and the material is unfit for the Masonic edifice, disintegration, dissolution and ruin are the inevitable results.

Under heading of Masonry *vs.* Religion—the Pope’s Bull,” he has the following :

It is with pride and satisfaction we note the breaking down completely of the barrier erected for political purposes against Masonry fifty years ago, which under the manipulation of shrewd and adroit men called in the assistance and co-operation of the church—“good enough Morgan” then, to-day such an episode would be impossible.

There is no conflict between Masonry and religion. The highest claim Masonry makes is that she is religion's handmaid ; while Christian Masons claim to see typified in Masonry the history of a risen Christ, and read in our ancient lectures the doctrine of the Trinity—the fact remains undisputed by any Brother, that Masonry stands upon that broadest of platforms—Love to God and love to man—the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man.

The Roman Catholic Church antagonizes Masonry. Masonry has charity broad enough to acknowledge the good there is in the Roman Catholic Church. It flaunts no red flag of defiance at the Bull of the Pope, but points with pride to the time when by a Bull of the Pope Masons obtained the appellation "Free"—to the time when Masonry in aid of that church, carried the banners of the cross to victory against the infidel hosts of the false Prophet.

Count that man to have poorly learned his lesson in Masonry who says "Masonry is a good enough religion for me;" it may be true on the same principle that some maintain that the idol worshipper is better than the man who does not worship anything; still he has but sipped at the fountain of charity who has no word of praise for every institution calculated to elevate and improve the human family.

Masonry teaches no plan of salvation, it contents itself with the moral and mental improvement of humanity; instead of co-operating with his most Catholic Majesty in carrying the sword of extermination against his enemies; it is doing its utmost to hasten the coming of that glad day when swords shall be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning-hooks.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Reynolds had been appointed Grand Orator, and to deliver an oration at the Annual Communication, but the Grand Master says :

"Man proposes, but God disposes." The venerable form, the genial face, the kindly, intelligent eye and the eloquent tongue, are palsied in the embrace of death.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized. Action regarding the Grand Lodge of Victoria was deferred.

Regarding the so-called Grand Lodges in Spain, Portugal, Old Mexico, Vera Cruz, Peru, Brazil, La Republica Argentine and Venezuela, asking recognition, the Committee on Jurisprudence say :

There seems to be too much Orientism mixed up with the Masonry of these countries to suit the American idea of York Masonry; it is not such as is practiced among English-speaking people;

They therefore recommended indefinite postponement of the application.

An excellent Report, of 162 pages, on Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, Brother John H. Brown.



an old veteran of the corps, and with whom we have frequently met in this field of labor, in another branch of the fraternity.

In the following, under Colorado, we heartily concur :

We have ever advocated the right of Lodges to bury non-affiliates if they chose so to do; and such is our law recently adopted. We are glad to find Brother Greenleaf fully in accord with us, and trust the day is not distant when all laws in derogation of this right of Lodges will be wiped from the statute book of every Grand Lodge. At any rate until such laws are repealed Masons who uphold them should be careful to speak of Brotherly Love and Charity in a very low voice.

In our opinion no Grand Lodge has any right to forbid either charity or Masonic burial to non-affiliates. Lodges as well as Grand Masters *have rights* that cannot be interfered with or taken from them by Grand Lodges, and the cases referred to are some of them.

Under Louisiana is the following, and in which we also fully coincide. No Brother should accept the position of Grand Master, or any other, the duties of which he is not only able but willing to perform;

Grand Master declined, he tells us, in every instance, to answer letters (many of which were received), asking all sorts of questions, because "the Grand Master must, in his official capacity, deal with the Lodges as a body, or its Master," and for the further reason that if he once began to interfere in the affairs of Lodges, "he would soon be called upon to manage their details," and confusion would follow.

In order to relieve succeeding Grand Masters from this annoyance, he suggested an enactment prohibiting the Grand Master and Grand Secretary from recognizing any correspondence from members of Lodges unless coming from their proper officers, or bearing their endorsement.

During three years' service as Grand Master in this jurisdiction, we annually received and answered nearly one thousand letters, and though the task was a hard one, yet regarding ourself as Grand Master of Masons in Kansas, we felt it to be a duty to answer a Brother, however humble might be his position in the fraternity, and even though his correspondence referred but remotely to Masonic matters.

Maryland for November, 1884, and May, 1885, are noticed.

Referring to the opinion of Grand Master Tyson that some authority should be exercised by Grand Lodges over their Reporters on Correspondence, Brother Brown says :

For many years we have been engaged in reading Grand Lodge proceedings together with Reports on Correspondence, and now do not recall a single instance in which the language of insult has been used in

characterizing the acts of a Grand Lodge. Sharp expressions we often meet, sometimes language unnecessarily harsh, and for that reason annoying; and when directed toward ourself or the Grand Body we represent, we have endeavored to send back as good as we got, or better if we could, and then let the matter drop;

We close a review of Brother Brown's report by quoting the following earnest and truthful sentiments :

Right here we stop to say, that in our opinion, three-fourths of the failures in Masonic life might be prevented if Brethren would, in time, and in a true Masonic spirit warn those going astray, and when in need give them such aid as would stimulate them to seek and keep the straight path of moral manhood. No brother can expect to be credited with the performance of his Masonic duties, who with averted eyes suffers another to pursue the downward road without fraternal admonition and wholesome advice. Neither can he pretend that he is fulfilling his solemn obligations, when, though he sees a Brother struggling to free himself from physical misfortunes, yet refuses, or what is just as unmasonic, neglects to reach out a helping hand and extend such opportune relief as would re-inforce the energies of the sufferer and enable him once more to attain a sound basis for future effort. There is no abiding place in the Masonic Temple for the Pharisee, and without it no place for him to work. 'Tis the Samaritan whose presence graces—adorns the structure; 'tis he who holds the torch kindled by Brotherly love, whose hand pours soothing oil into a Brother's wounds, whose beast bears him to the inn, from whose scrip comes the money to pay the inn-keeper till the healing is complete.

Verily, in these days, as it seems to us, there is little need of more Masonic law; but a great want of moral support by Brother to Brother, of Brotherly love toward the erring; of material assistance to those in straits, of that affectionate proclivity of mind which invites the prodigal to return and cheers his coming. In other phrase, we think the time is now come when there should be less boasting over the scope and swing of Masonry, less vaunting over the greatness and hallowedness of its principles and less parade over its charities and alms-giving; when its radical tenets and fundamental teachings should only be rehearsed in order to fire the Masonic heart with new zeal to carry them out to an extent equal to the sweep of its cable-tow, and continue the labor of beneficence while there is occasion and life lasts. Let the charity described by the great Apostle, prevail in our Lodges; let it be extended to every Brother who fails through want of mental strength and moral culture and denied him only whose contumacy is manifestly the outcome of ingrained perversity, and our trial calendars will shorten, the number of drones lessen, non-affiliates will hasten to return, and the walls of the temple will grow in magnitude and glow with new beauty.

Silas E. Sheldon elected Grand Master, and John H. Brown re-elected Grand Secretary.

## KENTUCKY.

The Eighty-seventh Annual Communication was held in the City of Louisville, 19th October, 1886.

Grand Master Bernard G. Witt, opens his annual address with the following historical sketch of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky :

The first Masonic Lodge instituted west of the Allegheny mountains was Lexington Lodge No. 25 (now No. 1), under charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in the year 1788. On September 8th, 1800, representatives from Lexington No. 1, Paris No. 2, Georgetown No. 3, Hiram No. 4, of Frankfort and Solomon U. D., of Shelbyville, met in the town of Lexington and prepared an address to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, asking permission to organize a Grand Lodge. Their petition having been granted, on October 16th in the same year, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized and Bro. William Murray was elected Grand Master.

From this small begining eighty-six years ago, has grown, not only this great and mighty Grand Lodge of Kentucky, one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of Masonic Bodies, but from this humble source can be traced the origin of most of the Grand Lodges of the Middle and Western States. The Grand Lodges of Indiana and Illinois on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi on the south are our children, and the Grand Lodges of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin are our grandchildren. Nearly two hundred and seventy thousand of the six hundred thousand Brethren of the Mystic tie in the United States owe their Masonic life to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, having been made Masons in Lodges chartered by this Grand Lodge or some one of her numerous progeny.

Having received numerous letters from Brethren in various parts of the State making enquiry how dimits might be obtained, being members of Lodges whose charters had been surrendered, caused him to make an examination of the Statistics of the Grand Lodge for ten years past, the result of which astonished him, he says: the number of affiliated Masons in the State in 1876 was 21,237, while the number reported in 1885 was only 14,823, a net decrease in ten years 6,414, this state of affairs he says, calls for serious consideration. Impressed with the necessity for a remedy, he issued a circular to the Lodges of the State in which he informed the Brethren how dimits from defunct Lodges may be obtained, regarding non affiliates he says:—And which accords with our views under another review,

A dimitted Mason (or one who was a member of a defunct Lodge and has not joined another since his Lodge became dormant) is not entitled to any "privileges of Masonry" of right, although he *may* be suffered to visit a Lodge a few times, and, by courtesy, *may* be Masonically buried. His family have no claims and can not hereafter be admitted to the Home, unless it shall appear that his dimit, etc., is of *recent date*, and reasonable time for him to become affiliated has not elapsed.

Among the decisions reported are the following :

Can a Lodge hold a fair for the purpose of raising money to pay incumbrance on Lodge-room ?

Answer—Yes.

Is it lawful to raffle articles at a Masonic fair ?

Answer—No ; any violation of the laws of God or of the State is a violation of Masonic Law. Raffling is gambling ; gambling is a violation of the moral law and of laws of the State. A raffle should not be permitted in connection with any entertainment controlled by a Masonic Lodge.

A Brother was upon trial, found guilty of unmasonic conduct. The question was, shall he be expelled. The Master voted. When the vote was counted it was found to be a tie. The Master then voted again. Did he have a right to vote twice ?

Answer—No. The Master can vote but once upon any question. The motion to expel was lost.

Grand Master Witt refers with much pleasure to his visit to Philadelphia upon the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial of the Independence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 24th and 25th September last.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following excellent plan, submitted Brother Rob Morris for the consolidation of Lodges.

1. Two or more Lodges having contiguous jurisdiction may consolidate into one by observing the following methods, viz :

2. At a stated meeting of each Lodge a resolution duly made and seconded shall be introduced to the effect that said Lodge will consolidate with the other by the surrender of its charter. This proposition lies over until the next stated meeting. The Secretary, within five days, shall notify each member of his Lodge by written communication to the effect that the full sense of the Lodge be had upon the proposition.

3. When the proposition comes up for consideration, if a majority of those present vote for it, the proposition is adopted ; provided, that if seven or more votes are in the negative, the proposition is considered lost.

4. If the proposition is carried, the Secretary of each Lodge shall promptly notify the other of the action taken, giving a list of Brethren present, and the character of each vote—whether aye or no.

5. If the Lodges are in harmony of action, as above the Grand Master shall be notified that he may set the time and place of meeting of the consolidated Lodge, and direct what name shall be given to it. The registered number shall be that of the elder Lodge.

6. At such meetings as above, the officers of the elder Lodge shall preside so far as to open the Lodge, whereupon an election of officers of the consolidated Lodge shall be immediately had, and all the details of finance, etc., be established and a set of by-laws adopted.

7. The Secretary of the consolidated Lodge shall immediately report to the Grand Master the action above indicated, and shall forward to the Grand Secretary a full transcript of the proceedings had in the two Lodges relative to consolidation.

8. No further action of the Grand Master will be considered necessary to legalize the proceedings, and the consolidated Lodge will set out upon its career with all the moneys, properties, and privileges heretofore enjoyed by the original Lodges, except that the old charters of the Lodges shall be filed with the Grand Secretary, and a new charter shall be issued covering the fact of consolidation.

Brother James W. Staton presented his fifth Report on Correspondence, it is written out almost entirely, having but few quotations, the labor of preparing such a report is great indeed.

Under Alabama he appears to be somewhat exercised to know "at what period of the ceremonies is a candidate a Master Mason." He says:

We know some eminent Masonic jurists who hold that if the candidate had proceeded no farther than the completion of the first section of the Master Mason degree, and before receiving the remainder of the degree he should die, he would be entitled to Masonic burial. The question is one of interest and we should like to hear from some of the big guns of the reportorial corps on the subject.

Although we make no claim whatever to being a "big gun" we venture to say: the response of the the Senior Warden to the second question at the opening of a Master Lodge answers his enquiry.

We are gratified to find under Arizona the following views so much in accord with those expressed by us under Canada.

When a Lodge is "called off," or, more properly speaking, "called from labor to refreshment," the Craft is then in charge of the Junior Warden, whose duty it is to superintend those under his care; consequently, while at "refreshment" no "labor" is or can be performed. Labor can only be performed under the supervision of the Worshipful Master. We have contended always that it is as much "labor" to bury the dead, to lay corner-stones, dedicate Lodge Halls, etc., as it is to confer degrees. And while the conferring of degrees is confined to the closely-tiled precincts of the Lodge, and its ceremonies are strictly

esoteric, yet the ceremonies of burying the dead, laying corner stones, etc., are as much the ritual of the Craft as the conferring of degrees, and the only difference is that the one can only be performed in private, while the others are permissible in public. Our good Brother will agree with us when we say that when a Lodge of Master Masons or the Grand Lodge goes forth to perform the public ceremonies, that the Brethren are usually clothed as Master Masons—that is, with white gloves and aprons. Who dares to don these emblems of purity and go forth to meet the gaze of the profane unless he goes forth to “labor?” No, no, good Brother; no labor can be performed while “called off.” That doctrine is untenable.

Under Indiana he says, he (Brother Johnson.)

He thinks there is some doubt as to what the “Webb work” is. We do not. We think that if the Grand Lodge would lay aside its prejudices and take Brother Hiram Bassett as authority it would come as near getting the Webb work as it is possible to attain in the world.

We ask for information: is not the work agreed upon by National Convention at Baltimore in 1843 substantial the Webb work? Will Brother Staton or Brother Bassett enlighten us?

Kind notice is given to Maryland for November, 1885 and May, 1886. Referring to the address of Grand Master Tyson he says:

He lays great stress on the importance of the Past Masters Degree. Like the law of Kentucky it is made absolutely necessary to receive that so-called degree as a necessary part of the installation, and we believe in complying with the required regulations; but as to its utility, we confess we fail to find the “beauty” which we once saw in it. He reports a “Past Master’s Association” in operation in that jurisdiction, which he attended, and witnessed the conferring the degrees, and participated in the banquet. He says:

This Association has done much to dignity and render more impressive the work of the degree, and also to promote a more intimate acquaintance and social enjoyment among the Past Masters of the jurisdiction.

Glad to hear there is something interesting about the degree somewhere, for our appreciation of it has always been so limited that we have failed to see the dignity claimed for it.

As we have before remarked, the Past Master degree when properly conferred is of great importance. He says:

The published list shows the permanent membership of the Grand Lodge to be 703. It seems to us that the membership must be largely composed of Past Masters. This system may prove troublesome at some time.

According to our regulations every Past Master is a member, and entitled to a seat and voice in the Grand Lodge, but the Past Masters of each Lodge have but one vote collectively. There is no doubt our system must in time be modified in this respect as it has been found necessary to do in larger jurisdiction, the address of Grand Master Shryock, he says is an able paper and shows that the Maryland Craft has no ordinary leader.

He says, the third decision reported;

Was based on the physical qualification doctrine, the strict construction of which we do not endorse, as we have divers times announced. His fifth is based upon the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, which we do not endorse any more than we do the perfect youth doctrine. He reports a "prerogative" exercised, which, if it had been done in Kentucky, would have raised a howl about his ears that would have astonished him.

He then quotes the case reported by Grand Master Shryock and expressed his views in disapproval of what he terms "this nonsense called Grand Master's prerogative." Having expressed our views pretty fully upon this subject under other reviews in this report we shall have to refer Bro. Staton to them.

From his conclusion, we learn that he was fortunate in having;

Accomplished this year what we have not done in any review heretofore, either by us or our predecessors—that of reviewing the proceedings of all Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada. We have nearly accomplished this feat one or two years before but only this year have we been attended with entire success.

Jas. W. Hopper elected Grand Master and Hiram Bassett re-elected Grand Secretary.

## LOUISIANA.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Communication was held in the City of New Orleans, 14th February, 1887. Special Communications were held 27th February, 13th July and 25th November, 1886. The first-named was for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a Monument to the Confederate dead, at

Baton Rouge ; the second for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Hall of the "Women's Social Industrial Association," in New Orleans ; and the third for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the "Jewish Widows and Orphan New Home," in the same city. Upon all three occasions the Grand Master, Joseph P. Horner, officiated, and on all three occasions we notice "the labors of the Lodge room were suspended," processions formed and marched to the place for the deposits of the stones, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies marched to the Lodge room "where the Grand Lodge was called on, and subsequently closed." From which it would appear these corner stones were laid by the Grand Lodge while the Craft were at *refreshment*. Under Canada we expressed the opinion that the laying of corner stones or the burial of a Brother, with Masonic honors, was *Masonic labor*, and therefore should be performed by an *open* Lodge, not when it was at refreshment.

Grand Master Horner, in his Annual Address, announced the deaths of Past Grand Masters James L. Lobdell and Wm. R. Whittaker. He also announces the deaths of five other prominent Brethren of the jurisdiction. Among the number Brother Alfred Shaw, Past Grand High Priest. Brother Shaw was a delegate to the National Board of Relief that met in this city a few years since, and is no doubt well remembered by many of the Brethren here, who will be pained to hear, as we were, of his death.

The Grand Master gives an estimate of the resources and expenditures for the year, showing a deficit of \$913.75, to provide for which he recommends a *per capita* assessment.

He recommended the sale of a portion of the real estate known as the "Temple property" upon which the foundation of a Temple was commenced nearly twenty years ago, and for which he can see no nearer prospect of completion than when the foundations were laid. A resolution was adopted to

Sell as soon as practicable (without sacrifice,) the "Temple property" occupied by the Avenue Theatre, and the two unsold lots on Del



rect, together with the ground upon which the foundation of the temple has already been laid. Proceeds to be applied to extinguishing the bonded debt.

The Grand Master says :

Great good has resulted from the adoption at last Annual Communication of the resolution providing for the reinstatement of Brethren suspended for non-payment of dues by a majority vote on payment or remission or part payment and part remission of the amount due at time of suspension, and by its operation not only has the Order gained back a goodly number of worthy members, but the Lodges themselves have further benefitted by receiving considerable sums of money in compromises with delinquents, which otherwise would not have come into their coffers.

We heartily commend the resolution above referred to. If instead of the harsh treatment usually meted out to the unfortunate non-affiliate, kind and conciliatory measures were adopted and pursued towards him, the number of this fearfully large class would be diminished. The resolution simply contemplates bringing business methods for the collection of debts to bear in the collection of Lodge dues. Many Brethren who have suffered their dues to accumulate, perhaps by the neglect of Secretaries, beyond what they feel able to pay, would gladly pay a part in order to be reinstated, and would perhaps become useful members. Then there are many worthy Brethren, prominent citizens, who from one cause or other have dimitted, could, by a little judicious management, be induced to affiliate, and who would prove an honor and credit to the fraternity. But unfortunately we are too apt to treat a non-affiliate as a sort of *pariah*, with whom we will have nothing to do or say. Some jurisdictions indeed go so far as to deprive a non-affiliate of all the rights, benefits and privileges of Masonry.

Referring to an amendment to the Constitution laid over from the last Communication to the effect that the petition of an applicant for reinstatement shall lay over until the next stated meeting, he says, and very correctly :

I hope that this amendment will not be adopted : as I have said the law as passed by you at your last Annual Communication has been found to work well and is popular ; there is no need to require so much

formality for the restoration of a Brother to his membership ; the way should, on the contrary, be made easy for him and the Lodge door held as widely open as possible ; once a Mason he is always a Mason, no matter how much he owes the Lodge, and the greater facility that is given him to resume his fraternal workings with his Brethren, so much the greater benefit will it be to him and to the Craft at large ; let us remember the parable of the lost lamb, and be glad to welcome our returning Brethren.

The Committee on Correspondence recommended the following :

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of South Australia be recognized as a legitimate Grand Lodge, and welcomed among the Grand Lodges of the World.

2. *Resolved*, That we recognize as a legitimate Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and extend to her a cordial welcome

3. *Resolved*, That so long as the three Lodges, to wit : St. George No. 440, St. Paul No. 374, and St. Lawrence No. 640, in Montreal, Province of Quebec, refuse and neglect to yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the members of said Lodges cannot be recognized as Masons in good standing, by any of the Lodges or Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

The first two resolutions were adopted, a substitute withdrawing all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England was proposed for the third resolution, but ordered to be laid over for consideration at the next Communication, and the following adopted :

*Resolved*, That the M. : W. : Grand Master of Masons of Louisiana be requested to correspond with the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of England and the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Quebec, and endeavor to heal the differences now existing between those Grand Bodies, and to report the result thereof to this Grand Lodge in his next Annual Report.

Past Grand Master Q. A. Fellows presented the Report (134 pp.) on Correspondence. He states that he was the Chairman of the first Committee on Correspondence appointed by the Grand Lodge in 1858, "and now after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century since he laid aside the reportorial pen he may be indulged in a few reflections more or less personal."

Instead of reviewing regularly the various Grand Lodge proceedings he gives under headings his own, and the views expressed in the addresses of Grand Masters, and Reports on Correspondence, making a most valuable and readable compendium.

Under heading "The Resurrection of the Body" he gives utterance to the following :

We must admit and confess that we do not believe in a "*material* resurrection." We do not believe in the resurrection of the (this body at all. We believe in the resurrection of Christ and of the dead, but we cannot bring ourself to believe that this body is I, myself, nor that the body of Christ was Christ. Let Brother Vincil *read* once, not *repeat* as he has in his calling, a thousand times, or more, perhaps, the 15th chapter of first Corinthians, and he will find that the resurrection of *this body* is never mentioned, but the contrary; Paul in verse 37 utterly denies the resurrection of the physical body; that it is not *this body* but the man, the *being*, which is raised, whether Christ or man. As in verse 4, that "*He rose* again the third day," speaking of Christ. Verse 12, "Now, if Christ be preached that He rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of *the dead*?" Verse 13: "But if there be no resurrection of *the dead*, then is *Christ* not risen." Verse 14: "And if *Christ* be not risen, etc., and so on for the whole of verses 14 to 17—and so in verse 20: "But now is *Christ* risen from the dead." But not one word of the raising of the *body* of Christ, or the *body* of any man. It is Christ himself, not His body that is raised, that is become "the first fruits." There is no resurrection of the (this) *body*, as said before, even alluded to in in the whole chapter. The resurrection is a rise of man into a higher life.

Brother Vincil says: "In that resurrection the purified body will become so spiritualized that it will be the spiritual body that Brother Chadwick is talking about." "Please, Brother Vincil, *read* your *Bible* again. St. Paul says; "But some one will say, how are the dead (meaning the *being*, not the body, the (go, the I.) raised up? and with what kind of body do they (the dead) come? Thou fool (or literally foolish one,) that which thou sowest is not (literally) made alive except it die; and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be (literally) the future body, but, giving a literal translation to the Greek, a mere kernel, possibly of wheat, or some other kind. But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed a body of its own.

But Brother Vincil is loose in his logic. In criticising Brother Chadwick, he says, "if the resurrection body is to be 'a *spiritual* body,' it would seem that *said* body, before *raising* it, had been *laid down*."

Why that if? St. Paul says, "it is raised a spiritual body." He does not say a spiritual body, or any other body is raised—and again, "it follows that a *spirit* had been *dead, buried and resurrected*." Who said "a spirit?" and how can a spiritual *body* be called a spirit? "For if *resurrected* it must have been *buried*. What! Bury a *spirit*? A *spirit* *dead*! Where then is the *immortality* of the immaterial part of man?" We suggest that Brother Vincil has got off his base, if logically speaking, he was ever on it.

But we have not space to follow further, the illogical points in Brother Vincil's criticism. Even Brother Mackey, whom he refers to as authority, and who never was considered sound in his logic, or always careful in his facts, is not quite so illogically bad as Brother Vincil in his statement of the Twentieth Landmark. He quotes, "Dr. A. G. Mackey says in his Twentieth Landmark "that every Mason must believe in a *resurrection* to a future life." So do we, but not the resur-

rection of this body, nor any body, but I, myself am the one to be raised to a future life, and He will give me not this body which I now have, but a spiritual body for me to inhabit, to dwell in—I believe the spirit returns to God who gave it, but not in the sense of Brother Vincil—that would be Buddhism—no more than I can believe in the resurrection of the (*this*) body, a doctrine derived not from the teachings of Christ and his Apostles, but from Pagan Egypt, and centuries after Christ, grafted on to his religion, as were other Pagan doctrines.

“We believe Masonry and God before we accept the deliverances of philosophy and the mutterings of reason about the impossible.” This is another *non sequitur*. The question is, whether the Resurrection of *the body*, is one of the teachings of Masonry and God. We deny, that the doctrine is found in the teachings of one or the revelations of the other. We have long since learned to believe, that God has revealed nothing *contrary* to the reason which he has given us, though He has revealed many things that we, with our finite powers, cannot fully comprehend. When therefore, we have presented to us, a dogma which is in conflict with our reason, we reject the dogma as not forming a part of the revelation of God, or as not in the teachings of Freemasonry. We still believe in God and the verity of His word. We do not do as the Brother we alluded to earlier in this report did, who, when his mind—his reason—revolted at some of the religious teachings of his childhood, ceased to believe in God’s Revelation, and almost in the existence of God Himself, and would have done so, as he confessed, had he not been checked, on and by his initiation into Masonry, and I have no doubt he would have become an atheist in reality, and he found, that Freemasonry taught as an essential, the resurrection of the body, in addition to a belief in God and immortality, and the practice of all the virtues.

But this writer does not propose to don the cloth, and has written thus much only to protest against the incorporation into Freemasonry of dogmas of religious belief, or anything of religion, other than a belief in God and immortality, and the practice of all the social and moral virtues. Those who believe in religious dogmas, which I do not, are welcome to their belief, but they have no right to say they are part of Freemasonry or part of God’s revelation, and that it is essential I should believe in them to be a Freemason, or cease to be called a Christian even. Against all that, a solemn protest is entered, and to enter this protest, in this form, against the introduction of the dogmas of creeds as a part of Freemasonry, is the reason for touching upon this subject at all.

He favors the formation of a National Grand Lodge, or at least favors the periodical meeting of delegates from Grand Lodges or Grand Masters, and republished a plan that was proposed for a permanent National organization in 1859. We quote it for the reason that he gives, namely, “that it is out of print,” and also because it is interesting.

As early as we can Masonically remember, the subject of a National Grand Lodge, a National Masonic Congress, or something of the kind, was continually agitated. Brother Cyril Pearl of Maine, was one of

the leaders in the movement at that time. We advocated something of the kind in this Grand Lodge, and delegates were finally sent to a meeting of delegates in Chicago in 1859. That congress met and created the form of an organization, and which would no doubt have been consummated had not our political troubles soon after supervened. It was to have been in 1862, at the triennial to be held at Memphis. Going over again the whole question, and thinking now as then that some such periodical meeting of delegates of Grand Lodges, or say of Grand Masters, are needful if not necessary, and being unable to think of any plan nearly so good as that projected in 1859 we embody the plan then enunciated, with the reasons therefor, in this report. It is out of print, and probably has never been seen by half of those now writing upon the subject. It is as follows :

"Brother A. T. C. Pierson, from the Committee, appointed to draft a plan for a permanent organization, submitted a report, which, on motion of Brother B. B. French, was accepted.

"This report was then read, article by article, and several amendments being offered by Brothers Albert Pike, Giles M. Hillyer, Ira A. W. Buck, and accepted by the committee, by unanimous consent, the plan was read as follows :

"In order to form a closer union and increase of harmony among the Grand Lodges of America—to secure and cultivate fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of the World—to extend our knowledge of the History, Work, Symbolism, Philosophy, and Jurisprudence of Craft Masonry; in order that questions of law and jurisdiction may be equitably and permanently adjusted, that all agitated questions of general Masonic interest may be considered and determined for the general benefit of Masonry, we propose the following Articles of Association :

"ARTICLE 1. The Grand Lodges of North America do hereby form 'A North American Masonic Congress.'

"ART. 2. This Congress shall consist of three Representatives from each Grand Lodge in North America assenting thereto; Representatives to be selected as each of the Grand Lodges may severally determine.

"ART. 3. The officers shall be a President, and a Senior and Junior Vice Presidents and Secretary, who shall be elected at each session, and except the Secretary, the official duties of each shall cease with the close of the session.

"ART. 4. There shall also be elected at each session three Permanent Committees, each consisting of five members :

"1. Committee of International Correspondence.

"2. Committee of Work, Symbolism and Philosophy.

"3. Committee of Jurisprudence, embracing Masonic History and Antiquities.

"The Chairman of the several committees shall constitute an Executive Committee to supervise and direct the correspondence, and in connection with the secretary prepare reports and present business for the next meeting.

"The meetings of the Congress shall be called to order for organization by the Secretary, or in his absence by the Chairmen of Committees in the order named.

"ART. 5. Meetings shall be held triennially, on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday of September, and in such place as the Congress may from time to time determine.

"ART. 6. The representatives of a majority of the Grand Lodges associated shall be necessary to form a quorum.

"ART. 7. The Congress may take cognizance of all cases of difference which may occur between two or more Grand Lodges; *provided*, the parties shall mutually submit the said difference to its decision.

"ART. 8. The Congress may consult and advise on questions of Masonic law and jurisprudence, to the end that a uniformity of law and usage may be accomplished; but it shall not assume the exercise of any power in the enforcement of its decrees, except such as may result from the mere force of opinion.

"ART. 9. It shall be in order, at any session of the Congress, to provide for the reading of papers or essays, or the delivery of discourses upon Masonic subjects.

"ART. 10. The incidental expenses of each Congress, necessary to the transaction of its business, shall be borne by the Grand Lodges parties thereto, being equally divided among them.

"ART. 11. The ratification of these Articles by five Grand Lodges shall be sufficient for the organization of the Congress.

"ART. 12. No change in these Articles shall be made without the consent of three-fourths of the Grand Lodges parties thereto.

"ART. 13. Any Grand Lodge may become a member of this Congress by adopting the Articles of Association.

"ART. 14. Should any Grand Lodge desire to withdraw from this Congress, it can do so; but it is expected, as a matter of Masonic courtesy, that it will adopt a resolution to that effect in open Grand Lodge, and give notice thereof to the Secretary of the Congress.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE. When five Grand Lodges shall have ratified these Articles, pursuant to the provisions of Article 11th, and shall have notified a Secretary, to be hereafter elected, of such decision, he shall thereupon issue a circular to the several Grand Lodges specified in Article 2d, inviting them to affiliate with this body, and to assemble in Congress at the City of Memphis, Tennessee, on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday of September, 1862.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we, the Delegates to this Congress, have hereunto set our hands to the foregoing Articles, at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, this 14th day of September, 1859, subject to the ratification thereof by our respective Grand Lodges.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"A. T. C. PIERSON,

"A. G. MACKEY,

"PHILIP C. TUCKER,

"JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,

"CYRIL PEARL.

"Committee."

"Brother J. Q. A. Fellows them moved that the plan as read be adopted; when Brother A. B. Thompson called for a vote by Grand Lodges, which resulted as follows:

"AYES.—Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, Iowa—Total 9. [Several Representatives from other Grand Lodges, sitting as advisory members, and not feeling authorized to vote, expressed their full approbation of the plan, and had no doubt it would meet with the sanction of their respective Grand Bodies.]

"Brother G. M. Hillyer, of Mississippi, stated that the plan, as amended, met his personal approbation. In deference, however, to the known wishes of Mississippi, in opposition to a General Grand Lodge, or Central Confederation of Grand Lodges, he would refrain from voting; but expressed the hope that the jurisdiction he represented would, upon reflection, agree to the proposed association.

"NAVS.—Brother N. D. Elwood, of Illinois, voted No by instruction of his Grand Lodge, but would advocate the plan.

"Brother Albert G. Mackey then moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of a Secretary, as provided by '*Supplementary Article*,' which was adopted.

"Brother Sam'l G. Risk, of Louisiana, being then nominated, was unanimously elected said Secretary.

"Brother E. H. English, of Arkansas, moved that four members be added to the Committee on Plan of Organization, making a committee of nine, who shall be a Committee of Correspondence; which was adopted.

"The Chair appointed the following Brethren under the above motion, viz: Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi; E. H. English, of Arkansas; John Frizzell, of Tennessee; B. B. French, of District of Columbia."

There are many other matters in this interesting report that we should like to notice, but justice to other jurisdictions requires us to forbear.

Charles F. Buck, elected Grand Master, and J. C. Batchelor, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MAINE.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Communication was held in the City of Portland, 4th May, 1886, one hundred and seventy Lodges out of one hundred and eighty-five chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction were represented.

The Grand Master, (Fessenden I. Day,) opened his Annual Address with the following eloquent words:

The requirements of our constitution may oblige us, the custom of many years may urge us, but the power that attracts us is the strong wish to join the associates with whom we have labored in the past, to *feel* the hearty hand shake, to *see* the beaming eye, to *hear* the warm words of greeting, and to meet and welcome the new associates who have come up to assist us in carrying forward the great work of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. This power, more than all else, draws us to this sixty-seventh session of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and it was well at the beginning, that we joined with our Grand Chaplain, in heart-felt gratitude and thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father,

for life, health, happiness, and the generous supplies that we have received and to spare, so that we have been enabled to respond to the calls not only at our own doors but to those of the distressed outside our own State. We should feel deeply grateful that we have been spared the sorrow of a pestilence that afflicted thousands in a neighboring jurisdiction with which we have frequent, and our manufacturing towns, *daily* intercourse. For these blessings in a thousand ways we *should* be, we *have* been thankful in the past; let us render ourselves worthy of them in the future.

He refused to grant dispensations to act on petitions in less than the required four weeks, unless he could be assured that the petitioners "had been unable to apply in season, if he desired so."

Under heading "Impostors." He says :

June 4th, I received a request from the President of "Lodge of Relief," at Baltimore, asking this Grand Lodge to send a delegate to a convention to be held at Masonic Temple, Baltimore, August 31st, for the purpose of devising a suitable plan and providing ways and means for maintaining an organization to bring to a sense of justice the Masonic tramp, impostor and adventurer.

No representative was present from this State, but I have a copy of the proceedings and their monthly reports, which contain a numbered description of the unworthy, the chief one of whom I recognize by the description as having, during the past summer, gone through our State and Brethren at the same time.

I am satisfied that some such method should be adopted in this State to better protect our Lodges and individual Masons, who, through a too high idea of their Masonic duties, are constantly being imposed upon by these tramps and adventurers, who are always too ready to be examined, are glib of tongue and prepared with distressing stories and a change of name for every required occasion, and the success they meet with encourages them to adopt this manner of life as a profession.

Several of this band whom I have heard from in the past year, and I presume there were others, have been making us a visit, and I have yet to hear of a Lodge that refused to give them money, but in every case the one imposed upon has kept it to himself until it was too late to warn the rest.

If Brethren would refer all strangers to their Masters and Masters would demand written evidence and use the telegraph, they would soon find out by experience that a large majority of them are unworthy.

For worthy Brethren in need we should, and do, have the most charitable feelings, and should be ever ready to assist them by paying for their board, their car-fare or for other necessary expenses, but let us stop giving money to strangers.

The venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Ira Berry, in his report says :

It is now thirty years since I was elected to the position of Secretary. The number of Lodges was then eighty-one—three of which, if I rightly remember, were then dormant, but have since been revived. The



number of members returned that year was 3,211. This year we have a hundred and eighty-five Lodges working under charter, with a membership of over twenty thousand.

It is a pleasing reflection that I have been able to perform the duties of the office to the acceptance of the Grand Lodge for so many years. They have been years of diligent labor, and it may not be amiss to refer to some of the work that has been accomplished.

He then enumerates some of the labors performed, among which was the recording of the transactions of the Grand Lodge, contained in four large sized volumes, the preparing for press of the first volume of the proceedings which involved the examination of documents filed away for about forty years; the engrossing of 108 charters and recording of 134; twice by hasty removal in time of fire the books, pamphlets and documents have been thrown into confusion and once badly wet—the rearrangement of course took much time and labor.

On motion of Brother Drummond, the Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

The Committee on "The Condition of the Fraternity," truthfully say:

No office can give honor to a man unless the man honors the office. After accepting office, we believe that Brethren should take special pains to fit themselves to perform the duties, and be present whenever possible.

A most interesting Report (180 p. p.) on Correspondence was submitted by Brother Josiah H. Drummond, an old and experienced writer, and whose reports are perhaps more generally read than any other. He quotes largely from the Report of the Alabama Committee on Jurisdrudence, of which he says:

We regard the argument of the committee as a complete overthrow of the modern doctrine that the Grand Master has no powers save those granted to him by the Constitution.

He notices that our Grand Lodge holds two sessions and issues two pamphlets of proceedings, and says the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts issues four pamphlets a year, and that these are the only jurisdictions which issue regularly more than one pamphlet a year, he says:

The Grand Master (JOHN S. TYSON) retires from the office after a long, faithful and able service which entitles him to the lasting gratitude of all the Craft in his jurisdiction.

The Report of Brother Gorgas on the Louisiana Resolutions, he says, is interesting and of which he may hereafter make use.

Under heading "Public Installations" he devotes seven pages in reply to the views of Brother Vaux and others of Pennsylvania, who have declared that "public installations are innovations," and from which we make liberal quotations, not alone because some of his views are so much in unison with those expressed by us in this report; but also because of the interesting historical references he makes, he says:

Being somewhat pressed in argument, Bro. VAUX declared that there *are not*, and *cannot be* public *Masonic* ceremonies. The logic of his position in regard to public installations necessarily forced him to take that position. He insisted that no work outside of the Lodge room is *Masonic* work; that it is done by *Masons* in their individual capacity, and not by the *Lodge*.

An examination of the law and practice of the different jurisdictions shows that Brother VAUX's position is not correct in relation to any Grand Lodge, except the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and we doubt if it is correct as to that, or if it is, it has become so quite recently, and is in fact an innovation on ancient usage.

Brother VAUX was exceedingly shocked at the mention of "public Grand Honors."

We have examined the constitutions and forms provided for nearly all the Grand Lodges in relation to ceremonies performed in public by Masons: and the practice is substantially uniform, as follows, when the corner stone of a public building is laid.

The Grand Lodge meets in a hall, and opens in form: it adjourns to the place at which the ceremony is to be performed, when the procession is formed, the Brethren being in full Masonic clothing, and the Grand Lodge marches to the place; the ceremonies are performed, including the giving of the public Grand Honors; when the services are completed, the Grand Lodge returns to the hall and closes in Masonic form. The work is done *by the Grand Lodge, while open as such*.

The same is true of the funeral service (except now in Pennsylvania alone); it is performed by the Grand Lodge or the Lodge (as the case may be), as such, including the giving of the funeral Grand Honors.

We are told that in Pennsylvania, the Lodge never conducts funeral services; the Brethren, not in Masonic clothing, perform the service as an assembly of Masons, and, for aught we see, of any others that choose to mingle with the crowd. We dismiss this with the remark, that this practice is contrary to that of every other Grand Lodge (so far as we can find), and certainly contrary to the practice which originated before the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed.

In respect to the laying of corner stones, another Pennsylvania writer thinks that we have "somewhat exaggerated the position of Pennsylvania, for our Grand Lodge has very frequently laid corner stones," &c. We accept the correction, we made our statement upon what we understood to be the statement of Brother VAUX: it seems, then, that there are public *Masonic ceremonies* performed by the Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania. But it is said that this does not prove that "public installations" are proper, it may not, but if the converse were true, it would be proved that they are *not* proper; and moreover the fact utterly demolishes Brother VAUX's fundamental argument.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH preached a sermon "before the General Communication of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 28, 1778, which is found in his "Ahiman Rezon," published in 1783, at the end is the following note:

"At the word 'Glory,' the Brethren rose together, and, in reverential posture, on pronouncing the names of the TRI-UNE GOD accompanied the same by a correspondent repetition of the ancient sign or symbol of divine homage and obeisance, concluding with the following response: Amen! So let it ever be!"

Moreover, in the account of the meeting, it is said that the Brethren were "properly clothed—the officers in the *Jewels* of their Lodges, and other Lodges of their dignity—" &c.

We are not familiar with the ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England in the laying of corner stones, and so cannot say absolutely that on such occasions "public Grand Honors" are given, but we have no doubt they are, for as we have already noticed in this report, the Dominion Grand Lodges, which took their ceremonies directly from the Grand Lodge of England, give them as the American Grand Lodges do.

At any rate, it was done in olden times. In a Masonic Magazine published in 1794, the Masonic funeral ceremony is given, and in the service at the grave, we find the following:

"The following invocations are then made by the Master, and the usual honours accompany each.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Thus the service ends, when the usual honours are given, and the procession returns to the place from whence it came."

An account is given in the Freemason's Magazine of the laying of the corner stone of the bridge over the river Weare, September 24. "the Grand Honours were then given."

We might multiply instances and add to the number of Grand Lodges 1793, by the Grand Lodge after the stone was laid, the account proceeds enumerated in our report, which have "*public* Masonic ceremonies" and give "*public* Grand Honors," but we think we have given enough to satisfy Brother VAUX that he was in error in declaring that there are no *public* Masonic ceremonies, and was too fast in getting excited at the idea of "public Grand Honors."

In the Virginia Ahiman Rezon, published in 1818, the manner of conducting funerals is given, to some parts of which we wish to call the attention of our Pennsylvania Brethren. It is stated that the Lodge opens in the first degree of Masonry and thence proceeds in procession to the house of the deceased. The Brethren are cautioned not to join the procession in the street, and the author adds: "Moreover, it ought

to be considered that while engaged in such solemnities *the Lodge is open* and that no Brother has a right to enter it without being previously announced and receiving permission in due form, through the proper officers."

It is probably true that it was not the custom in Lodges hailing under the "Athol Grand Lodge" to have public installations; while, from a very early date it *was* the practice in Lodges in this country hailing under "*The Grand Lodge of England*," to install their officers in public.

The former adopted as their standard of work the Ahiman Rezon of Dermott, while the latter adopted Anderson's Constitutions, Preston's Illustrations, and later Webb's Monitor. In those States in which two Grand Lodges at first existed, and afterwards united, they adopted the Anderson-Preston-Webb and text books, as in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Virginia, at first, had a mixed ritual. The Ahiman Rezon, of Read published in 1791, was nearly a reprint of Smith's Ahiman Rezon published in 1783, with a good part of Preston's Illustrations added. She finally adopted the work substantially as taught by Webb. In his Monitor of 1805, are forms for public installations which are referred to as if they were common occurrences as we know had been the case for many years, at least in the section of the country in which he resided, but from how early a date cannot be ascertained. "The Webb Work" has become the standard work of all American Grand Lodges outside of Pennsylvania. But she adheres to the Dermott standard so that her *method* of work differs from that of every other Grand Lodge in the country. As a natural consequence, the Webb method is followed by the other Grand Lodges, in reference to ceremonies other than Lodge work: and the Dermott Method is followed by Pennsylvania. The result is that in Pennsylvania there probably have been no public installation, while in all other jurisdictions the reverse is the case, except, perhaps, in some that partially retain the Dermott polity. We do not find, however, that in the jurisdictions, in which the Lodges were mostly planted by Pennsylvania, her example has been followed. In Maryland, for instance, Cole's Ahiman Rezon of 1817, was published under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge for the purpose, and in the forms given for constituting Lodges and installing officers, directions are given as to which forms are to be used when the ceremonies are public. In a note it is said, "These proceedings, respecting constituting, &c., were collected from ancient records and *adapted to public use*, by the Right Worshipful ISAIAH THOMAS, ESQ., Past Grand Warden.

We referred to the fact that the authors of Monitors and Text books give forms for public ceremonials, thereby endorsing their propriety; but the Pennsylvania committee treated this as a matter of little weight, and in fact criticised quite severely the publication of such works. But our practice is sustained by THOMAS SMITH WEBB, THADDEUS M. HARRIS, ISAIAH THOMAS, DALCHO MACKEY, JOHN DOVE, CHARLES W. MOORE, CORNELIUS MOORE, PHILIP P. ECKEL, SAMUEL COLE, BENJAMIN EDES, JEREMY L. CROSS, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, GEORGE H. GRAY (of Mississippi), WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL, and WILKINS TANNEHILL, not to mention authors of Monitors, now living: and whoever undertakes to say that these distinguished Brethren either did not know what Masonry allows in relation to public ceremonies, or knowing, wilfully violated Masonic law for the purpose of making a demand for their books, or for

any other purpose, will "gnaw a file"; and we do not believe that Brother VAUX or Brother McCALLA has so much confidence in Pennsylvania infallibility as to undertake the task.

We do not remember ever having witnessed a public installation by the Grand Lodge or its subordinates in this jurisdiction, but that they may be held is evidenced by the fact, as stated by Brother Drummond, that the ceremonies for public installations are laid down in Cole's Ahiman Rezon, a work that was endorsed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland and used as a text book for many years. Forms for installations which may be held in churches or other buildings, were also adopted by the National Convention of 1843.

While we would not favor a general practice of public installations we think there are times when they might be appropriate and be attended with the happiest results.

Processions of the Craft, for the purpose of laying corner stones, burial of the dead, attending Divine Service, the celebration of St. John's Day and other purposes, have been held in this jurisdiction from the earliest times and have been regarded as Masonic duties, hence performed while the Lodge was opened. The records of the old Leonardtown Lodge states that on St. John's Day, June 24th, 1759, "at half past two o'clock the Lodge went from the Lodge room *without closing the Lodge*, to the Court-House, where a polite, accurate and edifying discourse was delivered, etc., and in the evening was a genteel ball at the opening of which the Entered Apprentices Song, was sung, etc., and in the morning the 26th, the members met again, when the Lodge was *closed*, from which it would appear that even *balls* were held whilst the Lodge was open, of course we would not favor such things at this day.

Having quoted so largely from the report of Brother Drummond, we are compelled to omit other quotations that we had marked for insertion.

Fessenden I. Day, re-elected Grand Master and Ira Berry, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Stated Communication was held in the City of Boston, 28th December, 1886. The usual Quarterly Communications were held March 10th, September 8th and December 8th ; Special Communications were also held for the purpose of laying corner stones and the dedication of new Masonic halls.

The following regulation was adopted at the September Quarterly Communication.

"The apron of a Master Mason shall be a plain white lamb-skin, fourteen inches wide by twelve inches deep. The apron may be adorned with sky-blue lining and edging, and three rosettes of the same color."

The sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated out of the present surplus funds to the Education and Charity Trust.

Grand Master Abraham H. Howland, delivered his annual address at the Quarterly Communication, December 8th, it is a document of 70 pages, containing a full account of his doings for the year, and which must have been very onerous. Under heading "Necrology" he pays fitting respect to the memory of deceased Brethren, among the number is that of Thomas Arthur Doyle, Past Grand Master of Rhode Island, who at the time of his death and for a period of thirty-two years, almost without interruption, held some office in the city government of the City of Providence.

The business of this Grand Lodge appears to be transacted at the Quarterly Communication, the stated Communication being devoted exclusively to the installation of the Grand Officers and the celebration of the Grand Feast of St. John, the Evangelist. These interesting exercises took place on the 28th December, in due and proper form.

Six Past Grand Masters were appointed, a committee to wait upon the Grand Master elect, Brother Henry Endicott, and to present him for installation. After his installation a procession was formed by the Grand Marshal, and two hun-

dred and seventeen Brethren saluted the newly installed Grand Master after the manner of Masons and in accordance with immemorial form and usage. A Past Grand Master jewel was then presented to the retiring Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment, a procession was formed by the Grand Marshal and conducted to the banquet hall, when two hundred and six Brethren sat down to bountifully supplied tables. After the feast had been disposed of, a number of regular toasts were proposed, and to which very interesting responses were made.

This jurisdiction at least, remembers and obeys the injunction contained in the Deputation to their first Grand Master Henry Price from the Grand Lodge of England to "keep annually the feast of St. John, the Evangelist, and dine together on that day."

The social feature has been too much neglected, and we believe to the hurt of Freemasonry. In our jurisdiction for the past few years efforts have been made for its revival, and the festival of the two St. Johns are now celebrated by the Past Masters Association of this city. We fully agree with Grand Master Endicott in his opening address at the feast, that :

It is good that we perpetuate this old custom. It is good that we enrich it with grateful memories of the past, with loyal devotion to the present, and with earnest aspirations for the future. It is to us a thanksgiving day, a time when we can gather at a common feast, gratefully remembering the blessings of the past year, and rejoice over the prosperity and harmony which reign throughout our borders.

Brethren, I think you all believe, as I do, in the significance of this our festival. No words of mine are needed to dwell upon its antiquity or the fitness of its observance : others may do that later. Let me only call to your remembrance the beauty of the two lives we commemorate to-day. Their lustre still shines, undimmed by the centuries that have passed, and men still reverently turn to them for light and help.

Brethren, I ask you to rise. I give you the first regular sentiment :  
**TO THE MEMORY OF THE HOLY SAINTS JOHN !** May the unwavering strength of the one and the loving tenderness of the other be a light to lead us in the way their feet have trod.

Henry Endicott, re-elected Grand Master, and Sereno D. Nickerson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MICHIGAN.

The Forty-third Annual Communication was held in the City of Detroit, 25th January, 1887. A Special Communication was held at Grand Rapids, 23rd, for the purpose of dedicating the New Hall of Doric Lodge, No. 342. After the dedication, which was performed in due and ancient form, the Grand Master, Michael Shoemaker, delivered a very interesting address, and from which, we quote the following :

In a jurisdiction as large as that of Michigan, with near four hundred Lodges, and with over twenty-eight thousand members, the business of the office of Grand Master is necessarily onerous, and sometimes requires the exercise of authority in cases of a disagreeable nature, but as a whole the transactions of the past year have been of a pleasant character, and indicate a state of general prosperity in the Order.

Upon the subject of Masonic funerals he says :

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the subject of the observance of Masonic ceremonies at funerals. It is a matter that at this time is occupying the attention of the Craft, in all localities where there are Commanderies of Knights Templar, to an extent that makes it one requiring your serious consideration. It is claimed by many Masons who have been for years active members of the fraternity, and whose opinions on all subjects connected with the Craft are formed with an eye single for the good of the Order, that in consequence of the performance of the burial service of all Masons who are Knights Templar, by the Sir Knights, with the ritual of the Commandery, the attendance at the burial of Master Masons, when conducted by the Lodge is attended by but few in number, and to a great degree neglected.

Further, it is claimed that Master Masons not Sir Knights, ought not to be precluded from attending as Masons the funeral of a Sir Knight, as they now practically are, for the Commanderies are composed of most of the younger and more active members of the Lodges, and when the services are conducted by the Commandery, it takes from the Lodges most, if not all of their officers, and reduces their number so that they cannot appear as a Lodge if they wish to do so. The proper remedy, and one that would probably be satisfactory to the Commanderies, it has been suggested, is for the Grand Lodge to require that all Masonic funerals shall be conducted by Master Lodges, and that a specified number of the members of the Commanderies be requested to act as escort, when the Brother is a member of that Order.

We concur fully in the above. There is no burial service so beautiful and appropriate as that of the blue Lodge.



Forty decisions are reported by the Grand Master, but few of which are of interest to outsiders.

The Master of a Lodge refused to proceed in the ceremonies with a candidate who replied to the question, In whom do you put your trust? "No one in particular." Upon being prompted by the Deacon he responded, "I don't know about that."

The Grand Master very properly decided that the action of the Master was correct.

In conclusion the Grand Master says :

Freemasonry is essentially practical in its character, in its principles and in its works. Masonry is called Operative and Speculative, and these for all time have been worked in unison ; but the Operative work is now of a different character from what it was when our ancient Brethren worked in the quarries. The nature and kind of Operative Masonry now required of the Brethren is clearly pointed out in the instruction given to every member of the fraternity.

No apprentice in Operative Masonry in the olden time ever received more definite or more complete instruction in his work than is now given the Freemason from his first entrance into a Lodge up to and including his lessons as a Master Mason.

This it is, when thoroughly comprehended, that enables Masons to understand the character of their obligations and of the work they are now called upon to perform. That it is but a change in kind ; and that the same or greater interest should now be taken in the doing of good works—in the spreading of the cement of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth—than when the trowel was used by Freemasons to spread the cement that bound a building into one common mass.

Jewels were presented to five Past Grand Masters.

The following resolution was submitted and laid upon the table :

*Resolved*, That it shall be considered a Masonic offense for any member of the fraternity of this grand jurisdiction to deal in malt, fermented or spirituous liquors as a beverage, and that the penalty for so doing shall be suspension or expulsion from the Lodge, at the discretion of the Lodge of which the Brother is a member.

We have before expressed the opinion that so long as the manufacture and sale of liquors are licensed by authority of law, it is not proper for Masonic bodies to pass such resolutions.

The "Grand Orator and Lecturer," Brother Arthur M. Clark, reports that he has fifty-two Schools of Instruction, and that they have been better attended during the past year than

in any other year of his official work as Grand Lecturer. He examined the work at these schools, of two hundred and eighty-one Lodges—truly a herculean labor.

A fine steel plate engraving of Grand Master Shoemaker graces the volume containing the proceedings of this jurisdiction.

The Report of Correspondence is a good-sized volume of itself, being 308 pages, and is the production of the Grand Secretary, Brother Wm. P. Innes. We are reminded of the reports of Brother McJilton, to our Grand Lodge which upon several occasions were of the same dimensions.

Brother Innes may well say: "The labor involved in such a report is by no means trifling." He makes, he says, a radical departure this year, and gives a full synopsis of the transactions reviewed; but omits quoting the opening and closing remarks of the presiding officers. He makes but few comments, but his reports are valuable to the Brethren generally who have not the opportunity of reading the proceedings of other jurisdictions.

Maryland for May and November, 1886, has full notice. Brother Innes apparently does not favor any supervision by the Grand Lodge over the Reports on Correspondence.

Rufus C. Hatheway elected Grand Master, and Wm. P. Innes re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MINNESOTA.

The Thirty-third Annual Communication was held in the City of St. Paul, 12th January, 1886.

The address of the Grand Master (H. R. Denny) is brief, and contains but little of interest to outsiders.

He says that, from the "ambiguity of language" in the Act of Incorporation granted by the Legislature in 1855, it was deemed advisable to have it amended, and accordingly after consultation with eminent attorneys the committee procured the passage by the Legislature of an amendatory act.

Considerable business was transacted, but of local interest. Prototype portraits of Past Grand Masters Moses Sherburne and Charles Griswold, appear in the proceedings; the first named was Grand Master in 1855, the latter from 1873 to 1875. Printed in the appendix is an interesting address by the Grand Orator, Brother George Wells Lamson.

The Report (101 pp.) on Correspondence is from the pen of the Grand Secretary, our venerable Brother A. T. C. Pierson, who for many years has occupied this position. In the opening of his report, he says :

When, in 1885, the undersigned presented his annual report, very serious misgivings were entertained that on account of health it would be the last one that he would have the gratification of preparing; but through the blessing of Divine Providence he is enabled to present yet one more.

We trust, Brother Pierson may be spared to prepare many more reports.

He says, truly :

It is an undeniable fact that a large, a very large proportion of the officers of our Lodges content themselves with a sufficient knowledge of our rituals to be enabled to confer the degrees with *eclat*. How many of them are familiar with the Constitution of their own Grand Lodge, let alone the general principles? For answer, does not each and every Grand Master in annual addresses, state the fact, that numerous letters have been received during the year propounding divers inquiries, that could easily have been answered by a reference to the Constitution; does not that fact alone constitute a sufficient reason why there should be a conservative body in each Grand Lodge, composed of Grand Officers who, from inclination and force of circumstances, have been obliged to familiarize themselves with, not only the particular Constitutions, but the old customs, the old usages, and the old regulations. Every representative expects to learn something during his attendance upon the Grand Lodge, to assist him in the discharge of his present or prospective duties; from whom is he to learn, except from those who have the knowledge to communicate and the experience of years?

Yes, but Brother Pierson the officers of our Lodges nowadays will not "familiarize themselves" with the old usages and regulations, when they have the opportunity to do so. Too many seem to think if they acquire the ritual of the degrees, that is all that can be required of them, and look upon those who talk of the ancient charges, landmarks, etc., as old fogies, altogether behind the times in their notions.

Brief notice is given to Maryland for November, 1885. While the report of Brother Pierson is like everything that issues from his pen, very readable, we can but regret that he gives so few of his own views upon the important questions presented in the various proceedings. We presume, however, it is from the fact that he has expressed his opinion so often on most of the questions now being discussed, for many of them have been agitated and discussed for a half century.

R. H. Gove elected Grand Master, and A. T. C. Pierson re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MISSOURI.

The Sixty-sixth Annual Communication was held in the City of St. Louis, 12th October, 1886, M. W. James W. Boyd presiding. In his annual address, he says :

Within this Grand Jurisdiction, since this Grand Lodge was organized, Masonry has exerted an influence for good which cannot be measured by the flight of years, nor estimated by the lapse of time ; an influence which, I doubt not, will yet increase as the years go by, and which will roll on and on, in its ever-widening channel, even down to the "last syllable of recorded time ;" an influence at once elevating, purifying, ennobling in its character, and which has permeated with its charitable benedictions every nook and corner of our Empire State.

He issued dispensations for the formation of nine new Lodges and issued six duplicate Charters in cases where the originals had been destroyed by fire or had from the fading of the ink become illegible.

He reports the following :

Occidental Lodge stated that a Master Mason, coming from England, made application to visit said Lodge, but was refused an examination and admission into the Lodge because he did not have a diploma or certificate of membership from the Grand Lodge of England.

The next evening he was examined and admitted (as a visitor of course,) into another Lodge in the City of St. Louis. Occidental Lodge claims that the latter Lodge violated the law of this Grand Lodge, in permitting said Brother to visit it without a certificate as above stated, and that it ought to be called to give an account of its misconduct. I decided, however, that said Lodge violated no law of this Grand Lodge in permitting said Brother to visit it without a certificate of membership.

I presume that this is a question of much importance to Lodges in St. Louis, and other large cities, and my attention was, in this connection, called to what was claimed to be a custom in St. Louis. I could not, however, in deciding this question, consider any local custom, which depends upon the will of a few Lodges for its existence, although it might be wise and prudent on the part of the Lodges in St. Louis to adhere to some precautionary measure in this respect.

If there is any law of this Grand Lodge which prohibits a Subordinate Lodge from permitting a Master Mason, coming from England, to visit without a certificate of membership, I have been unable to find it.

Regarding the "Joint occupancy of Halls" he takes the following sensible views :

I have received a number of inquiries as to the subject of Lodges occupying halls jointly with other societies. I can only state our laws on this subject : Subordinate Lodges are permitted by our laws to occupy halls jointly with other societies which are exclusively moral or benevolent, and no others. It is impossible to make a list of such societies, but surely any Lodge ought to be able to determine this question correctly. If there is a doubt as to the moral or benevolent character of the society, then the Lodge is not permitted to occupy the hall jointly with it. I have been guided by these rules in passing upon petitions for removals, and in all cases referred to me.

Under heading "Condition of the Craft" he gives utterance to the following earnest words, which, despite their length, we quote in full, deeming them worthy a careful perusal by every member of the fraternity.

My visits to a number of Lodges, the hundreds of letters received during the year, my intercourse with the Brethren, the Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, all lead me to conclude that Masonry is in a prosperous condition throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. The prosperity here mentioned is, of course, relative. Our Institution is perhaps as prosperous to-day as it has ever been ; yet I am free to say that we have not reached that degree of prosperity we ought to reach, and we are not accomplishing as much as we might accomplish by a little more well-directed effort. Let us look the situation fairly in the face. Let us ask, in all candor, what do we need ? We have quite a number of Lodges that are dragging their slow length along without any real vitality, energy or power. They exist, that is all. They have not even the form, much less the power of Masonry. We must do something to save these Lodges, or they are gone. We make laws for them ; we govern and control their actions as a body ; we should do something to burn into their members the real principles, spirit, history, philosophy and traditions of Masonry, that they may realize what is the grandeur and glory of the institution of which they are members. If it be necessary, in order to accomplish this result, to send some one to them with them with a fresh message of Masonic truth and love, send him, and send him now.

They should be awakened to a sense of the importance, dignity and honor attached to membership in such an Institution, by infusing into them true and living conceptions of Masonry. They *must* be *revived*,

or they *die*! We owe it to ourselves to make a special effort in this direction. To fail to do so, is to pursue a suicidal course. Our Grand Lecturer has his hands full, he can do no more. Our District Deputy Grand Masters and District Lecturers, like the rest of us, must of necessity pursue their business vocations, and cannot afford the time necessary to do this work. We must devise some method of doing it. We cannot afford to neglect it. Do this work, and we thereby lay a sure foundation for our Masonic Home and other benevolent enterprises. If we would reap, we must sow; if we would reap abundantly, we must plow the ground. If we will, we can make Masonry in Missouri a greater, grander and more powerful Institution, whose influence for good will be felt in every nook and corner of our magnificent State, and whose benevolent enterprises will proclaim her character, in living letters of light, and crown her with glory and honor. I trust we may not fail to realize our own condition, the signs of the times, our surroundings, opportunities, responsibilities and obligations.

This is the day of change. Innovation flaunts her triumphs of the hour in our faces at every turn.

The world is moving at an accelerated speed. Twenty miles an hour must give way to thirty, thirty to forty, forty to sixty, sixty to seventy. Old methods of business are considered ruinous. Men work by the lightning express and electric flash. They talk by telephone, sleep by the clock, eat by the watch, and hurry back to business. They now have no time to consider questions outside of business matters, if they demand thought or study. We have no time to be profound; to think out problems of life. We have no time to reflect; no time to read works requiring thought or study for comprehension. We have no time to digest solid literary food. In our mad rush and haste in life we feed on literary soups, syrup and cakes. We eat no literary or philosophical meat. Work of statesmanship, moral philosophy and metaphysics lie dust-covered upon the library shelves, while a light, trashy, useless literature is the literature which brings the money in the market. Hence everybody is slightly educated, few are thoroughly educated. We have many politicians, few statesmen. We have no time for anything profound. Glossy generalities of sophistical theories, having no foundation in fact or philosophy, are accepted without investigation by society in its present hurried and feverish condition. Haste, activity, energy, discovery, invention, innovation and change, rule the hour.

Such a day is a propitious time for the growth of false doctrines, dangerous ideas, erroneous theories, pernicious fallacies, destructive and ruinous tendencies and practices. Things old, are discarded because they are old; things new, are accepted because they are new. The ruthless hand of innovation would strike down everything sacred, and destroy everything "two years old" or upward. From the sowing of these seeds we may expect to reap the harvest of the cyclone.

Among the most pernicious doctrines which grow in such a soil is Agnosticism. Already it is spending much time and wasting much talent in vainly endeavoring to dethrone God, and to enthrone in His stead a sort of omnipotent, blind nothing, by which it hopes to remove the foundation of all morality, virtue, obligation, duty, law, order, obedience, and thus to leave the world in doubt, perplexity, distrust and chaos, followed by disorder, disaster, ruin and death.

Great and momentous revolutions, full of destiny, are going on around us. In these silent, powerful conflicts what part does Masonry perform? Is Masonry a real, living, active power, whose influence is

felt in shaping and controlling these revolutions, in whose womb sleep the destinies of generations yet unborn? What are we doing, as an Institution, to control and properly direct the still, broad, deep current of human destiny which is swiftly flowing past us.

Out upon the plains of Egypt, anchored to a granite foundation, built with a mathematical skill, demonstrating an accurate knowledge of astronomy, stands, in all its magnificent, unapproachable grandeur, the great Pyramid, the first of the "seven wonders of the world." For more than four thousand years the storms of sand and dust and heat have beat about its base in vain; for more than four thousand years it has stood a silent spectator of the conflicts of the ages, and looked down with an undisturbed serenity upon the rise and fall of Nations, Empires and Kingdoms. Although of origin so remote as to be uncertain, yet the skill and accuracy displayed in its erection, surpass the skill and accuracy of the best work of our day. *There it stands*, coming up out of an unknown past, hoary with age, yet fresh with beauty, venerated for its antiquity, yet new in its accuracy and skill; a study of to-day; a model of architecture; a monument of genius; firm, immovable, abiding forever.

So, Brethren, out upon the plains of this active, restless, changeable, dangerous age, there arises, amidst this unrest, doubt, perplexity and Agnosticism, like the great Pyramid, the Masonic Order, built upon the idea of a Supreme Ruler, beginning and ending in the Great Architect of the Universe, coming up out of the deep unknown past, hoary with age, yet new and fresh with thought and principle; conservative, yet progressive; old, yet always young with truth; formal, yet vital; profound, yet simple; symbolic, yet clear; silent, yet speaking with power, through all the avenues of thought and feeling—permanent, changeless, abiding forever. Against its foundations the waves of Atheism are broken and dashed back into a sea of confusion, like the waves of the Levant, when they strike the immovable granite of Gibraltar.

Amidst this wild storm of change, when every ship upon life's sea is hard pressed, when every little batteau, with its precious freight, is swinging up and down upon the wavelets which roll beneath it,—ah! when amidst all this pressure upon the weary, anxious, toil-worn hurried human heart and brain, a morbid desire for excitement usurps the place of duty, when liberty is fast drifting into license, when sober reflection is about to cease, when character is becoming weak and plastic, when love of money roots out the love of truth, when dissipation becomes the alternative to labor, when this fever of modern life is preying upon modern integrity, then, as if built for the hour, as if predestined for the times, and foreordained to cope with these evils the Masonic Temple rises in its stately beauty and grandeur, bright, calm and serene, reflecting the iridescent rays of her Great Light, buttressed upon the existence of the "one true and living God," and girded with the iron girders of truth to the eternal principles of right. These waves of sacrilegious change fall harmless at its base; these storms of mutability roar around its columns without effect; the mutterings of Agnosticism die away in its corridors, without a resounding echo in its halls. The flood-tide of these new, false, destructive ideas, doctrines and teachings is stayed against this barrier. Masonry is indeed one of the great conservative forces of our times; not only

molding the character and lives of her members, but exerting a world wide influence promotive of the welfare of millions of our race who never saw its "*light*."

And thus has Masonry stood, powerful and conservative, checking the wildest passions of men in the darkest hours of the most fearful revolutions of the past ; thus Masonry stands to-day, holding, or helping to hold, in check the evil tendencies of our times ; making men more thoughtful, earnest and true ; binding them with her beautiful symbolic cords to that which is changeless ; projecting their lives out on the basis of an immorality ; teaching, at all times benevolence and charity ; fraternity and fidelity.

It being announced by the Grand Secretary that Brother Rob Morris, L. L. D., Past Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky was in waiting, a Committee was appointed to receive and present that distinguished Brother, who subsequently delivered a most interesting lecture on various points closing with a recital of his beautiful poem.

"We meet upon the level and part upon the square," and which is printed in the proceedings.

A large amount of business was transacted. but mostly of local interest.

An able and interesting Report (147 pp.) on Correspondence was presented by Brother John D. Vincil.

Under Alabama he quotes from the conclusion of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and then says :

We are willing to admit that the Grand Master may be a law unto himself where there is no written law. In fact such is generally the way it goes. But for Grand Masters to override the plain law of the Grand Lodge, as is so often the case, we have no plea to offer in their behalf. Alabama has licensed her Grand Masters, by the above, to do things outside of "the written Constitution." He possesses such powers *inherently* or by virtue of the constitution." If *inherently*, how can such powers be "*prohibited by the written constitution*" in any case, as is expressed in the above extract? The committee admitted in the above that in some instances certain "power" may be "expressly or by necessary implication *prohibited by the written constitution*." How can prerogatives or powers, which *inhere* in the office of Grand Master, be *prohibited by a written law*? The admission that such powers may be regulated or prohibited by "the written constitution," simply proves that they are not prerogatives at all, and gives away the claim that they *inhere* in the office. To *prohibit inherent powers, destroys* the office in which they *inhere*. Prerogativeism is simply weak and indefensible, and the above proves it.



From which it would appear, that the two concluding lines of the report referred to is no clearer to him than they are to Brother Johnson of Indiana and your Committee. To our mind these two lines destroy entirely the whole force of the otherwise very valuable and interesting report of the Jurisprudence Committee of Alabama.

We do not however agree with the conclusions of Brother Vincil, that "Prerogaticism is simply weak and indefensible," as he will find by reference to other parts of our report.

We fully concur with Brother Vincil in the following, only in such cases where offenses are publicly known and believed, and the party has absconded to parts unknown, we would not even give an *ex parte* trial, but would favor summary expulsion.

We are free to admit that a party cannot be "*brought to trial*" if his *whereabouts are unknown*. But it sounds strangely to say that an absconding Mason cannot be tried for a grave offense, even though "personal service cannot be made upon him." What will you do in such cases? They are occurring constantly. Bank cashiers are going to Canada and other summer resorts, carrying with them the funds entrusted to their care, robbing the poor and confiding, and defrauding those who had full confidence in their business and Masonic integrity. Let them go? Leave their names on our roll to be returned to the Grand Lodge and printed in the annual reports? We have a case now in our own Lodge where a bright and shining light in Masonry—a high Mason—robbed the bank of which he was cashier, stole thousands of the funds, forged various kinds of papers, squandered Masonic money placed in his hands, and did divers and sundry things of like character. His whereabouts are unknown. "Personal service cannot be made upon him," because he is a fugitive from justice and a vagabond in some strange land. Must we carry him on the rolls of our Lodge, return his name to the Grand Lodge and pay dues for the thief? Not much. How get rid of him? Drop his name from the roll? We prefer to drop him into a hole where the acacia blooms not, and where bank funds and forged securities will not form his surroundings. When this paper reaches our readers, this bank-robbing Mason will have been sent to his own place by our Lodge. He will have the benefit of an *ex parte* proceeding, and the trial will be according to law, in such cases made and provided. He cannot be brought to trial in the usual way, and need not be, because he is one of the worst of a large class. A notice will be sent to his last place of residence containing the charge and specifications. He will not receive the notice, because he has abandoned home, wife, children and friends. Such absence is not the fault of the Lodge. The theft, robbery, with other crimes committed against God, men and the Craft, are his faults, or wrongs, and justify the action of the Lodge in his punishment.

Maryland, for May, 1886, has kind notice. He quotes the exhibit of the financial condition given in the address of Grand Master Shryock and says :

This is a splendid showing indeed. We think the fraternity deserve to live, and Masonry proves its vitality in those debt burdened jurisdictions, where so much has been accomplished.

He says he regards the eight rulings of the Grand Master.

As good law except the one which says :

An applicant for the degrees of Masonry, who has been rejected by one Lodge, cannot join another without the consent of the rejecting Lodge.

This is "perpetual jurisdiction," which is impracticable, indefensible and unjust. It was approved by the Grand Lodge, as were all the acts of the Grand Master.

We regard "perpetual jurisdiction as neither impracticable indefensible nor unjust," but on the contrary a most wholesome regulation, Now and then permission to act on the petition of a rejected applicant may be withheld unjustly or from improper motives, but in our opinion in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is properly withheld.

Of our predecessor he says :

A new committee had charge of this interest—Bro. "Wm. J. Wroth, chairman," presented a review of the transactions of forty-four Grand Lodges. The report covered 140 pages, embracing extracts and comments in about equal proportion. Bro. Gorgas, the former committee, retired from his labors after having rendered some valuable services. Bro. Wroth furnished a very readable, conservative and safe report, and his work deserves the commendation of the Grand Lodge. He treated the Missouri journal, for 1885, most kindly, awarding us full five pages for extracts and remarks. We are sorry to give up Brother Gorgas, but Brother Wroth is none the less welcome, and we hope to find in him what his first report indicates—an able reviewer, courteous writer and fraternal co-worker.

He sides with Brother Drummond in his controversy with Brother Vaux, regarding public installations, etc. He says:

Brother Vaux seems to be opposed to *all public* ceremonies by a Lodge or even a Grand Lodge. He does not believe in Masons turning out in Lodge character to bury a deceased member. He says : "a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons *can do no Masonic, official* Lodge act outside of a tiled Lodge-room." This tells the whole story. Brother Drummond replied at length, and presented history and precedents enough to smother Brother Vaux, not even forgetting to show that Pennsylvania had followed the custom for a century, of performing "Masonic, official Lodge acts *outside of a tiled Lodge-room.*" Brother Drummond is an "*ugly customer*" to deal with when history, facts and

precedents constitute the staple. The *theory* of Brother Vaux is badly worsted by the *facts* of Brother Drummond.

With the following from his conclusion we must close our review of the able report of Brother Vincil.

Fifty-four Grand Lodge journals have passed under review. We are pleased with the general outlook and condition of Masonry in this country. There is progress encouraging and assuring, in many departments of the work among the great Brotherhood. Masonry is keeping step with the march of the age. Much remains to be done. The times demand that it be well done. Our duty calls us ever to its performance. The time is short. The call from labor may come soon. Let us work while it is day, and finish our labors before the sun goes down and the night comes on.

George R. Hunt elected Grand Master and Rev. John D. Vincil re-elected Grand Secretary.

## MONTANA.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication was held in the City of Helena, 6th October, 1886.

The address of the Grand Master (Joseph A. Hyde) is quite brief. He reports the following :

According to the provisions of a recommendation offered by the committee appointed to formulate charges against the W. M. of Butte Lodge No. 22, I appointed a committee consisting of Brothers Patrick Talent, Robert C. Knox and Oliver P. Blaine, to take testimony in the case and report. The committee performed the duty assigned them and their report is now in the hands of our Grand Secretary.

A case similar in every respect to this has been before the Grand Lodge of Canada. Referring to the matter in his address, the Grand Master says: "Masonry is tolerant. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believes in the Great Architect of the Universe, and practices the sacred duties of morality. Masonry is tolerant and will never admit the right of any man to persecute his Brother man for his opinion, but there are certain landmarks which cannot be changed, the most important being the belief in God and the immortality of the soul," and that God must necessarily be the God of the Bible—the Great Light of Masonry—the Rock upon which rests all laws, order and government, a disbelief in which disqualifies any man from being a Mason. I believe this to be the honest conviction of every Mason, and I believe you will so express yourselves when the matter is presented for your consideration.

But there is no further reference to the matter in the proceedings, and we are therefore completely in the dark as to the exact nature of the charges.

The following resolutions, modified from the Louisiana Resolutions, recommended by the Committee on Correspondence and approved by the Jurisprudence Committee, were adopted by the Grand Lodge :

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Montana, assents to and approves the following general principles of Masonic law, and agrees to govern herself thereby in all her dealings and intercourse with other Masonic jurisdictions that will recognize and abide by the same :

1. The Grand Lodge of Montana formed by and representing only Lodges conferring the three degrees E. A., F. C. and M. M., and the auxiliary degree of P. M., of Ancient Craft Masonry, will not assume to pass upon the claims of any other organizations whether claiming to be Masonic or otherwise, or dictate to the members of its Lodges, what other associations or organizations they may connect themselves with, so long as its rightful and exclusive control of Blue Lodge Masonry is not infringed or interfered with, or the allegiance of its members perverted.
2. Lodges under whose local jurisdiction any sojourning Mason shall commit any Masonic offense, shall have concurrent jurisdiction to try and punish therefor, with the Lodge in which the offender holds membership.
3. Any person whose application for the degrees of Masonry has once been rejected in a Lodge of one Grand Jurisdiction, who has permanently removed to another grand jurisdiction and has resided therein continuously for not less than one year, may petition anew without being required to secure a waiver of jurisdiction.
4. Should any matter of difference or contention arise between her and any sister jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Montana agrees to submit the matter to friendly arbitration and will not resort to edicts of non-intercourse.
5. No Masonic Lodge, organization or member shall make or seek to enforce a claim for reimbursement for money or services bestowed as Masonic charity, except by special and positive agreement at the time the money was loaned or the services rendered.

We do not approve the principles enumerated in the third. We can't understand why it should be desired to break down the safe-guards that have been thrown around entrance into the fraternity.

The proceedings are embellished by portraits of Grand Master Hyde and Past Grand Master Hugh Duncan.

The Report (85 pp.) on Correspondence is from the pen of Brother Cornelius Hedges. It is written throughout without

quotations, and is a very readable paper, although he gives but few opinions of his own. Maryland, May, 1885, and May, 1886, has brief notice. He says :

The roll of Lodges looks as if a cyclone had torn through it. The earlier numbers run thus : 3-13-25-34-44. Still there are about 5,000 Masons in Maryland Lodges, and they are stoutly holding their own, which ought to be considerable.

Charters have been numbered consecutively from the time of the formation of our Grand Lodge. One advantage, at any rate, of this system is we know exactly how many CHARTERS have been issued; but it does not disclose the number of distinct Lodges that have been formed in the jurisdiction, for some of them have had three or four Charters, each with a different number.

He says :

Brother Thos. J. Shryock is Grand Master, and his address is a good one in substance as well as form. By his personal exertions the debt and interest have been materially reduced. In 1877 the debt was \$217,963.71, and now it is down to \$135,000. The interest has been reduced one-half in the same time. Even Maryland indulges the hope of sometime being out of debt.

The Grand Master presents a case of his exercise of prerogative powers which we heartily approve. Two members of a Lodge got into a quarrel involving slanderous charges on both sides, and civil suits were commenced. The Grand Master and Worshipful Master personally visited these Brethren and vainly tried to dissuade from a course involving the fraternity in a scandal. The Grand Master then summoned both parties before him and informed them that unless they settled amicably and immediately, he would suspend them and summon an emergency Lodge and try them for gross unmasonic conduct. It had the desired effect, arbitrators were appointed and all differences settled.

And that

Grand Secretary Medairy is the connecting link between the work adopted in 1843, and all subsequent revisions.

In concluding his report, he says :

These Reports on Foreign Correspondence are doing a great work in forming Masonic public opinion, and that is a landmark that must be recognized. To receive and to communicate, to learn and to teach, is the way of life and progress.

Samuel Wood elected Grand Master, and Cornelius Hedges re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEBRASKA.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Communication was held at Omaha, 16th June, 1886.

The Grand Master (Manoah B. Reese,) reports 15 decisions, among them are the following :

A candidate petitions a Lodge, but not the nearest, for initiation. His petition is accepted, and he is elected and receives the degrees. *Query:* Is he a clandestine Mason? *Answer:* No. He is a lawful Mason, but the Lodge conferring the degrees is subject to discipline for invading the territory of the neighboring Lodge, and if required must pay the fees, except Grand Lodge dues, to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the candidate resided. *Query:* In such case where are we to draw the line of jurisdiction? *Answer:* The candidate must petition the Lodge nearest his residence.

A colored man, claiming to belong to a Lodge in the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, sought to visit a Lodge in this jurisdiction, claiming he was "free-born," and a lawful Mason. The Master refused to admit him. *Query:* Was this correct? *Answer:* If he belonged to a Lodge chartered by a Grand Lodge which is recognized by this Grand Lodge, he was entitled to visit the Lodge—at least his color should not have excluded him. As to his being "free-born," I think "God made all nature free." If the barbarous laws of the American Dark Ages were so framed as to consign an infant to bondage during its life, that fact is no indication it was not free-born.

The last three lines, it seems to us might with propriety have been omitted from the answer of the Grand Master.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is excellent, as appears from the following, in the address of the Grand Master :

The funds of the Grand Lodge are, in my opinion, accumulating unnecessarily, and the amount of money now on hand is far in excess of our needs. I can conceive of no possible necessity for the accumulation of such an amount of money. The report of the Grand Treasurer made June 23, 1885, which appears on page 138 of the proceedings of 1885, shows a balance on hand from previous report (1884) of \$11,874.07. The amount received during the year was \$6,853.99, making a total of \$18,728.00. Deducting from this the pay roll and warrants issued and paid during the year, a balance of \$13,829.74 remained on hand. His report from the past year will be before you, and from it you can make your own estimates. I presume it will show a surplus of about \$12,000. What use have we for this money in the Grand Treasury? None whatever.

He recommends a return of a portion to the Subordinate Lodges, or to temporarily suspend the payment of Lodge dues.

We should recommend a safe investment of the surplus on hand, for "a rainy day," and reduce the dues of the Lodges to an amount sufficient to pay current expenses. The Trustees of the Orphan Fund report on hand \$15,490.17.

The Committee on the address of the Grand Master do not agree with him, that "it is impracticable and useless to have the law of Masonry read in open Lodge," on the contrary, they say they "should dislike very much to see one of the old regulations, which we have all obligated ourselves to, wiped out."

An eloquent oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, Brother Charles J. Phelps.

During the session, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the new building of the Omaha Board of Trade, on which occasion an address was delivered by Brother Edward Rosewater.

No Report on Correspondence.

Charles K. Coutant, elected Grand Master, and W. R. Bowen, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEVADA.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication was held in the City of Reno, 8th of June, 1886.

The Grand Master (Michael A. Murphy,) in his annual address says:

So far as I have been informed, the condition of the Craft in this jurisdiction is good. I can say that there appears to be an increasing interest taken in the work and lectures, in attendance upon Lodge meetings, and a more rigid inquiry into the qualifications of applicants for the degrees; prosperity attends our labors, and peace and harmony prevail.

He presents the following correct views regarding Masonic funerals.

In the month of April, 1886, *Valley* Lodge, No. 9, at Dayton, Lyon county, Nevada, in their solemn yet sacred duty of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of JACOB CHARLES GRUBER, extended an invitation to me to be present and take charge of the Masonic funeral ceremonies, which I consented to do. The Master of the Lodge was absent in the Eastern States at the time. At a meeting of the Lodge held for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral, at which I was not present, the Brethren extended an invitation to two benevolent associations, of which Brother GRUBER was a member, to appoint from each of said associations two of their members to act in conjunction with two members of the Masonic Fraternity, as pall bearers. Upon being informed of the action of the Lodge, and also that Brother GRUBER had requested to be buried by the Masons, I informed the Lodge that a mixed set of pall bearers could not be permitted. That, as Brother GRUBER had desired Masonic burial, the Lodge must have exclusive control, or it ought not, and I would not permit it to attend the funeral as a Lodge. Some of the Brethren thinking my position contrary to Masonic law and custom, I determined to lay the matter before the Grand Lodge, that a rule may be laid down for the government of Constituent Lodges in the future. The differences occurring at times between Masonic bodies and other societies respecting the burial of the dead, have been exceedingly distasteful to us. While acting as Worshipful Master, I have been requested to allow members of other societies to take part in the Masonic burial services, and act as pall bearers, which requests I have always refused. So persistent have some societies been in making their demands that they have sought to cause us to assume the position of a rival. Now, it must be distinctly understood that Free Masonry is not the rival of any society or organization, moral or religious. It is a Fraternity of symbolic architects, governed by laws and customs peculiar to itself and guided in its legislation by landmarks standing from time immemorial. One of its peculiarities is that it forbids any member of the Craft from soliciting any person to become a Mason. Other societies do not forbid soliciting for membership. After a petition has been received and acted on, if the candidate has been elected to receive the degrees, before he is initiated he must declare that he seeks that privilege uninfluenced by friends or unworthy motives, and of his own free will and accord. After we have conferred the first degree upon the candidate, he is not urged to take the second; nor after the second the third. In each and every step in Masonry he must ask for before he can receive a benefit. None but Master Masons are entitled to Masonic burial, because the burial of the dead, as performed by a Lodge of Masons, is intelligible only to those who have passed through the ceremonies of the third degree. The doctrine of the Master Mason's degree is that the soul is immortal and that the body shall rise again; and the burial of a Brother in mother earth is but the conclusion of the ceremony begun in the Lodge. Both ceremonies are Masonic labor, performed with solemnity when the Craft is assembled as Masons. A Masonic Lodge is always in one of three conditions: at labor, at refreshment, or closed and the members dispersed. When the Lodge is closed, the Master and Wardens have no authority over the Craft. All are simply citizens, not Masons, and anything done in this condition would not be Masonic Work; consequently, the burial of a Brother could not be done by a closed Lodge. At refreshment, the



Craft enjoys itself in innocent mirth, and no Lodge would attempt to conduct a funeral in such condition. Therefore, the funeral services must be done as Masonic labor, when the Lodge is open, the officers in their places and officially designated, the Brethren clothed as Master Masons, and the Lodge strictly guarded. When the Lodge appears on the street it is open; none can enter or leave the procession without the permission of the Master or Marshal, and they must know that every one present and wearing an apron is a Master Mason. In performing the burial services over a deceased Brother, the Lodge is at labor, and no one not a Mason can be admitted to participate in the ceremony while the Lodge is doing its work. This is not a question of courtesy due to other societies, but a duty to our own in obeying its law. The Masonic society should never appear in public clothed as Masons, except to perform Masonic work, and when it does, it must have complete control.

It will be seen in his views regarding the burial of a Brother Mason is in perfect accord with those of your Committee. We are much pleased to see this subject so frequently referred to by Grand Masters and Correspondence Reporters, for we regard it an important one, and we sincerely trust that the practice of calling off the Lodge upon the occasion of laying corner stone, burial of Masons, etc., will be discontinued.

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the address was referred, reported that the Lodge "should hold exclusive control of the funeral ceremonies without the official participation of any other body."

The Grand Representatives of Sister Grand Lodges present, were received with the Grand Honors, "the Grand Orator gave them a hearty welcome to seats in the Grand Lodge."

M. W. HORATIO S. MASON, upon the part of the Grand Representatives, made an able response. It was his great desire, and the purpose of this formality, that Freemasonry might ever remember its wide dispersion and its distinctive fraternity.

The Grand Secretary, Brother John D. Hammond, presented the Report on Correspondence, and thus commences:

Life and duty are still upon us, although the years have come and gone and the allotted task has more than once been completed—

The stars in measured phalanx journey aye,  
 Along the confines of that unknown land  
 When'e goes the sun; from out his careless hand  
 Perchance to pluck the flame of dying day.  
 For aye and forever, forever and aye  
 The work goeth on, though the workers are clay.  
 A song or a burden, plain duty will stay  
 For aye and forever, forever and aye.

Brother Hammond quotes from our proceedings for May, 1885, but without comment.

Henry Rolfe, elected Grand Master, and John D. Hammond, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication was held in the City of New Brunswick, 27th April, 1886. M.: W.: John V. Ellis, presiding.

Upon the subject of withdrawals, the Grand Master says :

In some, if not all, of the Lodges the policy prevails of getting members who are in arrears of and negligent about their dues to pay up a portion of their indebtedness, as a payment in full, and then to withdraw. The advantage of this is that these Brethren go out of active membership in good standing as craftsmen. The disadvantage is that it leads to the unaffiliation of members who are somewhat indifferent, but who might be kept on the books in good standing by a little judicious management on the part of the Secretaries. An efficient and earnest Secretary who will take an interest in keeping up the Lodge, by collecting the dues as a matter of business, should not make haste to get Brethren to withdraw who are in arrears. Of course the tax imposed by Grand Lodge has an influence in inducing the private Lodges to pursue this course.

Favoring, as does your committee, the bringing of business methods to bear in the collection of Lodges' dues.

He refers to a difficulty which arose in one of the Lodges regarding the proper construction of the following section of the Constitution :

If the Master be not present the immediate Past Master, or if he be not present, the senior Past Master of the Lodge present shall take the chair.

He held that a Master could not "depute a Past Master to take the chair, in his absence, to the exclusion of the immediate Past Master, or the Senior Past Master present."

In our jurisdiction, in the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden, and in his absence the Junior Warden takes the chair, and this is their *right*; see old charges IV.

The Committee on Recognition of Sister Grand Lodges made the following report :

With regard to recognition of the several bodies claiming Grand Lodge jurisdiction in Mexico, the committee beg to recommend that these applications be permitted to lie over until Grand Lodge is advised that more united action with regard to Grand jurisdiction in Mexico has been reached by these organizations.

With regard to the application by the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico : while the committee might be able to recommend recognition of this Grand Lodge were they fully advised of all the negotiations and circumstances which led the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba to resign its jurisdiction over the territory of the Island of Porto Rico, and the organization of this Grand Lodge, they beg to submit that the consideration of this application may well be permitted to lie over to the next session of Grand Lodge.

No Report on Correspondence.

John V. Ellis re-elected Grand Master, and Edwin J. Wetmore re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Ninety-seventh Annual Communication was held in the City of Concord, 19th May, 1886. The Semi-annual was held in the City of Manchester, 29th December, 1885. The latter session appears to have been devoted exclusively to the exemplification of the degrees.

The annual address of the Grand Master (Henry E. Burnham) is quite brief, and confined to a recital of his official duties for the year. The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters indicate a fair degree of prosperity existing in the jurisdiction.

The Committee on Compilation reported that they had progressed somewhat in that work, and recommended that they be authorized to publish in behalf of the Grand Lodge a manual of the general style of the Trestle Board of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and which was adopted.

The transactions are of local interest only; Brother A. S. Waite presented an able and interesting Report (144 pp.) on Correspondence.

Under Dakota is the following :

The Grand Master reports having decided that in the absence of the Master and both Wardens no Lodge can be regularly opened nor any business transacted. This is doubtless the more generally received doctrine. Brother DRUMMOND, of Maine, however, a few years since, in a report to his Grand Lodge, discussed the subject at much length, and from a historical as well as a ritualistic point of view, and reached the opposite conclusion. We thought Brother DRUMMOND'S reasoning very satisfactorily established the correctness of his conclusion, though in opposition to views we had before expressed. We are still of the impression that a full and fair examination of the whole subject will lead to a conclusion the opposite of this ruling of our M. W. Brother of Dakota.

We regard the ruling of the Grand Master referred to correct. We have always held that in the absence of the Master and Wardens a Lodge cannot legally be opened. The Charter is in their custody alone, and if they are not present, the Charter is not, and without it the Lodge cannot be opened. We believe that even the Grand Master cannot preside over the *regular transactions* of a Lodge in the absence of all the officers. If he does, he virtually suspends the Charter, which of course he has a right to do, and should do, if the officers habitually absent themselves, and deliver the Charter to others who will attend to their duties.

Our proceedings for May and November, 1885, are thus kindly noticed by Brother Waite.

Among the reported decisions of the Grand Master is one to the effect that a Brother dismissed from membership for non-payment of dues, who pays his arrears and applies for reinstatement in his Lodge and is rejected, is not entitled to have the money refunded. And the following comment is added : " He has simply paid a debt he owed. He is entitled to apply for membership to any Lodge."

We have seen this decision unfavorably criticised in some quarters. We do not feel sure, however, that it is not Masonically, as well as logically, correct. The view held by Grand Master TYSON is, that the payment of the dues restores the Brother to good standing as a Mason, and, if rejected by his own former Lodge, enables him to apply elsewhere for membership, which he could not do without such payment. This view seems to relieve the decision of the ground of criticism which has been assumed by those who have expressed disapproval.

The Grand Master informs the Brethren of the progress made by Brother E. T. SCHULTZ, in the work of his "History of Freemasonry in Maryland," sets forth the importance of the work, and commends it to their encouragement and patronage.

By a resolution of the grand body the sum of \$250.00 was donated to Brother SCHULTZ, to assist him in the publication of the work.

By the fraternal courtesy of Brother SCHULTZ, we are in possession, and have perused the portions of this work already issued, and have become much impressed with its value, not only to our Brethren of Maryland but to the fraternity at large. It is evidently a work of great labor and research, of high literary merit, and in all respects deserving the encouragement of the whole Masonic brotherhood. We trust it will receive such a degree of patronage as will not only insure its early completion, but will reward its able and accomplished author in a manner commensurate to his distinguished merits.

For his kind references to the history of Freemasonry in Maryland the author returns sincere thanks. Referring to the report of Brother Gorgas on the Louisiana resolutions, he says :

It thus appears that, if action were to be taken upon the subject by the American Grand Lodges generally, that action would be far from uniform. The body that one Grand Lodge would repudiate would be the very one that another would recognize as legitimate, and *vice versa*, and thus the confusion would become worse confounded. A somewhat attentive observation of the expressed views of Masonic scholars and writers upon this subject from the time of its first presentation, together with a study of it from what seems to us the true standpoint of Masonic principle, satisfies us that New Hampshire Masons have reason to congratulate themselves upon the judicious manner with which the subject was dealt by their Committee on Jurisprudence, and disposed of by their Grand Lodge.

Wm. R. Burleigh, elected Grand Master, and George P. Cleaves, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW JERSEY.

The Ninety-ninth Annual Communication was held in the City of Trenton, 27th January, 1886. After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the following hymn was sung :

(*Air—HOME AGAIN.*)

Met again, met again, in this lov'd retreat ;  
 And oh ! it fills our souls with joy,  
 Our Brothers here to greet ;  
 Here friendship beams from every eye,  
 And smiles on every face ;  
 'There's naught on earth can break the tie  
 That binds us to this place.

Trusting hearts, trusting hearts, hear each  
other greet ;

And oh! beside our happy home,  
There's not a place so sweet ;  
The pride of wealth the pride of birth,  
We keep without our door .

Receive the humblest son of earth,  
If true, we ask no more,

Friendship sweet, friendship sweet, lingers  
'round the place,

And on each heart 'tis grav'd in lines,  
That time cannot efface .

We meet in peace, we work in love,  
And part upon the square ;  
And unto Him who rules above,  
Lift up our voice in prayer.

And the Grand Lodge was then declared open in ample form.

The address of the Grand Master, (Joseph W. Congdon,) is an interesting and well written paper of the condition of the craft, he says :

The general state of the Craft in our own jurisdiction is harmonious, prosperous, most excellent in discipline, and strong financially. Some few Lodges are reported apathetic, and in so large a constituency it is natural that some organizations at times lack the vigor and vitality that mark others which are favored with more adventitious conditions, but there is not a single Lodge which may be regarded as giving cause for any especial solicitude.

He calls attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts exacts from visitors to its Subordinates as a condition, prior to their examination the presentation of a Masonic certificate, and says it may be a fair question;

Whether our Brethren of Massachusetts should be permitted to visit freely and untrammelled among the Lodges of New Jersey, when the Lodges from which they hail make the exaction of Brethren of New Jersey of an article which this Grand Lodge in its wisdom does not regard as a prerequisite of any Brother to entitle him to pay a friendly visit.

He reports nine decisions, all of which we regard sound. We quote the following beautiful sentiments from his concluding remarks.

Man's greatest need on earth is *friendship*, constant, true and hopeful. Masonry multiplies friendships. Thereby we tread the way of life with lighter steps, and find our pathway toward the imperceptible boundary line where we step across into "the undiscovered country," blessed with flowers of charity and love. The quality of sweet Friendship, like that of her sister, Mercy, "is not strained." "It blesseth him who gives and him who takes." Like a gentle summer's breeze from

heaven, it soothes the tired and fevered brow. It sustains a weary soul in dire distress, and comforts one "in doubtful time of troublous need." It helps a man to know he is not a marionette, and involves his life with others in mutual hopes and aims that makes it noble and exalted. "Life is the web, and we fill in the woof that make the warp and weft for eternity." With golden threads of friendship we weave in the fabric pictures that make up a beauteous and harmonious robe, fit for "nature's noblemen."

Let our aim and efforts ever be to establish and maintain true, abiding friendships, and life will teem with richer blessings. Thanks to Heaven, whence it comes, for that friendship, tried and true, which holds a friend, present or absent, against every question and aspersion, to be honest, just and right until he is proven wrong.

The institution of Freemasonry is a source of light and heat where germs of sincere friendship grow, "and no fairer blossoms ever bloomed in kindly soil." Masonry inspires a hope of never-ending life, and points "from Nature up to Nature's God." It has been blessed of Heaven, and has ennobled man. It is the "hand-maid of religion," the sister of virtue, and the mother of a precious faith. "All hail! Masonry divine."

The Committee on the History of Masonry in the State, presented a most interesting Report and which is printed in the appendix. A committee was first appointed in 1858 for the purpose of collecting material for a history of Masonry in the State, from the year 1729. The present committee give a synopsis of what has been done and what they hope may be accomplished.

Brother James A. Norton presented the Report [148 pp.] on Correspondence. He gives notice to our proceedings for May, 1885, quoting from the Report of Brother Gorgas and expressing regrets at his retirement, but thinks the reason he assigned for so doing are good. Bro. Norton makes copious extracts from the proceedings of other jurisdiction but seldom ventures opinions of his own.

Joseph W. Congdon re-elected Grand Master, and Joseph Hough re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Annual Communication was held on St. John's Day, 24th June, 1886. Quarterly Communications were held Sept. 1885, March and June, 1886.

As in Massachusetts, the business of this Grand Lodge appears to be transacted at the Quarterly Communications and the Annual is set apart to the installation of the Grand Officers and the celebration of the festival of St. John. After the installation of the Grand Master, (Dr. Harman J. Tarrant,) and the investiture by him of his deputy, Brother James Hunt, he ;

Informed the Brethren that in lieu of the usual Masonic Banquet to celebrate the Annual Festival, it had been decided by the Grand Steward's Lodge to hold a Masonic Ball on the 29th instant, the proceeds from which would be handed over to the Widow and Orphans' Fund, and he had given permission for the Brethren to wear regalia.

The closing anthem having been sung, prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain and Grand Lodge closed in ample form at 9 p. m.

The Grand Master invited the Brethren to adjourn to the supper room to partake of a supper provided by himself and the Deputy Grand Master, where the usual loyal toasts were proposed and responded to, the toast of all Grand Lodges was received most enthusiastically, and elicited speeches from many of the Grand Representatives present.

The Grand Master and his Deputy were also toasted and made suitable responses. The meeting which was enlivened by songs and recitations broke up at 11 p. m.

A brief Report (28 pp.) was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Nicholas Weekes, and in which brief but kind notice is given to Maryland proceedings for May, 1885.

Dr. Harman J. Tarrant, M. L. A., re-elected Grand Master and Nicholas Weekes re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEW YORK.

The One hundred and fifth Annual Communication \* was held in the City of New York, 1st June, 1886.

A persual of the address of the Grand Master, Frank Lawrence, will give some idea of the arduous labors required of the presiding officer of the Craft in a jurisdiction as large as that of New York, where the Subordinate Lodges number nearly eight hundred.

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\* A provincial Grand Lodge was established in this State in 1781, but the present Independent Grand Lodge of New York was organized in 1787, the same year that the Grand Lodge of Maryland was.



A recital of these labors is given by him in his annual address in a straight forward and business like manner. He officiated in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of four public buildings, and the laying of the corner stone of one Masonic Hall, and at the dedicating of another. All of these ceremonies he says :

Were performed in due accordance with our ancient customs, and it is hoped and believed that each and all of them have resulted to the benefit of the craft. The Grand Master is indebted to various Brethren for several silver trowels used in their performance, and by which they are pleasantly commemorated ; and to the Brethren of Ilion Lodge for the gavel used in the dedication of its hall.

He says :

During the past year the members of Masonic Boards of Relief of various cities and States have united and formed a General Relief Association for the purpose of more readily detecting the many impostors who are so great an obstruction to the effective distribution of Masonic charity. While as Grand Master I have hesitated to extend official endorsement, as requested by the officers of this association, to an organization whose workings are to extend into many other States, and over which neither this Grand Lodge nor its officers can have any control, yet I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the organization referred to is eminently worthy and useful, and I heartily commend it to the confidence of this Grand Lodge, of the fraternity of the State.

Regarding unmasonic publications, he says :

I deem it my duty to call your attention to an evil of much importance and long-standing ; consisting of the circulation among Lodges and Brethren of certain newspapers, claiming to be devoted to Masonry, but which in fact are abhorrent, in their sentiments and tendencies, to every principle of the fraternity. The general liberty, and even license of the press, which exists in this country, is by them carried to the furthest extreme. Ridicule and abuse of personal character form their constant staple of publication ; and their ends are sordid, as their methods are base. Though powerless for good, they are at times potent for evil ; and while experienced Brethren, if they read such publications, may take them at their true value, the younger members of the craft are often misled by their mendacious statements and pernicious teachings, and so far as they circulate among the profane, the fact that they are able to obtain any sort of Masonic patronage is humiliating to us and injurious to our institution. We neither possess nor desire authority to prevent the circulation of such publications, yet some method may be adopted, such as exists in other jurisdictions, whereby the Craft may be warned against them, and their countenance, by the Lodges at least, may be prevented. I commend this subject to your careful consideration.

From the report of the Board of Relief we quote the following, relating to the National Board of Relief organized in Baltimore two years since.

The principal difficulty that this Board has had to meet since its organization, next to that of inadequate support from the city Lodges as a whole, was that of preventing or avoiding donations of money and other assistance to unworthy persons. The present Board, almost as soon as operations were commenced, found that the majority of their applicants were entitled to neither aid nor sympathy, and adopted a plan by which they warned the contributing Lodges against known or discovered frauds. This was done by a circular, giving the name, stated Lodge and personal description of every person found to be unworthy. This plan was gradually adopted by the Boards of Relief throughout the United States, and proved of great service in protecting our correspondence and others against imposition, as well as in detecting and exposing the impostors. Nevertheless, it was found by many Brethren, who had given the subject much attention, that it was necessary to have amore complete co-operation with all Boards of Relief, in order to better cope with the evil which seemed to grow.

Accordingly several well known and experienced Brethren, including CHAS. R. FITZGERALD, of Buffalo; D. F. PENINGTON, of Baltimore, L. B. JARVIS, of Wilmington; MARTIN COLLINS, of St. Louis; WM. DELAMATER, of New York; and H. D. MOORE, of Cincinnati; united in a call for a National Convention for the purpose of considering the general question of Masonic relief, and to organize, if possible, a system by which fraud could be speedily detected and impostors exposed.

The call having been made under and by authority of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the convention was held in the city of Baltimore, on the thirty-first day of August, 1885. Delegates were present from Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Boston, Montreal and New York, this city being represented by Brothers JOHN R. POPE, President; THOMAS MOORE, Vice-President, and WM. DELAMATER, Secretary of this Board. The Governor of the State of Maryland, the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Grand Master of the State, M. W. Brother J. S. TYSON, were present at the opening of the convention and welcomed the visiting Brethren to their State and City.

The Committee on Jurisprudence having had referred to them, "the questions of privileged membership," made the following able report.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, which was continued at the last Annual Communication "to investigate the question of privileged membership in all its branches and report "at this time, respectfully report :

The question arises from Lodges having at various times attempted to create an exemption from dues in favor of a member who had, or should thereafter pay dues to the Lodge for a certain number of years; and such Lodges having become satisfied of the improvidence of such action, showed their repentance by repealing the By-Law granting the privilege, and the question of the validity of such repeal has been presented under varying circumstances many times in the Grand Lodge, and the power of repeal has been repeatedly affirmed by the Grand Lodge, except where, before such repeal, the right to such exemption had become complete and fully vested by performance of the requisite condition.

As the law has thus been fully determined on this question, we conclude, that by the reference of the subject at the last Annual Communication for examination and report on "all the branches" connected with the matter, it was intended to have your committee present its views as to the propriety of granting such privilege, in view of the injurious effect thereof, as well on the Lodges, as on the body of the Craft.

Your committee have thoughtfully considered the question in this aspect, and cannot refrain from expressing their belief that the practice, even when controlled by suitable limitation is eminently dangerous to the welfare of the fraternity. It creates a class distinction in Lodges, based on the lowest of human motives, that of "the love of money." It tends also to make money plenty at present in the treasury, while it exhausts the resources of the Lodge in the future—in other words—it borrows of the future at ruinous and improvident rates to meet the necessities or luxuries of the present. The immediate effect is to make extravagant appropriations easy and thus deplete the Lodge of its funds with no prospect of the deficiency being supplied.

If we take the case of Lodges having, say, one hundred members, suppose the dues to be from each, annually, three dollars, and fifty of the members pay each ten years dues and are thereupon exempted, the process would yield fifteen hundred dollars; if the annual dues were two dollars and fifty cents it would yield twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and if the dues were only two dollars, as is the case in a majority of the Lodges, the product would be only one thousand dollars. In either of these cases the fifty remaining members would pay dues, respectively, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and one hundred dollars, and the sums being wholly insufficient to meet expenses, the fund derived from those exempted would be immediately encroached upon and soon exhausted, leaving the burden of supporting the Lodge in the end to fall upon those not exempted. The result certain to follow would be fatal to the welfare and probably to the existence of the Lodge.

Your committee therefore recommend that the system of making "privileged members" of this kind be controlled and limited by statute in such manner that disputes constantly arising will be prevented and the dangers contingent upon such action arrested, at least so far as can be accomplished by such regulation.

The statute for that purpose should prescribe a minimum amount, not less than fifteen years dues, payable in cash in advance, below which no such privilege should be granted. It should also provide for the safe investment of the amount paid, and the use only of the income for expenses, and require that the privilege be granted only, on each application by a vote of a majority of the Lodge after due notice: and that the subsequent repeal of such by-law should not affect the right of one to whom the privilege had been personally granted on full payment of the amount required.

Your committee do not desire to recommend Lodges to encourage such application, but as the privilege is being granted without due regard to the welfare of the institution and with an improvident disregard of duty in not making suitable provision for the future, it is deemed advisable to place the practice under control of this body by suitable legislation.

The committee then proposed an amendment to the constitution in accordance with the above. We concur with the committee in their general conclusions, and only regret that they did not recommend an entire abandonment of the practice. We regard the system of paid up membership, wrong in principle and bad in practice.

A very brief Report (38 pp.) on Correspondence was presented by the veteran reporter, Bro. John W. Seino. Its brevity is accounted for, as he says :

Partly from the absence of several journals, and partly that the marked quietude of the Craft has temporarily at least, withdrawn from discussion various questions about which differences of opinion doubtless still exist, but which will await further debate, until new champions enter the lists to re-awaken the wordy strife.

Under Colorado he has the following views favoring public installations.

With all possible deference we feel called to differ from our M. W. Brother, because the ceremonial alluded to is not one of ostentation, but rather than thus, the families and friends of the membership may, if they will, see what manner of men we are, and know that we covet no dark lantern business, but desire that our aims, ends and purposes are as open as the Constitution of the United States. We do not believe that the installation of officers has in it anything of a strictly esoteric nature, and hence that as a part of the ritual it amounts to nothing, just as the Manuals tell us that a Lodge about to administer the funeral rites of the Craft must be opened in the third degree. We refuse to acknowledge any authority in the manuals that we are bound to recognize, and on the same principle we claim the right to admit our friends to view the installation of officers.

Brief but kind mention of our proceedings for May, 1885, is given. Regrets are expressed at the retirement of Brother Gorgas from the "Guild," and he assures the Maryland Brethren with whom he has had pleasant acquaintance, that he will always think of them kindly.

Frank R. Lawrence re-elected Grand Master and Edward M. L. Ehlers re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Twenty-first Annual Communication was held in the City of Halifax, 2nd June, 1886, Brother W. Ross, Deputy Grand Master, presiding.

A letter appears in the printed proceedings from the Grand Master, Brother Major-General J. Wimburn Laurie, dated London, 20th May, 1886, which, in a note the Grand Secretary says, owing to the detention of the English Mail Steamer, was not received in time to lay before the Grand Lodge. The following extracts from the interesting letter of the Grand Master, explains his absence.

Family affairs necessitated my leaving for England in the autumn, and I accordingly notified the Grand Secretary; and in conference with the Deputy Grand Master I expressed my views on several matters on which I expected questions might arise.

I had been but a few days in England when the Servo-Bulgarian war broke out; and the accounts transmitted through the British Minister, resident in Belgrade, described the arrival from the battle-field of large numbers of wounded, for whom no hospital provision had been made. The British Red Cross Society at once decided to send assistance; and, as I had lately had considerable experience in such work, I immediately volunteered to proceed to the seat of war, and was appointed commissioner to Servia, where for two months I took charge of a couple of hospitals, and trust that in some degree I was able to alleviate suffering, and assist in restoring to their families and their country many who would otherwise have perished; and I feel sure you will be gratified that your Grand Master was privileged to be engaged in such eminently Masonic work, although not carried on directly under the auspices of the Craft.

It was with particular pleasure that I found myself associated in such good work with the energetically benevolent of other European nations—Austrian, German, Roumanian, Hungarian, and later on Russian; and I would specially mention a society, the Knights of Malta, drawn from the highest classes, socially, in the Austrian Empire, men of the highest nobility, who have devoted themselves to this work and fitted up an ambulance railway train at their own cost, and who pass from one seat of war to another, giving relief to the suffering, clearing out the overcrowded ambulances, and transferring the patients from the immediate surroundings of war to less disturbed districts where they can be better cared for. These were not Masonic bodies, but they were influenced by the same spirit; and our object is not solely to swell the number of our initiates, but rather to foster the spirit with which we claim to be imbued, and to spread it world-wide; and we hail as co-workers all who have the same aims as ourselves, even if they have not become Brethren of the mystic tie.

We sincerely trust that our happy continent, which has practically fallen a heritage to the Anglo Saxon race, will never again be the scene of war; but a lesson is taught us by the operations of these Societies in Europe, that we must not confine our benevolence within the limits of our own jurisdiction, but must recognize the universal brotherhood of man, and even where the enemy may not be human but still hostile to our race, it is ours to help the victims and fight the evil, taking pattern by the devotion of our Masonic Brethren from the Northern States, who, in the last great visitation of yellow fever, gave their help, and in many cases their lives, to assist suffering humanity in the stricken South.

During the time I have been in England it has been my good fortune to attend the constitution, consecration and dedication of several new Lodges, as also the centenary celebration of others. The marvelous progress made of late years in English Masonry speaks most eloquently for the popularity of the Order and the wisdom with which its affairs are conducted ; but as an eye-witness of a considerable amount of work, I feel that I may comment on the effective and excellent manner in which all ceremonies are conducted, and the accuracy and precision with which the ritual is rendered. In these matters we could learn much from our old Mother Grand Lodge, from the officers and members of which, visiting colonial Masons meet with the heartiest of welcomes.

The greater part of the work was performed by the Deputy Grand Master, Brother W. Ross, who reports his official acts in a brief address. The transactions are altogether of local interest.

The Report (106 pp.) on Correspondence was presented by Brother David C Moore, among the very few comments he makes is the following :

The Grand Master recommends that the title "Grand Custodian," which, in Nebraska, means "Grand Lecturer, with us, be changed to "Grand Instructor." On this point we fully concur with the Grand Master. Year after year Grand Lecturers are elected and installed *who never lecture*, that is to say who never deliver lectures upon either the history, symbolism or aims of the Craft. A Grand Lecturer upon the *lucus a non lucendo* principle we presume and there it stops. If a Brother is not qualified by extensive Masonic reading and education to deliver lectures on the principles of the Craft, let him be called Grand Instructor in ritual, if you please, but do let us cease applying titles to men to which they can lay no possible claim, or else let the position be filled by those who are Grand Lecturers in reality; we believe the title to be a misnomer in many cases.

And there is some force in these views.

Lewis Johnstone, M. D., elected Grand Master, and Benjamin Curren, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## OHIO.

The Seventy-seventh Annual Communication was held in City of Cleveland, 19th October, 1886, M.: W.: S. Stacker Williams, presiding.

In his annual address the Grand Master gives in a straight forward business like manner an account of his stewardship

for the year. He issued dispensations, permitting Lodges to use halls in certain cases, jointly with other associations.

Finding that a Brother who had been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence was not a member of the Grand Lodge, he decided the appointment illegal, and appointed another who had the necessary qualification.

One of the Subordinate Lodges had permitted the use of its hall for "Progressive Euchre Parties," the Grand Master very promptly and properly ordered a discontinuance of the practice.

He reported a number of decisions, among them we are gratified to see the following :

A Masonic funeral should not be conducted while the Lodge is at refreshment. It should meet in its hall, open in the Third Degree, proceed with the funeral ceremonies, return to the hall, and close the Lodge.

He decided that bodies of the "so-called Cerneau Scottish Rite," could not occupy the halls of the Subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Lodge donated \$50 to Brother Daniel Warner, "a veteran Mason,"—he was born April 6th, 1792, and has been a Mason 71 years.

A large amount of business was transacted, but of local interest.

A most able Report [101 pp.] on Correspondence was presented by Brother Will M. Cunningham.

Noticing a regulation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, which makes non-affiliation a Masonic misdemeanor, punishable by expulsion, Brother Cunningham very correctly says :

One of the first lessons in our ancient institution is that "Masonry from first to last is voluntary;" hence, in the opinion of your Committee, this regulation is not only an innovation and contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry, but is unwise and adverse to its best interests. Our institution seeks neither interested or forced services from its votaries; its brotherly love must be voluntary, and its charity "to all mankind." Whilst non-affiliation is deplorable, and to be deprecated, yet we fail to see wherein there is any moral turpitude attaching to the voluntary renunciation of Masonic rights, visitation, or burial upon the part of the non-affiliate, and that is all that it really amounts to; and in many jurisdictions these may not be withheld in accordance with the circum-

stance of the case. Compulsory membership in any Body would be ill advised, and to inflict the most severe penalty known in Masonry upon a Mason who declines or neglects to affiliate, would belittle our claims to that high position in which we place the Craft.

In the following views regarding the Past Master's Degree we fully concur :

In this connection, Mackey says upon the subject : " It is evident from all Masonic history, that the degree of Past Master, which was exceedingly simple in its primitive construction, was originally conferred by Symbolic Lodges as an honorarium or reward upon those Brethren who had been called to preside in the Oriental Chair. Thus it was simply an official degree, and could only be obtained in the Lodge which had conferred the office. But as it has always been a regulation of the Royal Arch Degree, that it can be conferred only on one who has "passed the Chair," or received the Past Master's Degree, which originally meant that none but the Masters of Lodges could be exalted to the Royal Arch, as the degree was considered too important to be bestowed on all Master Masons indiscriminately, it was found necessary when Chapters were organized independently of Symbolic Lodges, to introduce the degree as a preparatory step to the exaltation of their candidates to the Royal Arch." (Masonic Jurisprudence, pp. 263, 264.)

Again, the same author says upon the subject now under consideration. " Now, if the conferring of the Past Master's Degree composes a necessary part of the ceremony of installation—and of this it seems to me that there can be no doubt—then it follows, as a natural deduction, that, until the Master-elect has received that degree, he has no right to preside over his Lodge." According to Dermott, Preston, Webb, and other authorities, since 1717 (and doubtless prior thereto,) the right of installation was alone possessed by actual Past Masters, and the necessity of the degree as a *qualification to preside*, has never been, with any show of reason, called in question from a Masonic stand-point. The extraordinary powers inherent to the office of Master of a Lodge, should of itself require proof of necessary qualifications before he is permitted to assume the duties of his station.

Whilst conceded to be an official grade only, and although simple in its character, yet it possesses *all of the characteristics that compose* a Masonic Degree ; hence the absurdity of the statement that it is " not to be considered as a degree, etc., but only a form of official qualification." In this connection, Thomas Smith Webb, in 1797, said in his "*Observations on the Degree of Present or Past Master*." " This degree should be carefully studied and well understood by every Master of a Lodge. It treats of the government of our society, the disposition of our rulers, and illustrates their requisite qualifications. It includes the ceremony of opening and closing Lodges in the several preceding degrees," etc.

Innovations are always unfortunate in their results if permitted in the Masonic institution.

The office of Worshipful Master of a Lodge was, and is intended to be, of a high character. Deprive it of its ceremonials and safeguards, and soon its high powers and inherent rights will be but a matter of the past, and the Master be considered as chairman or a presiding officer merely, with no more powers or dignity than pertains to the office of chairman in societies or clubs in social life.



The proceedings of Maryland for November, 1885 and May, 1886, are kindly noticed. Of the Past Master's Association of our jurisdiction, he says :

In Ohio, a local organization of this kind—over which the writer first presided—was authorized by Past Grand Master M. W. Thomas Sparrow, deceased, about twenty years ago ; but as it had not the banquet feature, its meetings have been *very irregular* for some years.

Try the "banquet feature" Brother Cunningham, and our word for it, the meetings will be much less "*irregular*."

Continuing his review of Maryland, he says :

Owing to rotation in office, the permanent membership of this old Grand Lodge now numbers nearly fifteen per cent. of the affiliated Master Masons within that jurisdiction.

For his information we state that ever since the formation of our Grand Lodge until November last, elections have been held twice a year; this in a measure will account for the large membership of our Grand Lodge, every Past Master being a member thereof. It is perhaps also true that the Subordinate Lodges may have followed too much the practice of some of the other departments of the fraternity in frequent change and "rotation in office," but we are truly gratified to be able to say, the practice has never found favor with our Grand Lodge, for during the hundred years of its existence it has had but *twenty-eight* Grand Masters; (some of the newer Grand Lodges of this country have had almost as many Grand Masters as they number years of existence.) In our opinion, nothing has done so much hurt to the fraternity as the frequent change in the Officers of our subordinate bodies. Should this practice become general in our Grand Lodges, we shall greatly fear for the perpetuity of our beloved fraternity—as an "ancient institution."

Brother Vincil, of Missouri, terms a "Masonic Ball" a modern abomination, in reply Brother Cunningham says :

Modern indeed ! The modern innovators have sufficient load to carry and sins enough for which to answer without saddling Masonic Balls upon them ; as fifty years since, and to a much later period, "Annual Masonic Balls" were a feature in many communities and jurisdictions, although probably not held in Lodge-rooms. One of these compara-

tively ancient Masonic Ball invitations, addressed a half century since to the father of the writer, who was a Mason, was long kept as a Masonic curiosity. Even ritual peddlers and degree tinkers are not entirely a *modern* innovation.

The old Lodges at Leonardtown, 1759, and Joppa, 1765, regularly celebrated the St. John's Day, by the holding of balls, so that if Masonic Balls are innovatious, they cannot, as he says, be termed "modern."

We have been greatly pleased and benefitted by the perusal of the interesting report of Brother Cunningham, and only regret we cannot make further quotations.

S. Stacker Williams, re-elected Grand Master, and John D. Caldwell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## OREGON.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Communication was held in the City of Portland, 16th June, 1886. A Special Communication was held in Eugene City, 28th July, 1885, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the State University in that city. At the conclusion of the ceremonies "an eloquent oration was delivered by Professor J. W. Merritt, of Jacksonville," Specials were also held for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a Masonic Hall, and the dedication of another.

The address of the Grand Master, [Thomas G. Reamer,] is altogether of local interest.

The Committee on Correspondence made a special Report, referring to the death of the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, and Brother Sir Moses Montefiore, of the latter they say.

At our last Grand Communication it was our pleasure to present to this Grand Lodge the correspondence covering the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our distinguished Brother, Sir Moses Montefiore, which was marked with great joy and public interest all over the civilized world. Since this pleasing occurrence, the death of this eminent Brother has been announced and his earthly life has closed. Our good Brother was not only a great Mason, but he was the most faithful and zealous adherent to the Jewish faith, and never violated any laws or commands, however trifling. He never forgot to

thank God for the great blessings bestowed upon him. Every holy festival and Sabbath was by him revered and kept sacred and pure. His whole life was one of goodness and charity and worthy the emulation of every Mason. His death was a universal regret.

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the circular of the Grand Lodge of Utah upon the subject of Mormonism was referred, made the following report, and which was adopted.

Your committee would respectfully state that it is admitted that the Mormon who lives a polygamous life does so in opposition to the laws of his country, and in so far as the Grand Lodge of Utah maintains those laws in the interest of Masonry and good morals, the Grand Lodge of Oregon is in full sympathy and approves of the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah in reference thereto.

The Grand Orator, Brother R. W. Hill, delivered an interesting oration and which appears in the printed proceedings.

The following was adopted upon the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Oregon extends fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of the Federal District, U. S. of Mexico, and sends fraternal greetings.

We believe with the exception of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, this is the only other Grand Lodge of the Country, who has extended recognition to the Grand Lodge referred to.

Brother S. F. Chadwick presented the Report [240 pp.] on Correspondence, being, we are informed his twentieth, although he says it appears to him "to be about the seventieth."

Under Kansas he says, and we concur.

Brother B. is of the opinion that when constituent Lodges have paid the dues and assessments of their Grand Lodge, that body has no right or authority to dictate what shall or what shall not be done with the remainder of its funds, provided they are not spent to promote immoral practices; and until it shall be authoritatively determined that the usual accompaniments of banquets, festivals and celebrations must be included in the category of vice, the majority of the members of a Lodge may appropriate funds to pay the cost of such indulgencies if they so will. The moneys in the treasury are contributions, their private personal property, which they are at liberty to dispose of in any way they choose. The freer Lodges are left the more vigorous will they work, the more fully will they perform all the duties inculcated by recognized Masonic authorities.

When we consider the Lodge system, its objects and social features, there is no question but that there should be as much personal independence in a Lodge as there is in a proper and upright citizen. His means may go to charities and to those things that bind men together in chords of friendship. What is more binding than for Masons to break bread together in their Brotherhood, or to celebrate occasions that bring them nearer and nearer to each other in their Masonic relations? We would not permit Masonic clothing to be worn out of the Lodge-room, except at funerals of Masons, or for Masonic purposes. A fund could be very properly created for Masonic festivals, etc.

Noticing our proceedings for May, 1885, he says :

It seems that the new Masonic Temple was erected and money subscribed for its erection on the faith of the pledge given by the State that it should be exempt from taxation so long as it should be held and used by the Grand Lodge. This was in 1867. In 1876 this exemption was repealed. If this is justice, we do not think it can be found outside of a Maryland Legislature. It is shameful. But there is lots of grit left in our Maryland Brethren. With the load they have to carry they do not faint by the roadside, but promise, as heavy as it is, to pull it through in good time.

Brother Chadwick under New Hampshire thus forcibly expresses his views regarding the tendency to curtail the powers of Grand Masters;

Brother Wait thinks the tendency is for Grand Lodges to curtail the authority of the Grand Master. That this view is abroad in the land there is no question. When we see in our garden something growing up that we have not planted, our first and only impression is that it should be pulled up and thrown away. The proposition to invade the province of the Grand Master strikes us in the same way. We never expect to see the Grand Master with no more power than the "president of the meeting." When we get to that condition, Brother Wait, we had better, all of us, go a fishing. We would then lose nothing by sitting on a log all day in a dreamy stupor, feebly reflecting over the past and the mischief we have done. The founders of Masonry were wise men, not in their own conceit, but in determined convictions, the fruit of thoughtful experience. They gave Masonry a body—it was healthy and strong. In it, there was no dissembling disease, and no occasion for a physician—one who lives by experiments. This body was handed down to us with the admonition to preserve it unimpaired for those who come after us. Shall we not obey this admonition?

Should the day come during the lifetime of your committee, (and it may, if the tendency to modernize the fraternity is not checked), when the office of Master and Grand Master is degraded and reduced to the level of the presiding officers of our modern associations, we will as Brother Chadwick suggests, "go a fishing"—at least our interest in the fraternity will have departed.

James C. Fullerton elected Grand Master and F. I. Babcock re-elected Grand Secretary.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was held in the City of Philadelphia, 27th December, 1886. Quarterly Communications, were held in March, June and September. The Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge was celebrated September 25th, at the Academy of Music with interesting exercises. Addresses were delivered by Brothers George W. Guthrie, Michael Arnold, Richard Vaux and by the Grand Master Brother E. Coppie Mitchell. The Grand officers of a number of the jurisdictions of this country and Canada were present.

In the evening a Grand Banquet was given to the Grand Officers and visiting Brethren in the Banquet Hall of the Temple. Did space permit, it would give us pleasure to quote from the interesting speeches delivered upon the occasion. Although the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania may be termed the mother of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, its formation as an independent organization only antedates that of its daughter by *seven* months. The provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was established in 1764; this body warranted the Lodges in Maryland that subsequently organized the Grand Lodge of Maryland, April 17th, 1787.

The committee on the reprint of the proceedings, reported that \$275, was still due on subscriptions, and that they did not feel justified in incurring an additional expense. It is a great pity that such a valuable publication cannot be continued.

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was ordered to be transmitted to Brother E. Coppie Mitchell, with appropriate resolutions, he having been detained from attendance at the Grand Lodge by sickness.

The Grand Master (Joseph Eichbaum) delivered a brief address at the Annual Communication, and in which he says :

The correspondence between the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges has come to be of immense proportions, largely owing to the submission of trifling and frivolous matters to the Grand Lodge for its

decision. Matters which in many cases could be settled in the Lodge itself by a reference to the law which governs us all—the Ahiman Rezon—and the exercise of calm judgment

As my place of residence is so remote from the seat of the Grand Lodge, it will be more than ordinarily difficult for me to attend to the correspondence, and I make a personal appeal to the Lodges throughout the State to settle their differences upon Masonic law and usage among themselves as far as possible.

There is, I believe, not a Lodge in the State that has not at least one Brother in its membership capable of properly construing the law, and if the Brethren when they differ in opinion will but lay aside personal feeling and prejudice, there will be little if any difficulty in arriving at satisfactory conclusions.

A most able and interesting Report [184 pp.] on Correspondence was presented by Past Grand Master, Brother Richard Vaux.

He quotes the Report of the Alabama Committee on Jurisprudence, in full and says:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence made a report on the powers of Grand Masters. We have read it with close attention. There is force in the arguments of the committee, and they are so plain, clear, and express so distinctly the true principles of Masonic Jurisprudence that they deserve to be known. Pennsylvania has ever held that the Grand Master has Masonic authority inherent in him as Grand Master. We desire the Craft in this jurisdiction to have the opportunity to read this able paper, and it is here presented:

He quotes the resolution reported by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, recommending recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and says:

With the most respectful regard for the opinions of these distinguished Brethren, we are at a loss to comprehend by what principle of Masonic law, or on what basis of Masonic jurisprudence as applied to the subject matter, such a conclusion can be reached. That these bodies are in any sense Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons cannot be assumed. That they are so cannot be sustained by reasoning from admitted, acknowledged, and accepted principles regulating and authorizing their recognition. So we think.

Under Maine in reply to Brother Drummond, upon the subject of public installations, etc., he says:

We assert, here, now, that no public installation or public ceremony was ever performed by a Grand or Subordinate Lodge, as a Lodge. That a public Masonic ceremony cannot be celebrated in a tyled Lodge, never has been, never can be, unless the Landmark is denied, rejected, violated. Then the body, whatever it is, so acting, is not a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Our esteemed and learned Brother Drummond may find solace in his cherished belief that he has demolished

the Pennsylvania doctrine as to public Masonic ceremonies. But he never will be able to prove by any authentic record that in a lawfully warranted and duly constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at work under its charter, properly tyled, and in obedience to the Landmarks, a public ceremony ever was performed, or under these absolute restrictions the public were present. We have asserted only, that such a public ceremony never has been performed.

Whatever proceedings Masons, as individuals, may have been engaged in, are not involved in the assertion we make. All such, however, either laying corner stones, or processions, or funeral ceremonies, are not authoritative Masonic Lodge acts, as a Lodge. They may be acts of Masons as men, but not as the assembled or united Masonically convened members of a Lodge, as a Lodge working under the unalterable Landmark of tyled secrecy.

And under Maryland upon the same subject he says: He, [Grand Master Tyson.]

Decides "that the Masonic funeral ceremony is Masonic *work*, and this is the chief reason why none but Masons should participate therein. The Lodge should not be '*Called off*' to proceed to the funeral. It remains '*open*' until the members have returned to the Lodge-room, and the Lodge has been closed."

In our view, this is unmasonic, impracticable and contrary, to any clear conception of a Lodge at work, when its members, mixing with the profane, are held to be a Lodge. Especially so, as the "chief reason that none but Masons should participate" certainly is no reason,—for they do.

We have expressed our views so fully upon this subject that we cannot now stop to say more, than we regard the position taken by Brother Vaux altogether untenable. If his views be considered correct, we cannot hereafter say, *the Lodge* laid the corner stone, or *the Lodge* buried the Brother: but must use expressions somewhat like this—a number of gentlemen who it is supposed are Masons, assembled, marched in procession and performed certain ceremonies, etc.

Brother Vaux however is all right on the "prerogative" matter, he says:

We ask leave to give the following extract from the address of Grand Master Shryock on the "prerogatives of the Grand Master," as it is of value as indicating what our distinguished Brother Shryock regards as within the unwritten powers of a Grand Master. We cordially agree in the act, and rejoice in its effects. The power exercised is inherent in the Grand Master.

Of Brother Wroth's Report on Correspondence he says:

We have read it with interest and instruction. The remarks of Grand Master Shryock on the reports of Chairmen of Committees on Corres-

pondence cannot ever again be necessary, while such duty as belongs to that committee is intrusted to so prudent a workman as Brother Wroth.

As we were about finishing our Report we were favored through the courtesy of Brother Nisbet, Grand Secretary with advance sheets of these proceedings. The lateness of their arrival prevents us from giving them, especially the Report of Brother Vaux, as much attention as we desired.

Joseph Eichbaum Grand Master and Michael Nisbet Grand Secretary.

## PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Eleventh Annual Communication was held in the City of Charlottetown, 24th June, 1886, M.: W.: John Yeo, presiding.

The reports of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary are remarkably brief, and are entirely of local interest, as are also the proceedings.

Printed at the end of the proceedings is a number of decisions rendered by the Grand Master, and among them is the following :

**MASONIC BURIAL.**—The friends of a brother who died while under suspension for non-payment of dues, cannot, by paying his dues, entitle him to Masonic burial.—(Proceedings, 1880.)

We regard this altogether wrong.

John Yeo, re-elected Grand Master, and B. Wilson Higgs, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## QUEBEC.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication was held in the City of Montreal, on the 27th of January, 1886, M.: W.: Brother E. R. Johnson on the Throne. In his annual address the Grand Master says :

The initiation of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor into the mysteries of Freemasonry is a matter of deep rejoicing to the whole Anglo-Saxon



fraternity. On the 6th day of March last, in Royal Alpha Lodge, which dates back to 1722, the "Royal Neophyte" bowed before the Altar and received at the hands of his Royal father as W. M. of the Lodge, the degrees in Masonry. The Throne is closely allied to the craft. Our beloved Queen is patroness of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys in London, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, and now is extended to another generation this union and sympathy. We point to this ceremony performed by England's and our own future king, in the presence of her nobility, her staunchest conservative element, as an answer to those who style us levelers, or destroyers of established usages, theories and truths. English Freemasonry stands upon a firm basis, the foundation elements of which are, belief in God, the acceptance of the Holy Bible as His revealed will, obedience to law and order, fraternal love and goodwill to all mankind. Thus built, this ancient edifice will resist the billows that may roll against it.

Under heading, "Foreign Relations," he says:

The most friendly feeling exists between this G. L. and the various Masonic Grand Bodies of the world, saving, of course, England. Her occupancy of our territory is maintained, though no feeling of hostility has been expressed, and certainly no overt act has been committed. A large number of prominent Brethren in the United States have, in various ways, fully endorsed the action taken by me last year against the three Lodges in this city of foreign jurisdiction. Several Grand Lodges have issued edicts thereanent, and all Masonic intercourse have been severed with the members of St. Paul, St. Lawrence, and St. George No. 440 Lodges. Correspondence on this subject has been voluminous; but one opinion has been expressed as to the action taken. The situation is grave and calls for the united wisdom of Grand Lodge. Let me ask you to approach this important subject with all the thoughtfulness, prudence and sagacity at your command. Our sovereignty must be maintained at any cost. My hopes for the future are far in excess of my fears.

Brother Rev. Robert Kerr delivered an address before the Grand Lodge, and from which we quote the following amusing, and at same time interesting extracts:

Now, to condense the substance of many charges made against Freemasonry, and present them in the shape of two propositions, they would read somewhat as follows:—

1st. Freemasonry is dangerous to the State.

2nd. Freemasonry is antagonistic to religion and morality.

In the main, it will, I think, be found that the objections most frequently urged against the craft lie close to one or other of the above propositions. Of course it is not to be supposed that all our opponents hold to both propositions or to either as it stands, but substantially I say the above propositions cover what may be termed the anti-Masonic case. Now, before applying the principles of the craft to the charges in question, let me convince you by reputable evidence that I am not placing before you a "man of straw" for the purpose of knocking it down, nor shall I trespass upon your time by making

anything like long extracts. Sir Christopher Bellew said :—"Lord Palmerston is much more than a hostile statesman. He would never have such influence on the continent if he were only an English Cabinet Minister. But he is a Freemason and one of the highest and greatest of Freemasons. It is he who sends what is called the Patriarchal voice through the Lodges of Europe." So that after all, if we are to believe Sir Christopher, it is "Freemasonry" that moves the secret springs of European politics. But the late Major-General Burnaby is given as the authority for the following extraordinary story :—"It is alleged that the General was commissioned to obtain and preserve the names and addresses of all the Italian members of the Foreign legion enlisted for the British service in the Crimean war. This was in 1855 and in 1856. After the war these men, mostly reckless and unscrupulous characters—'fearful scoundrels' General Burnaby called them—dispersed to their native provinces, but the clue to find them again was in General Burnaby's hands, and when a couple of years later Cavour and Palmerston, in conjunction with the Masonic Lodges, considered the moment opportune to let loose the Italian revolution, the list of the Italian Foreign Legion was communicated to the Sardinian Government and by it placed in the hands of the Garibaldian Directory, who at once sought out most of the men." In this way several hundreds of "fearful scoundrels" (laughter) who had learned military skill and discipline under the British flag were supplied to Garibaldi to form the corps of his celebrated Army of Emancipation in the Roman States and the two Sicilies, while the British diplomatists at Turin and Naples carried on, under the cover of their characters as envoys, the dangerous portion of the "Carbonarist conspiracy." It is quite beside my present purpose to point out the absurdity of the above statements, most of them being self-contradictory, and all of them strongly impregnated with the perfume of the fabulous; and yet it is out of just such stories that the enemies of Freemasonry manufacture the barefaced calumnies which are placed before the non-Masonic world as veritable and well-authenticated facts. Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, lately a member of the British House of Commons—perhaps he is so still—finds "the key to modern history" in the secret intrigues of Freemasons, whose ubiquity is hardly less remarkable than the way in which they make shuttlecocks of kings and obedient tools of princes, and it will not surprise Mr. O'Donnell, or those possessed of this remarkable "key," if they should awake some fine morning to find that with our far-reaching influence we had succeeded in making our esteemed Grand Master President of the United States or King of the Cannibal Isles—the latter would probably be more in our line than the former. (Loud laughter.) We wish our opponents joy of their valuable "key," but we beseech them not to speak of us as Freemasons and then, without as much as "by your leave," talk of us in the very next sentence as "the Carbonarist conspiracy." This is precisely what Mr. O'Donnell does, and I stigmatize it a flagrant outrage upon the principles of honest and straightforward discussion, as well as a violation of the moral code which forbids men "to bear false witness against their neighbors." (Applause.) We have no sympathy with political or religious revolutionists, and we repudiate, as strongly as language will permit us, any and every connection with the sinister aims and unlawful methods of the Carbonari or similar societies.

The following was adopted :

"That, whereas the issue of the edict by the M.: W.: the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge forbidding intercourse between the Master Masons of this jurisdiction and the three Lodges in Montreal warranted by the English Grand Lodge, has produced no perceptible effect in the settlement of the difficulty as to the supreme jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in the territory of this Province. And whereas this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from its rightful claim to supremacy in Masonic matters in this Province, or leave its future chance for success to the chapter of accidents ; and whereas the Grand Lodge of England has refused to withdraw the warrants of its said three Lodges ; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be, and he is hereby instructed to issue an edict in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its Subordinate Lodges and members on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its Subordinate Lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three Lodges be withdrawn, or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next,"

The Grand Secretary, Bro. J. H. Isaacson, presented a brief Report, [50 pp.] on Correspondence, the major part of which is devoted to the existing difficulties existing between his Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England. A very brief reference is given to our proceedings for May, 1885.

J. Fred. Walker was elected Grand Master, and J. H. Isaacson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## RHODE ISLAND.

The Ninety-sixth Annual Communication was held in the City of Providence, on the 17th May, 1886. A Special Communication was held 1st September, 1885, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the "Perry Monument" by invitation from the Committee of the City of Newport. On this occasion the Grand Lodge was opened on the *Entered Apprentices Degree*, (and we think properly) a procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets to the site selected for the Monument, when the uppermost piece of the Granite Pedestal was laid with the appropriate ceremonies. The Grand Chaplain, Rev. Henry W. Rugg, delivered a brief but

interesting Oration. The Semi-annual Communication was held November 16th, 1885. The Grand Secretary stated that :

The Festival Communication was dispensed with there being no occasion for calling the Craft together, and it being the purpose of the Committee in charge to vacate the old hall the last of June, no place could be had for assembling.

A Special Communication was also held 3rd February, 1886, for the purpose of dedicating Saint Andrew's Hall, Saint Johns Hall, Saint Mary's Chapel, and apartments thereto belonging in Freemasons Hall, at the request of the Freemans Hall Company. The ceremonies were of a most interesting character ; the Governer, George Peabody Whetmore and Lieutenant-Governor, Lucius B. Darling and other invited guests being present. The oration was delivered by Brother George McClellan Fiske.

In a foot note by the Grand Secretary we are informed, that—

The various Masonic Bodies of the city tendered a reception to The M. W. Grand Master Lyman Klapp and suite, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the evening, which proved remarkably successful, it being estimated that nearly five thousand persons made a tour of the building between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, and partook of light refreshments, on the ground floor supplied by caterer Tillinghast, under the efficient direction of Brother William Chamberlain. With the opening of the main entrance on Pine street, at 7 o'clock, a continuous file of people passed into the Temple, and passed through the several apartments open to inspection, the stairways being divided by ropes in the centre, so as to separate those ascending and descending and to avoid confusion. It was a most admirable arrangement, and the corps of ushers under the direction of Grand Marshal Cyrus Van Slyck performed their duties most acceptably. In the Lodge Hall, Brothers C. R. Dennis, Edwin Winsor, Thomas Walling, W. Howard Walker, Theodore A. Barton, Charles C. Mumford, Amos B. Bradley and W. C. Freeman were selected as the staff of aids, and they politely assisted in the presentation of the visitors to the Grand Master and suite, and officiated as escorts in the tour of the elegant apartments. The ladies who assisted the Grand officers in the reception, were Mrs. Lyman Klapp, Mrs. Newton D. Arnold, Mrs. John P. Sanborn, of Newport, Mrs. Dr. George H. Kenyon, Mrs. Mayor Doyle, Mrs. Nicholas Van Slyck, Mrs. George H. Burnham, Mrs. Darius B. Davis and Miss Van Slyck, and they were attended by the officers in full evening dress. His Honor, Mayor Doyle, Past Grand Master Nicholas Van Slyck and Deputy Grand Master Newton D. Arnold did the presentation honor, and they were equal to the trying ordeal of hand shaking and extension of courtesies.

Grand Master Lyman Klapp, in his annual address reports the general condition of the Lodges and of the Craft as most satisfactory.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island like that of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, recognizes Past Masters as permanent members of their bodies, referring to the criticism of other jurisdictions upon this custom, the Grand Master says :

Our Rhode Island custom of allowing Past Masters permanent membership in Grand Lodge, has caused considerable discussion in various quarters, some having expressed the fear that it was a source of danger. We, however, have no such fear ; on the contrary, we believe Past Masters will in the future, as they have in the past, prove an effectual barrier against innovations. Therefore we favor the continuance of this usage, and should Grand Lodge ever become too large a body for practical working, we trust this principle will be retained, either by constituting Past Grand Masters and certain other Past Grand Officers, together with Past Masters of Subordinate Lodges, a separate body to sit in connection with the Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of Subordinate Lodges, or by the organization of District Grand Lodges, or in some other way, whereby all Past Masters shall have representation in Grand Lodge.

There is no regular Report on Correspondence, but the Committee, Brothers Henry W. Rugg and George H. Burnham reported the following :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence has had but few matters specially referred to it for consideration. Among these, however, have been several requests for recognition on the part of recently formed organizations, claiming to be independent Grand Lodges in and for their several jurisdictions.

From Brother Carlos K. Ring, who signs himself "Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico," come several letters and papers explaining the formation and standing of the body of which he is the head, and asking that it may be formally acknowledged and fellowshiped by this Grand Lodge. Your Committee cannot recommend such recognition. Masonic affairs in Mexico are in an exceedingly unsettled condition. There are conflicting claims and organizations. It is doubtful if at the present any one body can maintain its supremacy and exercise rule over the Craft as independent Grand Lodge. It is better to defer action, your Committee think, on the part of this Grand Lodge, until something more of order, system and unanimity are disclosed in the direction of Masonic affairs by the Brethren of Mexico.

In regard to papers and communications received from the officers of the so-called "Spanish Independent Grand Symbolic Lodge," and the desire for recognition expressed, your Committee would say that the situation does not seem sufficiently clear to recommend any definite action. It is encouraging to notice the attempts in both Spain and Portugal to establish symbolic Freemasonry on an independent basis,

and to free it from the control of other rites. The movement in the countries named is at least looking in the right direction, and to that extent will naturally have the sympathy of the Craft in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, still maintain their respective independent organizations, and have been recognized and acknowledged by various Grand Lodges in this country. As a majority of Lodges did not unite in the movement for an independent Grand Lodge in either of the jurisdictions, and as there is a conflict of authority in both, your Committee do not favor recognition at this time.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia, regularly formed in 1884, by the substantially unanimous action of Lodges and Brethren in that territory, seems entitled to the formal acknowledgement of this Grand Body. Your Committee would therefore offer the following :

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and extends its best wishes for the growth and prosperity of the newly formed Grand Body.

Your Committee has had its attention specially called to the troubles existing within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, occasioned by the fact that certain Lodges within that jurisdiction do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but maintain their allegiance to a Foreign Grand Lodge ; a condition that has lately called forth an edict of non-intercourse on the part of the Grand Master of Masons against the irregular Lodges referred to. Your Committee believes there ought to be but one governing authority in a Grand Lodge territory. They hold that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is rightfully established in that jurisdiction, and therefore sympathize with it in its endeavor to rule and govern the Craft within its borders. As expressive of the feeling of this Grand Body your Committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That it seems every way equitable and right, and tending to the prosperity of the Craft, that the three Lodges in the Province of Quebec, now allegiant to the Grand Lodge of England, should transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec ; and the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island will rejoice in all reasonable and proper efforts put forth to bring about this desired consummation.

The report was received, and the recommendations were adopted.

Newton D. Arnold, elected Grand Master, and Edwin Baker, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The One Hundred and Tenth Annual Communication was held 14th December, 1886. A special was held 3rd July, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a monument in the Town of Lexington, to the Confederate dead of Lexington county.

The annual address of Grand Master (J. Adger Smyth,) is an interesting and well prepared document. He thus refers to the terrible calamities that within the past year have visited his State.

This has been an eventful year. No startling convulsion, no dangerous innovation has disturbed the peace and harmony of our Fraternity. But the world around us, physical and political, has been shaken from centre to circumference. Our deepest sympathies have been again and again evoked by sudden and repeated calamities, on land and on sea, which have brought suffering and ruin upon so many of our Brethren.

We ourselves have drank deeply of this cup of sorrow, and quaffed its bitter draught to the very dregs.

When a year ago, as your Grand Master, I bade you welcome, though our Grand East had been devastated by the resistless cyclone, and our Temple itself unroofed, I could still speak words of cheer, for no lives had been destroyed and our losses had been repaired. To-day, as I greet you, a more gloomy and depressing cloud envisions us. The dark wing of the death angel casts its sombre shadow across our pathway, and we sit, with heads uncovered in the ashes of our grief.

Terrible as was the tempest, no words can fitly portray the terrors of that awful night of August 31st, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, that most mysterious and mighty of all the forces of nature burst upon us and overwhelmed us in ruin and death. Those of us who experienced that night of agony can never forget its horrors and its sufferings.

But this dark background, with its awful shadows and gloomy tints, but serves, by contrast, to heighten and bring out the warmer, brighter colors in the picture. Black as was the cloud, big with the wails of helpless women and terrified children, and the sobbing heart-bursts of brave men, its other side is bright and glowing with tender love and helpful sympathy. God bless our noble Brethren, who not only sorrowed with us, but stretched out at once the hand of kindness and relief.

Swiftly as the lightning sped the news of our terrible disaster over the wires, just so swiftly came back from warm hands and loving hearts all over our broad land offers of help, and words of sympathy and cheer. It were worth the while to have endured the suffering and the sorrow to have received the love and the kindness. "A Brother is born for adversity," is written in our greatest light, and we can almost welcome the adversity to have had poured into our hearts such a tide of Brotherly love and Masonic sympathy.

"One fearful night  
As by the pillars that uphold its girth,  
The King of all arose, and shook the earth  
With awful might.

"As giant tree,  
All shivered by a bolt from heaven's own hand,  
So, shattered all, doth your fair city stand,  
Beside the sea.

"In midnight hours  
The South wind bears a wail of grief and pain;  
The North wind answers once and once again?  
'Your loss is ours.'

"Do they forget,  
Forget, forget those years of blood and tears?  
Nay, all the wrath was buried with those years,  
And love is yet.

"Our motherland—  
She, too, puts every bitter memory by  
Her children suffer, and she hears their cry  
With outstretched hand.

"By earthquake shock,  
The poet sings, has gold been oft revealed,  
That else had lain for aye and aye concealed  
Beneath the rock.

"It showed us, then,  
That, under all, yet love may buried be,  
So long and deathlessly, where none may see,  
In hearts of men."

Our calamity has indeed been a blessing in disguise. It has proven that deep in all hearts there beats a common love and sympathy for our fellows in distress. Our country is one! There is no North, no South, no East, no West, when the cry of suffering is heard.

Our own lamented Southern bard has fitly sung our thanks in words of living fire :

"Purer than thine own white snow;  
Nobler than thy mountains' height;  
Deeper than the ocean's flow;  
Stronger than thy own proud might;  
Oh! Northland, to thy sister land,  
Was late, thy mercy's generous deed and grand.

"Blessings on thine every wave,  
Blessings on thine every shore,  
Blessings that from sorrows save,  
Blessings giving more and more,  
For all though gavest thy sister land,  
Oh! Northland, in thy generous deed and grand."

Before we could appreciate ourselves the appalling extent of our calamity and our needs, offers of assistance and enquiries as to our necessities came flashing over the wires. Our Brethren waited not to hear our cries for help, but actuated by the glorious principles of Masonry, it was only needful for them to know there was suffering, and their loving hearts prompted them to relieve their Brother's want. The intrinsic value of our tenets was tested in this crucible of suffering, and was proved to be pure gold and a living reality.

He then says that in response to numerous enquiries as to the need for assistance, he issued a circular in which he stated that in consequence of the destruction of dwellings and other buildings, probably more than one half of the population is homeless and camping out in the open air, and that therefore help was urgently needed by the Masons as well as the rest of the community. The responses were so prompt and generous than in less than thirty days he felt it his duty to issue another circular, to say that the amount was already in excess of what was needed.



He pays the following well merited tribute to the memory of the late Past Grand Master, Brother Wilmot G. Desansure whom it was our pleasure to have met on several occasions.

I can never forget the debt of gratitude I owe to him as a Mason. Associated as I have been with him in office, in the Lodge, and the Grand Lodge for many years, and in many other Masonic bodies as well, he was to me ever a kind and helpful Brother, ready at all times with sympathy, advice or assistance. Having passed through all the chairs of his Lodge with distinguished honor, he was still regular in his attendance upon its communications, and ever ready to fill any vacancy among its officers, and thus facilitate the work and order needful. I ask the privilege of placing this simple wreath of love and gratitude upon his honored grave.

Of him it can be truthfully said in the words of another, "worthy of the distinguished honors he wore while living, and of the most tender and regretful memories now that he is dead." To name him is to bring before us our ideal of the christian gentleman, the earnest philanthropist, the zealous Mason. Prominent wherever good was to be done, active wherever there was need for helpful sympathy for human suffering, tender as a woman, yet true as steel, with all the vigor and manliness of a man."

The committee to whom was referred the Louisiana resolutions made an able report, in which they dissent from the principles laid down in the fifth and sixth resolutions, the former refers to jurisdiction over rejected material, the committee say, and we concur,

On the contrary, they conceive the true Masonic law to be, that a profane having applied to a Lodge for initiation and been rejected, cannot thereafter apply to any other Lodge, nor can he ever become a Mason, unless subsequently received by the very Lodge which at first rejected him. And that the preservation of this rule is essential to the maintenance unimpaired of the established principle that no one can become a Mason who is objected to by any of the Craft.

To permit a profane who is rejected by one Lodge to apply to another after three years, and then, if again rejected, to another after the same period, and so on, is merely to allow the chance, that perhaps he may find a Lodge where he is not well known to the members, and so an unworthy member be admitted.

The committee express their approval of the idea of adopting a series of Masonic principles as a code of Masonic International Grand Lodge regulations, and say :

Such regulations, wisely considered and adopted, will, in the opinion of your committee, do much to promote uniformity in the government of our Order, and prevent dissensions in the Craft.

Even so, but with the diversity of opinion prevailing, how is it possible ever to get a uniformity of action?

A large amount of interesting business was transacted, but generally of local character.

The Report [110 pp.] on Correspondence is from the pen of the Grand Secretary, Brother Charles Inglesby.

He heartily concurs in the conclusions of the Alabama committee of Jurisprudence, regarding the powers and prerogatives of Grand Masters, and under Maryland after quoting the case reported by Grand Master Shryock under head of "Prerogatives of Grand Master" says:

"Alls well that ends well"; but why could not the Brethren have been tried in their own Lodge? Why was a "Lodge of Emergency" necessary?

We presume the Grand Master proposed to pursue this course in order to save time; not to wait until the Lodge could again assemble. The report of Brother Ingslesby although very readable, contains but few expressions of his own, and therefore there is but little for the reviewer to notice.

J. Adger Smyth re-elected Grand Master and Charles Inglesby re-elected Grand Secretary.

## TENNESSEE.

The Seventy-third Annual Communication was held in the City of Nashville. The Grand Master, Thomas O. Morris, thus refers in his annual address to the deaths of two members of the Grand Lodge:

Since our last meeting, Bro. D. J. Pierce, who has long been a prominent member of this Grand Lodge, and at his death was a member of the Committee on Accounts, has passed to the Grand Lodge above. "To know him was to love him." Also, Brother Robert Thompson, the Grand Representative of California to this Grand Lodge. He was a quiet unassuming member of the Craft, but no one has done more to advance the interest of Masonry in Nashville. "Alas! we shall miss him."

The Grand Master granted Dispensations for two new Lodges. He reports fifteen decisions, among which we quote the following, on account of their novelty:

1. Germantown Lodge, 95; By-laws state that the W. Master shall be ex-officio a member of all committees. *Question:* Has the W. Master the power to act with any committee at his will? *Answer:* He has.

2. *Question*, from same Lodge: Is the Worshipful Master only Master of his Lodge during the session of the Lodge? Has he the power outside of the Lodge to issue an order? *Answer:* He is the Master of his Lodge whether it is in session or not, and may perform such official acts as are permitted by the Constitution and Edicts of the Grand Lodges, the landmarks of Masonry and the By-laws of his Lodge.

12. Worshipful Master of Cub Creek Lodge, 502, asks: Has a Brother the right to assist in the exclusion of a member of his own Lodge from the church of which he is a member. *Answer:* Our Masonic relations are entirely separate and distinct from our Church relations. The action, therefore, of a Church member toward a Brother in purely Church matters cannot be taken cognizance of by the Lodge.

Notwithstanding he granted dispensation for the formation of two new Lodges; he says:

In my opinion we have too many Lodges. Masonry is too easy to get. It is right at our door, still the Brethren will not attend. In times past when the brethren were compelled to ride twenty or thirty miles to attend Lodge meetings, the records show that the Lodges were full; the brethren met in social intercourse; were glad to see each other; pulled off their hats and were at home all day. When the time came to separate, they left feeling glad they had been there, and looked forward with joy to the next meeting. Now we, sometimes, meet with hardly a quorum present, transact business strictly, and as soon as the Lodge closes make a break for the door seemingly afraid that we will have to stop long enough to shake hands with each other. Let us get rid of this habit at once and try the old way awhile.

Regarding non-affiliates he says:

Again, the army of non-affiliates is increasing. This class of Masons are willing to eat of the fruit, but are not willing to contribute anything to bear the burdens. I will be glad to see the day in Tennessee Masonry when every individual Master of a subordinate Lodge will have the nerve to say to any non-affiliate, who is one of his own free will, it matters not how high he may stand socially or otherwise, that you cannot enter the door of my Lodge-room. We have been begging this class for years, and I for one want to say to them that begging is at an end and you must respect us. I trust that this Grand Lodge will, if it be possible, tax every non-affiliate in the State, and therefore recommend that the Committee on Jurisprudence be directed to formulate an edict laying an annual tax on all non-affiliates in Tennessee of, say, not less than two dollars, to be paid into the Grand Lodge treasury, the same to be collected by Subordinate Lodges in whose jurisdiction the non-affiliates reside, and those who will not pay to be dealt with by the Grand Lodge the same as may be done in Subordinate Lodges. By this means we force all non-affiliates to contribute or become debarred from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, at least in Tennessee.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, we are gratified to see did not approve his recommendations, they say :

Upon the subject of non-affiliates, but one member of this Committee is prepared to recommend the heroic remedy suggested by the Grand Master. We all agree that something should be done to arrest this great and increasing evil; and submit the matter without special recommendation.

If the course that is pursued by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was generally adopted with non-affiliates; then make the Lodge meetings attractive, and instead of "the army of non-affiliates increasing" we will find it decreasing.

A resolution was subsequently offered to require non-affiliates to pay annually two dollars, was laid over until next Communication. This we regard altogether wrong.

A convocation of Past Masters was held during the session of the Grand Lodge, and 46 who had been regularly elected to govern their respective Lodges, were presented and duly installed.

A Report [74 pp.] on Correspondence was presented by Brother Frank M. Smith; reviewing the proceedings of Maryland, he says :

He (Grand Master Tyson) says if the Brethren will only read the printed proceedings, the Constitution and the standing resolutions, they would save themselves the trouble of asking many questions, and avoid making grave errors and mistakes. He gives as an illustration of this that several Lodges were presided over by so-called W. Masters, they never having received the Past Master's Degree. The Past Master's Degree is a *necessary* part of the installation ceremony in this Grand Jurisdiction. How can the Brethren not know this though they have never read a word in the printed proceedings?

The decisions (seven in number) made by the Grand Master were sustained by the Grand Lodge. But how can this be otherwise in this jurisdiction?

A Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, can pay his dues within six months and be restored to membership. The act of paying restores him. After the lapse of six months, he must pay up his dues and petition for membership; if rejected he becomes a non-affiliated Mason.

He refers to the case reported by Grand Master Shryock of the difficulty between two Brethren, and says—"prerogatives here."

Caswell A. Goodloe, elected Grand Master, and John Frizzell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## TEXAS.

The Fifty-first Annual Communication was held in the City of Houston, on the 14th December, 1886, M.: W.: Z. E. Coombes, presiding.

In his annual address the Grand Master gives a list of Masonic Bodies, sending aid to the sufferers by the great fire in Galveston, in November, 1885, and he says :

The donations, coming as they did, from many parts of the Union with a liberal hand, enabled the committee to give prompt relief to all meritorious cases, and to disburse such amounts as placed the sufferers in a position to become independent of future charity.

The committee practically closed its labors early in January, 1886, and directed me to return all amounts received after that time. The necessitous cases had all been relieved and the committee did not consider it just to themselves, nor to the donors, to be applying donations that were no longer needed.

He gives a list of the sums returned, aggregating nearly \$1,500.

During the session a Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of the dead who departed this life during the year. A fearful long list then follows, the names occupying nine pages of the proceedings. The Grand Orator, Brother James B. Stubbs, delivered an eugoly, and "Brother J. H. Purdy favored the audience with an impressive recitation of the beautiful poem 'Thanotopis.' "

A special report was presented by the Committee on Correspondence on the subject of recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and from which we give the following extracts :

The Grand Lodge of the Federal District was organized June 15th, 1883, six months after the parent Grand Lodge. It had about fourteen Lodges, which have since increased to thirty—Lodges from neighboring States being admitted as constituents of this Grand Lodge, and this Grand Lodge adopted the Scottish Rite as far as consistent with the independence of Symbolic Degrees.

But to-day, in the State of Vera Cruz, are two Grand Lodges, each claiming Masonic supremacy. There are also two Grand Lodges in the Federal District of Mexico, one known as the Diaz and the other as the Ruiz Grand Lodge, so-called from their Grand Masters—both claiming to be the true Grand Lodge and entitled to recognition as such in the Masonic world.

But in advising delay in this question of recognition your committee simply suggest the mode of action pursued by every American jurisdiction except the District of Columbia. It is true the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognized the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico in 1884, after an examination of their credentials, but the next Grand Lodge hastily rescinded the resolution and referred the matter back to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to examine further and report at the next Annual Communication. In this condition of affairs, and because the principle of recognition is based on the undisputed sovereignty of a Grand Lodge over the jurisdiction claimed by it, we respectfully report back the resolution with a suggestion that no action be taken on the question of recognition at this Annual Communication, and to the end that this Lodge may be fully advised in the premises, and because it is a matter of deep interest to our Brethren along the border, and because our business relations with Mexico are daily increasing, we would suggest that the D. D. G. M. of the Districts along the Rio Grande shall carefully investigate the Masonic status of our Mexican Brethren, and report to the Grand Master, who shall make such suggestions as may seem proper to this Grand Body.

A very large amount of routine business was transacted.

The Report [90 pp.] on Correspondence was presented by Brother E. J. Simpkins.

Under Maine he says:

We confess we do not approve of these "Masonic Congresses," be they for what purpose they may. We fear they might be in some way made the entering wedge, or the first step towards establishing a "National Grand Lodge" or something of that sort, of which there are now perhaps some advocates. Two Grand Lodges, we believe, have already in some sense advocated a "Masonic Congress"—we know not what else to call it—West Virginia "to discuss the claims of foreign Grand Lodges for recognition, etc.," and Louisiana "for establishing an international code;" though we are glad to know that at its last Annual Communication the latter *recanted*. We object to the whole thing, *henceforth, now and forever*.

Noticing the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine in the appointment of a Committee of Past Grand Masters for the purpose of reporting a suitable expression of the sorrow of the Grand Lodge upon the death of the Vice-President, he says:

For reasons already indicated we do not agree: and hence we here place ourself upon the record as one among those who regard such action by a Grand Lodge of Masons as of, to say the least, very *doubtful propriety*.

Brother Pierson, of Minnesota, says:

Could the few—and they are but few—who think that the printing of Reports on Foreign Correspondence is a useless expenditure of

money have the opportunity, and would avail themselves of it, of examining the proceedings, reports, etc., they would be convinced as honest men of the fallacy of their arguments.

Brother Simpkins says :

Nay ; if they would only read the report of the Committee of their own Grand Lodge, they would learn much, very much, about the Craft throughout the civilized world, and could scarcely fail to be interested therein. These reports, as is well known, are the work of the brightest minds and the most learned members of the several jurisdictions, and are often made up largely from the opinions of these Brethren, discussing as they do the questions which are constantly arising upon Masonic law, usages and landmarks, which are of interest to the whole Fraternity, and to him who would *learn Masonry* in its truest, broadest, cosmopolitan sense they are *invaluable*.

There is no review of Maryland.

We are gratified to find Brother Simpkins is no advocate of the new school doctrines regarding Freemasonry, but is disposed to hold to the old school notions. Under Utah, he says :

If Masonry—Freemasonry—is of modern origin, we do not wish to know it, not willing to be convinced, just like Brother Diehl anent the higher degrees ; and you know what we think of those who won't see, "one of whom, in this regard, we are which."

It may be, nay possibly is an evidence of mental weakness, but one of the chief attractions of Masonry to us is its antiquity. We love to delve and dig in the rubbish of the centuries with which it is covered up ; to think of it as of its twin sister, the Christian Religion, as heaven-born and indestructible. Its principles can never be perverted, never decay or perish. It has within itself none of the elements of decay. The shield of God is over it, and the hopes of that buckler is eternal truth and power.

Amid all the revolutions of ages, amid all the desolations of time, amid all the changing, vanishing societies and institutions of the world, Freemasonry, like Christianity, still survives, and to-day stands forth as glorious and beautiful as when (as I verily believe) by God himself it was sent to aid in purifying the human character, and in redeeming and regenerating the fallen sons of men. "Serapis fell with Thebes ; Baal with Babylon ; Apollo with Delphi ; and Jupiter with the Capital." But Freemasonry, like the Church of God, has often witnessed the demolition of her temples without being jostled even by their fall. It derives its vitality from Him who alone hath immortality, and its appropriate shrine is not in material walls, but in the heart of the good man. It has withstood the test of ages, and with locks whitened by the snows and storms of nearly 6000 years, is to-day the more fresh and vigorous for its years. Unharmd by the fiat of proscription, the tempest of war, the thunders of the Vatican, or the

sneers and jeers of the ignorant, it stands forth in the bright sunshine of Heaven, proudly and pre-eminently erect, dispensing light and knowledge to its votaries.

A. J. Rose elected Grand Master, and T. W. Hudson re-elected Grand Secretary.

## UTAH.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication was held in the City of Salt Lake, 18th January, 1887.

The Grand Master, (Parley Lycurgus Williams,) in his annual address says :

With a single exception, our relations with all the Grand Lodges of Masons throughout the globe are of the most peaceable and harmonious character. With Nevada alone it there the slightest discord, and in this case let us hope that the difficulty which had its origin now nearly three years ago, may be speedily removed.

The case referred to, is that of an invasion of jurisdiction by a Lodge in Nevada, and which in our opinion could and should have been settled at once.

Referring to a provision of the constitution requiring a two-third vote to reinstate a Brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, he very correctly says :

Under this provision, a Brother suspended for the non-payment of dues may make application to be restored, pay up all arrearages, and thus remove the cause for which he was suspended, and yet upon a ballot being taken, the requisite two-thirds vote may be wanting. Was such a result contemplated or intended by this amendment, or was this a case of hasty and ill-considered legislation? There would seem to be some injustice in accepting arrearages of dues, and then refusing to restore the applicant. This By-Law, as it now stands provides for suspension for one specific cause only, viz: non-payment of dues, but being so suspended, the delinquent may be kept out of the Lodge and denied all the privileges of a Mason, after he has removed the cause for which alone he was suspended, by paying up his delinquent dues. This is not unlike the practice of procuring the extradition of a person on the charge of having committed one crime, and upon his surrender, trying him for another and totally different one. The comparison, however, is to our disadvantage, as here the party may be subjected substantially to the consequences of a judgment against him for a different offense though without having any charge preferred against him, or having the benefit of a trial. I recommend a reconsideration of this amendment.



The strictures of the Grand Master we regard correct. We have ever held that no vote should be taken on the reinstatement of a Brother suspended for non-payment of dues, the cause for the suspension being removed by payment, reinstatement should at once follow.

The Grand Secretary, Brother Christopher Diehl, in his report referred to the fact that the Grand Lodge was organized just fifteen years ago, and he says :

Of its nine founders, only one is still an active member, and has been a constant attendant at all its Annual Communications. He was one of its first seventeen Grand Officers, and besides him only one more of these seventeen is here to-day. During these fifteen years, the pale rider has called many of the 124 original members of the three Lodges to an eternal home ; others, I am sorry to say, have fallen by the roadside, and, through their own fault, are forgotten.

The Committee of Jurisprudence to whom was referred the Louisiana resolutions, made an able and interesting Report. They say :

We hold that the Grand Lodge of Utah is an independent and sovereign Masonic Grand Body, and that as such, it cannot surrender any part of its power to any other Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges, and if it should do so it would cease to be supreme authority, and lose its sovereign character.

On examination of the regulations, we find that some of them are in accord with the laws and standing regulations which have been in force in this Grand Lodge since its very organization. With others we cannot agree, because we hold them to be derogatory to the interests of Masonry in Utah. But, to be courteous to the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Louisiana, we will reproduce the regulations, and review them.

They agree to the first resolution but dissent to the second. Regarding the third, they say and we concur.

The Grand Lodge of Utah adheres strictly to Ancient Craft Masonry in recognizing only the degrees of entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft and Master Mason. It knows no other degrees or bodies in Masonry, and it does not assume to intrench upon the rights of other bodies claiming to be Masonic, so long as its rightful and exclusive control over Blue Lodge Masonry is not interfered with.

Regarding the eighth resolution, they say :

We do not believe in the right of one Grand Lodge to make laws for another. The Grand Lodge of Utah has in the past and will in the future claim the right of enacting and enforcing laws and regulations in its own jurisdiction, and to alter, amend or repeal the same at pleasure, and its officers and members will always see to it, that the work is not in conflict with the Ancient Landmarks and customs of free Masonry.

The report of the committee was "adopted and declared to be the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Utah in the matter." From which it might be safe to infer this Grand Lodge would not favor a General Grand Lodge or any other National Organization that would curtail or abridge its sovereign powers, and yet, it favors the holding of the convention of Grand and Past Grand Officers to assemble in Chicago in June, and recommended the attendance of its Grand Officers.

The Grand Secretary, Brother Diehl, presented the Report, (87 pp.) on Correspondence.

He admits that the Report of the Alabama Committee of Jurisprudence on the powers of Grand Masters is ably written and their views clearly expressed, but he "cannot subscribe to them."

Reviewing our proceedings for November, 1885 and May, 1886, he says, the decision of Grand Master Tyson, to the effect that a Past Master of an other jurisdiction who affiliates in a Lodge in Maryland, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Past Master of that Lodge is similar to the law in Utah. He holds we are pleased that a Masonic funeral "is Masonic work." To bury a non-affiliate with Masonic honors, he says, "is charitable, but not in accord with Utah statutes." Is not "charity," one of the Cardinal principles of our fraternity, Brother Diehl?

We quote the following interesting facts from his conclusions.

The following is a "Summary of Statistics" of the fifty-five Grand American Grand Lodges, as given by R. W. Brother Thomas Milburne Reed, Grand Secretary of Washington Territory. According to his figures, the net gain during the year ending June 1, 1886, is 1,807 members.

Total number of North American Grand Lodges,	55
Total number of working Subordinate Lodges,	10,778
Total number of raisings during the year,	28,258
Total number Affiliated and Reinstated,	18,164
Total number Dimitted,	15,853
Total number excluded,	12,900
Total number died,	7,990
Total number of Master Masons enrolled,	598,339
Average membership per Lodge, 55 and one half.	

Now Brothers, just read and behold the figure of members. Over a half a million men in North America are Freemasons, and all have obligated themselves to be good men and true. O, what a glorious thought if they all would keep their promises, and show by their daily walks that they really are what they profess to be ; then Masonry would indeed be a power in the land and a power for good. If such would be the case, the howlings of our enemies, whether they come from the Vatican in Rome, or from anywhere else, could not hurt our organization. And all it needs to accomplish such a result, is that members and Lodges are but faithful to the inner as well as to the outer life of Masonry. We therefore hail with joy all steps tending to that result, and we trust to see the day when no such thing as gambling, intemperance, profanity, or wrong-doing of any kind will be found within or about our family circle.

Parley Lycurgus Williams re-elected Grand Master and Christopher Diehl, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## VERMONT.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication was held in the City of Burlington, on the 9th June, 1886. A Special Communication was held on Sunday, 14th March, for the purpose of performing the last sad rite of Masonic burial to Brother William H. Root, Grand Secretary.

In his annual address the Grand Master (Marsh O. Perkins) pays suitable tribute to the memory of this Brother who had performed the duties of Grand Secretary since 1880.

On the condition of the Craft, the Grand Master says :

With few exceptions the Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge have enjoyed peace and prosperity during the year. Harmony rather than discord has prevailed ; the material accepted for the building of the Temple has been selected with jealous care ; the spirit of Fraternity as embodied in social intercourse has been more strongly developed ; Masonic teachings have not been ignored ; and the dignity and character of Ancient Craft Masonry have been maintained by the exercise of the tenets of our profession, and subserviency to the ennobling principles of true manhood. As a consequence the reports of the several District Deputies show an increasing interest throughout the State, and a determination that neither envy, nor jealousy, nor discord, shall rest above the door leading to the tyled recesses of the Lodge room. It is to be regretted that in some Lodges too little regard is yet paid to "suitable proficiency," which should be required before the initiate is conducted to the middle chamber, or permitted to hear the substituted word. The beauties of Masonry cannot be unfolded to the candidate unless haste is slowly made, and he is permitted time and opportunity

to carefully observe and study the various objects which may attract his attention on his way. Let the Masters and Wardens grant this opportunity to the earnest seeker after light, and demand it of those who may incline to pass carelessly by, and there will be a truer comprehension of the vital principles which underly this Ancient and Honorable Institution, and the higher advancement of all.

Brother J. Fred Walker, Grand Master, and Brother M. S. Horton, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, being present, were introduced and welcomed in fitting terms.

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the Louisiana resolutions were referred, made the following report, and which was adopted :

The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully report that they have carefully considered said resolutions and such branches of Masonic Law as they seem particularly to affect, and also the reports adopted by other Grand Lodges on the same subject as far as they have been able to obtain them, and have embodied their (unanimous) conclusions in the resolution appended hereto.

We deem the matters contained in said resolutions of sufficient importance, at any rate, to merit a courteous and earnest consideration on our part, and very cautious action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire has given the matter a lengthy and very critical examination, and the Report of its Committee appears in full in its Proceedings of 1885. Therein will be found the expression of divers other Grand Lodges, and an epitome of the recognized law governing the whole subject matter, which we believe to be contained in our proposed resolution, and therefore do not repeat here.

The principles enunciated in said resolutions form a part of the well-known and thoroughly understood basis or foundation upon which all Grand Lodges from the earliest time are erected.

The fundamental doctrines governing the organization of Grand Lodges—their exclusive and sovereign jurisdiction, and their triple and supreme power, embraced in the first three of said resolutions, as well as the rules or regulations comprehended in the other of said resolutions which pertain to the government of the Craft, now, and for many years past, has formed the *lex scripta* of Freemasonry—without which its proper designation and name would, indeed, be a misnomer, and obviates, absolutely, any necessity for discussion or agitation with a view of establishing them as international.

They are *now* international—recognized by all Grand Lodges and Masonic authority—without which Grand Lodges could not exist, and these principles require no new construction or promulgation.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont is the supreme power within this grand jurisdiction, and has exclusive and sovereign authority over all matters appertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry therein, subject only to the unchangeable laws of the Order, the acknowledged constitutions and ancient landmarks.

Brother L. C. Butter, presented the Report [93 pp.] on Correspondence. In the opening, he says :

The review we present of the great Masonic hosts, however brilliant and attractive it may be, or however much of Masonic information, instruction and inspiration it may contain, will fall like music upon the dead, unless it is read by those for whose benefit it is prepared. How many of the Brethren in this jurisdiction will read the report now presented? How many have read those that have preceded it? In some jurisdictions the proceedings of Grand Lodge are "ordered to be read in all the Lodges." Why not in this jurisdiction also?

The preparation of this report has required the study of the printed proceedings of nearly sixty Grand Lodges, amounting to some fifteen thousand pages of printed matter. We have endeavored to so compress and analyze this mass of material and bring it into such compass and form, that the Brethren may with little trouble be fully informed in regard to all matters of importance pertaining to the Craft. But the time and labor devoted to it will be comparatively lost if the volume containing it shall be laid aside without perusal.

Referring to the Louisiana Resolutions he says, and we fully concur in his views:

With respect to the third resolution, the Grand Lodge of Vermont has never *formally* recognized any other so-called Masonic Lodges as such except the Symbolic Lodges represented in it. It gives a *quasi* recognition to Chapters, Council and Commandery. There is between these bodies an interchange of Masonic comity and fraternal courtesy: no Brother can be admitted to either of them, without membership in good and regular standing in the Symbolic Lodge. But the Grand Lodge of Vermont has never claimed any control over these bodies, nor has it ever submitted to any dictation from them. None has ever been attempted or desired in either direction. They exist because the Grand Lodge and its Subordinates exist. Their legitimacy or illegitimacy has never been a subject of inquiry or investigation in Grand Lodge. And yet there is an interdependence between them by which one is a correlative of the other, the Symbolic Lodge and the Grand Lodge forming the corner stone, the foundation and the superstructure of the great Masonic Temple, the latter supplying an ornamental touch here and there to the substantial carving of some of the former adornments. If it be asked why there is no formal recognition of these addenda to Masonic Symbolism, the reply is the Grand Lodge has no official knowledge of these bodies. It cannot say whether they "are really Masonry or of the true body of Masonry" or not. It knows them just as the "profane" knows Symbolic Masonry, not at all. Why should it. They do not admit Master Masons as such into their halls, without initiatory process. What authority, therefore, has the Grand Lodge "to exercise the right to ascertain and declare whether these institutions or bodies claiming to be Masonic,"—the Chapter, the Council, the Commandery, the Scottish Rite, or the A. A. A. of M., or any other of the thousand and one outgrowths or imitators of Masonry, or calling themselves Masonic,—are true, false, or spurious, legitimate or illegitimate? By what test shall these questions be determined? Shall these bodies be summoned before the Grand Lodge to answer as in court? Who shall enforce their presence or reply, and how shall the edict declaring them spurious or illegitimate be carried into effect? Can the Grand Lodge compel these bodies under pain of expulsion or prohibition from participation in Masonic rites and ceremonies, to divulge

their ritual, that the Grand Lodge may test its Masonic standing and validity? The proposition carries its own refutation. The "Pope's Bull against the comet" was a fulmination quite as feasible and commendatory, as any attempt to define the status of these bodies in the Masonic Fraternity.

Fraternal notice is given to Maryland for May, 1885, he says :

A Past Master's Association has been formed in this jurisdiction, which has done much to dignify and render more impressive the work of the degrees, and to promote social enjoyment among the Past Masters of the jurisdiction. He announces a notable Masonic event, the organization of the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, which is designed to facilitate co-operation between different local boards of relief in their efforts to relieve the worthy and to detect and expose the unworthy. A laudable object.

Marsh O. Perkins, re-elected Grand Master, and Lavant M. Read, elected Grand Secretary.

## VIRGINIA.

The One Hundred and Ninth Annual Communication was held in the City of Richmond, on the 13th of December, 1886.

Among the decisions reported by the Grand Master, (Francis H. Hill,) is the following, and which we regard sound :

What action should a Lodge take when one Mason undertakes to "boycott" another?

In reply, I said : "The question of 'boycotting' is one that is assuming immense proportions in the United States, and is likely to become a disturbing element in the politics of the country. That we, as a Masonic organization, should endeavor to keep clear of all political alliances and complications ; but when cases of that character shall arise between Masons which shall disturb the peace and harmony of the Fraternity, *and a gross wrong shall be perpetrated by one Mason upon another*, it will be the duty of the Lodge to take cognizance of it, prefer charges against the wrong-doer, and, if he be found guilty, to inflict such punishment as is authorized by the Grand Lodge for un-masonic conduct."

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented the following, which was adopted :

The following inquiry was referred to your committee :—

A man who had lived in Virginia for twelve years, presented a letter from a Lodge in North Carolina, stating that they had made him an Entered Apprentice twelve years ago, and requesting that the Lodge in Virginia pass and raise him. The Master of the Lodge was not present,

but the District Deputy Grand Master was, and he ruled that the Lodge must pass and raise him without any ballot on either his Masonic proficiency or moral qualifications, which *was accordingly done*. Question: What is his Masonic status?

We are of opinion that, whilst the ruling of the District Deputy Grand Master and the action of the Lodge was clearly erroneous and improper, yet it was not such error as would invalidate their action or affect the Masonic status of the Brother passed and raised.

The Committee on the doings of the Grand Officers, in their report, compliment Brothers Wm. B. Isaacs and Peyton S. Coles, for their labors in behalf of the Fraternity. Knowing both of these Right Worshipful Brethren, as we have for many years, we know the praise bestowed by the Committee is well deserved. They say:

Your Committee are utterly at a loss to find language to express their admiration for Right Worshipful Brother W. F. Isaacs as an incomparable officer. He has earned the eulogies of this Committee for so many years, that nothing remains to be said in his praise, but your Committee feel that his worth is too well known to need at our hands what we would express in this report.

As regards the worth and untiring industry of our Most Worshipful Brother P. S. Coles, Grand Lecturer, any attempt at commendation on our part would be only a repetition of the expressions used by every Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction, whenever and wherever his name is mentioned. His own consciousness of work well done must be more agreeable than anything we could offer in praise of this indispensable officer.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas the attendance on this Grand Lodge fully demonstrates that we have no suitable place for the Annual Communication of this Grand Body, and that the time has arrived when arrangements should be made for the erection of a building suitable to the wants of the Masonic Fraternity in this State;

*Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, to report what arrangements can be made with the Masonic Temple Association for the erection of a Masonic Temple in this city, said committee to report on the first night of the next Grand Annual Communication.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Resolved*, 1st. That the trustees of this body be instructed to vote for a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten thousand dollars (\$110,000) for the erection of a Temple on either of the lots now owned by the Association, or such other lot as they may deem advisable; provided, however, that the erection of said building shall not entail any expense on the Association for its maintenance, but shall bring a reasonable revenue on the amount invested; and provided, further, that the contract for the commencement of the building shall not be later than January 1st, 1888.

*Resolved, 2d.* That the sum of \$17,700, now due the Grand Lodge by the Masonic Temple Association, be invested in stock of said Association.

*Resolved, 3d.* That with a view of creating an interest in the enterprise, that we earnestly recommend that Lodges throughout the State be requested to subscribe to the stock of the Association for such additional amount as may be needed for the proper furnishing of the building, and that the Association issue preferred stock, with interest guaranteed, for an amount sufficient for that purpose.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Brother W. F. Drinkard, who in seventy-six pages gives a brief review of the various Grand Lodge proceedings.

Brother Drinkard, we are gratified to see, upholds the inherent powers of Grand Masters. Under Delaware, in reply to Brother Dobb, who says he can't understand how, or by whom, authority can be granted to a Grand Master to make a Mason of a youth under twenty-one years of age, says :

The authority is not "granted" at all. It is inherent in the Grand Master's office. It is a right of which he cannot be deprived without inflicting a wound upon the body of Freemasonry. And to satisfy Brother Dobb that this is not new but old Masonry, we tell him that one hundred and thirty-four years ago—in 1752—George Washington was made a Mason at twenty years of age.

And under Minnesota he expressed similar views to those of your Committee, that the Grand Master has rights of which he cannot be deprived by the Grand Lodge. He says :

The Grand Lodge cannot deprive the Grand Master of any one of his inherent prerogatives ; for if it is a prerogative, it is a landmark. There may be questions, however, as to what is an inherent prerogative—that is, inherent in and inseparable from the office of Grand Master. The power to grant dispensations is one prerogative of that sort.

And under Montana he correctly says :

We can't endorse what Brother H. says on the subject of the Grand Master's prerogatives. As we have said elsewhere in our report, to have a Grand Master divested of his prerogatives might be a very good thing, but it wouldn't be Masonry. It would be something that we had substituted for Masonry.

All true Masonry comes from England. There the Grand Master exercises all the prerogatives exercised or claimed by Virginia for her Grand Masters. The anti-prerogative theory holds only "till the breeching breaks." Every Grand Master becomes a prerogative Grand Master when some overpowering emergency, or great crime or calamity, demands the exercise of extraordinary powers.



With your Committee he does not favor Life Membership. Noticing the views of the Committee on Jurisprudence of New York on that subject, he says :

The reasons given for its passage were that unless the custom is regulated by "suitable limitation it is eminently dangerous to the welfare of the Fraternity. It creates a class distinction in Lodges, based on the lowest of human motives—that of "the love of money." It tends also to make money plenty at present in the treasury, while it exhausts the resources of the Lodge in the future. In other words, it borrows of the future at ruinous and improvident rates to meet the necessities or luxuries of the present. The immediate effect is to make extravagant appropriations easy and thus deplete the Lodge of its funds with no prospect of the deficiency being supplied."

Kind notice is given to the proceedings of Maryland for May, 1886. He says :

The Grand Master would have the Grand Lodges responsible in some sort for the utterances of the reporters on Foreign Correspondence. That is an impracticable proposition. A reporter cannot be responsible for his Grand Lodge, nor it for him. As well submit law questions to a town meeting. It is understood everywhere that Past Grand Masters Drummond, Vaux, Simons, Brown, Gurney, Vincil, and the rest of the Grand Lodge reporters, speak for themselves, though they speak so ably, and though their opinions have so much weight. Either have no report, or let the reporter speak his mind. And who is to sign an emasculated report, and become responsible for it? If the reporter insults another Grand Lodge or reporter, the remedy is in the hands of the Grand Master. He can appoint a new reporter.

Continuing his review of Maryland, he says :

Referring to what Brother Wroth quotes as to the six Past Grand Masters in attendance upon the Grand Lodge of Minnesota two years ago, we would state that at our last Grand Annual Communication, there were present six Past Grand Masters, one of them having been a member of the Grand Lodge more than fifty years, and Grand Master forty-two years ago.

We say to Brother Wroth (a soft answer turneth away wrath), that it would lighten our labors very much if the Reporters on Foreign Correspondence in every Grand Jurisdiction would furnish an abstract of the proceeding of his Grand Lodge.

There are marks upon our book which we have not noticed ; but this must suffice for Maryland.

Wm. F. Drinkard elected Grand Master, and Wm. B. Isaacs re-elected Grand Secretary.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The twenty-ninth Annual Communication was held in the City of Olympia, 2nd June, 1886, M.: W.: Louis Zeigler presiding.

In his annual address the Grand Master refers in eloquent terms to the great "natural beauties of the surrounding country.

He granted dispensations for the formation of four new Lodges. Under heading decisions, he says :

Evidently the Craft of this jurisdiction, believe that it is better for the Grand Master to wear out than to rust out, from the volume of correspondence which has poured in upon me during the year past, yet, I have tried to answer every letter, for I now believe that is one of the rights reserved by the Craft, to heap on the Grand Master, bushels of all sorts of questions, whereas, if the writer would bestow one-half the trouble he devotes to writing, and just look into the constitution and code, nine to one, I wager, he would find there, the query completely answered.

He then enumerates seven queries that he was called upon to answer, neither of which it appears to us, could have been made by reading Masons,

The Grand Lodge last year promulgated an edict, making it unlawful for its subordinates to receive and act upon the petition for the degrees from one engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor, this edict he says :

Has evoked much comment, and some dissatisfaction among some of the Brethren within our beloved jurisdiction. Some opposition to the law is raised by members in high standing and authority within our Grand Lodge, on the ground that the legislation is inexpedient and is regarded as improper, because it adds in stated form to the qualifications of candidates imposed by the landmarks, and is therefore unlawful and a violation of the landmarks. It is expressly averred that the Grand Lodge had better amend the constitution of her members and her Masons than attempt to interfere with her organic act, and that our constitution and landmarks permitted men of all lawful callings to become applicants for our mysteries. And furthermore that the manufacturing and selling of liquors were recognized by the laws of our commonwealth as legitimate vocations. And furthermore, an attempt on the part of the Grand Lodge to forbid her subordinates the receiving of petitions from men engaged in said vocations was a violation of the compact entered into at the formation of the first Grand Lodge in 1717 by the Lodges and Grand Lodge, by which compact certain rights were delegated and certain rights reserved. That among the rights reserved was the right of every Lodge to choose its own material, without let or hindrance on the part of the Grand Lodge. All of which we concede in part to be true, and in part only.

He then argues that the Grand Lodge has the right to make such a regulation; that the old regulations say a man to be made a Mason must be good and true, of good repute, etc.; that the manufacture and sale of liquor is morally wrong, illegitimate, etc.

We have more than once expressed the opinion in this report that legislation of this character by Grand Lodges is improper. There is no one who more deeply mourns the evil effects of intemperance than your committee, but so long as the manufacture and sale of liquor is legalized by law, it cannot be called a *Masonic* offense to engage therein. We fully agree with the objectors to the regulations referred to by the Grand Master, that "it adds in stated form to the qualifications of candidates imposed by the landmarks," and that it is a "violation of the reserved rights" of Lodges. If legislation of this character is permissible, how long will it be before other qualifications not known in the old regulations will be required of candidates for admission into the fraternity? There are many who regard the use of tobacco an evil, and who can tell that some Grand Lodge may not issue an edict, forbidding the reception of petitions from any one engaged in the manufacture or sale of that article? or that a religious and political test may not be required. In Districts where prohibition laws have been enacted of course it is unlawful to engage in the sale or manufacture of liquor, and therefore unmasonic.

The Grand Master has been compelled to taste deeply of the "bitter waters," shortly after the close of the Grand Lodge he was smitten "with that dreadful malady known as Eczema," with which he suffered greatly for three months, and when about fully recovered, his only daughter who had been but a few months married, and had come home in joy and gladness to see her father restored to health, was taken suddenly ill, and after a few days illness died. The Grand Lodge adopted resolutions tendering its sympathy and condolence.

Brother Thomas M. Reed presented a very interesting Report (138 pp.) on Correspondence.

He believes as we do that a Lodge can try a sojourning Brother for violation of her By-Laws, upon this subject under Idaho, he says :

We in Washington say a Lodge has that right and power ; and we further say we *will* try them, and if guilty we will punish them ; and if you don't believe it, Brother Singleton, just come out and cut up some of your didos and see whether we will or not.

Fraternal notice is given to Maryland for May, 1855. He thus gives utterance to his views regarding the evils of Temple building :

The address of Grand Master TYSON is a brief yet comprehensive paper, clearly setting forth the condition of the craft in Maryland ; yet, like his predecessors, full of the annoying troubles that grew out of the Temple building business generally. Even the City of Baltimore, which urged our Brethren of Maryland so earnestly, to by all means give her a Masonic Temple and made all sorts of promises in aid of the enterprise, such as exemption from taxation, etc., at last hath taken a hand in heaping further burdens upon our Brethren by disregarding her promises made in days of yore, and not only imposing legitimate and reasonable taxation, but hath imposed upon them for the past four years erroneous and unjust assessments of at least double, or more, of its real value, which our Brethren were compelled to resist through the Courts of Law, causing the Grand Lodge great expense, and the Grand Master an uncommon amount of trouble. We wish our Brethren of Maryland all sorts of good luck and a speedy termination of this vexatious question. Such are the fruits that grow out of the Temple building business. Will the Craft ever take heed and stop this venturing into outside speculations, such as erecting Temples, Widows and Orphans' Homes, and Homes for indigent Masons and their wives, etc. Brethren I tell you, dont do it, for it costs more than it comes to, and you can accomplish your ends much cheaper than to engage in these ventures ; besides, let it be remembered that Lodges and Grand Lodges are not business enterprise bureaus—neither is Freemasonry a money making institution : there is nothing pecuniary about it. It lacks all the essential elements of a commercial or monetary institution ; as such is a failure. It was ordained for other purposes and let those other purposes be observed. Let us quietly content ourselves with the practice of Morality, Brotherly Love, Truth and Charity, the legitimate purposes for which Lodges were established, and for no other ; thus avoiding all the harassing annoyances and heart-burnings which Grand Master TYSON and his predecessors have experienced ever since the adulterous act of Temple building was commenced. The same can be said of other jurisdictions who have indulged in the baneful luxury of building Temples, Homes and Asylums. These adjuncts have always nearly destroyed and ruined the Grand Lodges that attempt to foster them ; therefore, again we say, Brethren, let the Shoemaker stick to his last, the Butcher to his block, the Weaver to his loom, and Lodges to the legitimate practice of Symbolic Masonry, and Grand Lodges to the superintending of the Craft in a general way, and all will be well and prosperous.

Louis Ziegler re-elected Grand Master, and Thomas M. Reed, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Twenty-second Annual Communication was held in the Town of Walkersville, on the 23rd January, 1886, Brother Hiram R. Howard acting Grand Master.

The Grand Master, Brother O. S. Long, was not present, and the records say "no address having been sent, the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were read :"

The Committee on Correspondence reported that it was inexpedient to recognize the Grand Lodge of Mexico. The report was laid over until the next Communication. The proceedings are of local interest only.

Past Grand Master George W. Atkinson, submitted the Report [63 pp.] on Correspondence, it is a very readable paper, although he gives but few of his own opinions.

He regrets, he says, to see :

That the Maryland Grand Lodge is burdened with a heavy debt, which grew out of the construction of the beautiful Masonic Temple in the City of Baltimore. However, time, patience and perseverance will accomplish all things. A heavy reduction in the rate of interest upon the debt has been made, and daylight thereby dawns in the shadowy distance. "So mote it be."

He credits the last report of Brother Gorgas to Brother Wroth—mistakes of this character will happen.

He quotes the following decision of Brother Tyson :

A Brother cannot be installed Master of a Lodge who has not been Warden, and who cannot confer the three degrees of Masonry.

And says :

The latter decision, however, should be divided. I would express it in this manner : No Brother *can* be installed as Master of a Lodge who has not been Warden ; and no Brother *should* be so installed who cannot confer the Three First Degrees of Masonry.

H. R. Howard, elected Grand Master, and George W. Atkinson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## WISCONSIN.

The Forty-second Annual Communication was held in the City of Milwaukee on the 8th of June, 1886.

From the address of the Grand Master, (Oliver Libbey) we are informed that four Lodges "lost their rooms, charters, and furniture by fire."

The Grand Lecturer reports that one hundred and twenty Lodges availed of his instruction.

The Committee on "International Masonic Law," to whom the Louisiana Resolutions were referred, reported :

That while there are many excellent rules contained in the proposed Code and which are not in conflict with the Ancient Landmarks, and nearly all of which are embraced in the new Constitution adopted yesterday by this Grand Lodge, it must be remembered that each Grand Lodge is sovereign and independent in itself, and holds to the inalienable right of regulating matters in its own way, subject only to the Landmarks without national restrictions or authority.

The Report (184 pp.) on Correspondence, is from the pen of Brother Emmons E. Chapin. His quotations are selected with care, but he is sparing in his comments. Of our proceedings for November, 1885, he says :

The Lodges, are, generally, in a prosperous condition, and with but two or three exceptions, harmony prevails; Brethren are faithful to their obligations, the Lodge books properly kept, a fair attendance of members, communications regularly held, except during the heated term, and a good attendance of the officers. The Lodges are generally in good financial condition.

Eugene S. Elliott elected Grand Master, and John W. Laffan, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## WYOMING

The Twelfth Annual Communication was held on the 7th December, 1886, M.: W.: J. H. Goddard, presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is very brief, and is confined to the mere mention of his official duties.

An interesting oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, Brother Wm. Ware Peck. His faith in the antiquity of the

Masonic Order is not shaken by the researches and teachings of some of our modern writers—hear him;

Prior to 715 B. C. the Masonic Order is more or less traditional and mythical. It reaches back into the deep shadows of the Roman and Grecian antiquities—back into the still deeper shadows of the Hebrew antiquities, back into the yet deeper shadows of the Egyptian antiquities and has no complete historic record. But these things are facts, that during those anterior periods architecture and Masonry were united arts—that they were one art—that the art flourished—that it was vocationally pursued by fraternities—that those fraternities were bodies, composed of educated architects and skilled operatives—that they had distinctive constitutions and laws, special privileges, and secret and ceremonial ritualism, symbolism and initiation—that they very largely represented the intellect and culture of their ages—that they were a distinguished and exclusive class, and were held in high repute. Here were the elements of a Masonic Order in the conditions of unity, peculiarity, exclusiveness and rank. The theory, which traces the Order back to Solomon, has a line of fact to rest upon: and the theory, which traces it beyond him to the commencement of Hebrew history in Egypt, when the Hebrews were favored and honored, and were necessarily brought into intimacy with an eminent Egyptian profession, represented by geometry, architecture and skilled construction, has a line of fact to rest upon. The mind is naturally and justly led to the conclusion, that, during those anterior periods, a Masonic Order prevailed, shaped and colored, of course, by the early, shifting and now effete civilizations. During those ancient days, dark with a general spiritual darkness, the members of the art, or order were wont to call the Supreme Being,—the unknown God the Great Architect of the Universe, and the Heavens His Temple; and thus to revere Him, as the Master Builder.

The Order first emerged upon the face of history in 715 B. C. in fully defined and distinct actuality—in full bodied maturity; a fact, strongly suggestive of the idea, that it had had a far extended pre-existence. In that year Numa Pompilius founded the Colleges of Builders; established a high standard of membership for them; introduced into them some of the Egypto-Hebrew mysteries, tintured by infusions of some of the Greco-Roman mysteries; organized them with ritualism, symbolism, and secret and ceremonial initiation—thus clothing them with emblematic character; invested them with the right to regulate their wages, the rights of monopoly and of jurisdiction over internal disputes, and other immunities; distinguished them by privilege and exclusiveness; and divided their members into apprentices, craftsmen, and magistri, or masters.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on the 19th July, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Union Pacific Railway Depot at Cheyenne. And another Special was held on the 27th September, to lay the corner stone of the Wyoming University in Laramie City.

A very brief Report [41 pp.] on Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, Brother W. L. Kuykendall, in which kind reference is made to our proceedings for May, 1886.

N. R. Davis, elected Grand Master, and W. L. Kuykendall, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## IRELAND.

From a circular handed us by our Grand Secretary, Brother Medairy, we learn that the Stated Annual Communication was held at Freemason's Hall on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1886, at High Noon. The Right Worshipful Robert Wm. Shekleton, Deputy Grand Master, presiding.

The following were Declared and Saluted with full Masonic Honors as the Officers of the Grand Lodge for the year 1887 :

His Grace, James, Duke of Abercorn,	-	as <i>M. W. Grand Master.</i>
Marquis of Headfort, D.L.	- - -	" <i>R. W. S. G. Warden.</i>
Right Hon. Lord Arthur W. Hill, M.P.	- - -	" <i>R. W. J. G. Warden.</i>
Edward H. Kinnahan, J.P.	- - -	" <i>R. W. G. Treasurer.</i>
The Earl of Bandon	- - -	" <i>R. W. G. Secretary.</i>
Right Hon. and Most Rev. Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin	- - -	" <i>R. W. S. G. Chaplain.</i>
Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, S.F.T.C.D.	- - -	" <i>R. W. J. G. Chaplain.</i>
Harry Hodges	- - -	" <i>W. S. Grand Deacon.</i>
John T. Banks, M.D.	- - -	" <i>W. J. Grand Deacon.</i>
William Spence, C.E.	- - -	" <i>W. G. Sup't of Works.</i>
James Creed Meredith, LL.D.	- - -	" <i>W. G. D. of Ceremonies.</i>
W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.	- - -	" <i>W. G. Grand Steward.</i>
Thomas S. Sibthorpe, J.P.	- - -	" <i>W. G. Sword Bearer.</i>
James C. Marks, Mus. D.	- - -	" <i>W. Grand Organist.</i>
Frederic R. Pim, LL.D.	- - -	" <i>W. Grand Inner Guard.</i>
Samuel B. Oldham,	- - -	" <i>W. D. Grand Secretary.</i>

The interesting ceremonies of unveiling and presenting to the Grand Lodge, the portrait of the Deputy Grand Master took place. Brother, the Hon. Judge Townshend,



made the presentation speech, and to which the Deputy Grand Master suitably responded.

A letter was read from the Grand Master, expressing his sincere regrets that engagements in England prevented his attendance.

## CONCLUSION.

We have completed the duty assigned us—a review of the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges with which this Grand Body is in fraternal Correspondence.

The labor in the performance of this duty, although great, has been attended with much pleasure, and we trust profit. The perusal of the thoughts of the able and distinguished Brethren, Grand Masters, Orators and Writers on Correspondence, cannot fail to interest any one, who will give the time and attention required for that purpose.

Selections have been made with great care from the utterances of these Brethren, and we feel assured if the Brethren of this jurisdiction, for whose benefit these reports are made, will read them, they cannot fail to be both interested and instructed.

In this busy go ahead age, we constantly hear Brethren say, I have no time to read *now I am to busy*; they take the proceedings of their Grand Bodies home, *intending* to read them at a convenient season; they put them on a top shelf *carefully* in their library and mean to read them when they are bound into volumes, but never do so. We say to such, and to all if instead of putting these books on the shelves of your libraries, have them lying at your elbow in your homes, where you lay your newspapers, and at leisure moments while waiting for your dinner or your supper, pick them up and read some of the rich thoughts that your Correspondence Reporter has selected for your delectation, (no matter if you

don't read what he may say,) and our word for it you will become interested and finally find you *have time* to read the whole book—*try it*.

In many of the proceedings that came under our review, there appear criticisms of the report of one of our predecessors, regarding his allusions to the Scottish Rite, and to which we have studiously avoided making any reference for several reasons; first from a sense of delicacy, and secondly, because we desired not to be drawn into the discussion of matters which in our opinion should have no place either in the transaction or Reports of Correspondence of bodies of Symbolic Masonry. We deem it necessary to make this explanation for the absence of allusions to matters referring to our jurisdiction.

Fraternally,

E. T. SCHULTZ,

*Chairman.*

The proceedings of the following Grand Lodges have been reviewed :

Alabama .....	1886	Nebraska .. ...	1886
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British Columbia .....	1886	New Brunswick...	1886
California .....	1886	New Hampshire .....	1886
Colorado.....	1886	New Jersey.....	1886
Canada.....	1886	New York.....	1886
Connecticut .....	1887	New South Wales.....	1886
Dakota.....	1886	Nova Scotia.....	1886
District of Columbia.....	1886	Ohio .....	1886
Delaware .....	1886	Oregon .....	1886
Florida.....	1887	Pennsylvania .....	1886
Georgia.....	1886	Prince Edward Island.....	1886
Idaho .....	1886	Quebec .....	1886
Illinois .. ...	1886	Rhode Island .....	1886
Indiana .....	1886	South Carolina .....	1886
Indian Territory .....	1886	Tennessee .....	1886
Iowa .....	1886	Texas .....	1886
Kansas.....	1886	Utah .....	1887
Kentucky .....	1886	Vermont .....	1886
Louisiana.....	1887	Virginia.....	1886
Maine .....	1886	Washington Territory.....	1886
Massachusetts .....	1886	West Virginia.....	1886
Michigan.....	1887	Wisconsin .....	1886
Minnesota .....	1886	Wyoming Territory .....	1886
Missouri.....	1886	Ireland.....	1886
Montana.....	1886		







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